"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy and warmer, probably local rain Monday; fair, warmer Tuesday
☞For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,499. . . . . NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

PENROSE TO FIGHT FOR A FORCE BILL AT THIS SESSION

Demands Federal Supervision of Congress Elections, So Southern Negroes Can Vote.

SEEKS HELP FROM LODGE

Abolition of Electoral College and Popular Election of President as Alternative.

NO CHANCE OF PASSAGE

But Will Afford Offset to Democratic Investigation of Republican Campaign Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—On the eve of what promised to be a Congressional session devoid of sensational happenings, Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania has let it be known that he will press a measure that is sure to furnish the foundation of a bitter partisan contest that may overshadow all other legislative doings of the three months remaining of the present Congress. Mr. Penrose said today that he intended to introduce a bill providing for Federal supervision of national elections. Those who remember the contest of twenty-six years ago over the so-called Force bill realize that there may be lively times ahead in the legislative arena.

Senator Penrose came to Washington Saturday night and conferred with some of his Republican associates over making an issue of the conduct of elections in Southern States. The proposed action of the Pennsylvania Senator will offset the understood purpose of the Democratic leaders to undertake a Congressional investigation of the expenditures made by the Republicans in the late campaign. There is little prospect that the Penrose measure will make any headway toward enactment, but it will serve as a text for Republican orators in Congress to set up the claim that through the suppression of Republican votes in the solid South the Democrats were able to bring about the re-election of Woodrow Wilson.

Soft Pedal on Sectionalism.

It is too early yet to make any prediction as to what support Mr. Penrose will receive from his Republican associates in the Senate. In recent years there has been a disposition to put the soft pedal on efforts to raise questions that have a sectional tinge, particularly where the South was affected, and in the recent Presidential campaign Charles E. Hughes was taken to task by President Wilson and other prominent Democrats on the charge of having raised the cry of sectionalism in the contention that the National Administration in Washington was in control of Southern politicians who used their prestige and power to give the South the advantage of legislative enactments.

"I have not fully decided just what form my bill will take," said Senator Penrose tonight. "I may offer it as an amendment to Senator Owen's Corrupt Practice act or introduce it as a separate bill and follow the same line that Senator Lodge did in 1890. I think it is about time that the laws of the United States should be enforced and the negroes of the South should be given their constitutional prerogatives. The people of the United States, except those who have watched the elections in the South, do not know how flagrantly the election laws are violated, how negroes are cheated of their franchise and the natural opposition vote, the Republican vote in the Southern States, is never reflected.

Electoral College as Issue.

"This condition must stop. It may be necessary to abolish the Electoral College in order to get at the evil, for then the solid South would only be a historical myth in electing a President. Now it is almost impossible to overcome the solid 145 electoral votes representing the South, made up largely of the votes of white men. Unless the South sees fit to allow the negro to vote, I would favor Federal supervision, as was proposed by Senator Lodge while a member of the House in 1890. That bill was passed by the House, but was lost in the Senate in 1891. If Congress objects to Federal supervision, then I mean to work for the elimination of the Electoral College, and the election of the President of the United States by a popular vote.

"As I said, I have not fully made up my mind just which is the best way to proceed. But I have conferred with several of my colleagues and with leading men of the country, and I find that there is a desire everywhere for a square deal for the Republicans of the South, and if this square deal cannot be obtained without Federal supervision, let us have Federal supervision or the popular election of President.

"The 145 electoral votes of the South do not represent as many voters as those in two or three of our Northern States. It is an outrage how the rest of the country is overbalanced by the South. For instance, South Carolina casts about 45,000 votes, about as many as three of the largest wards in Philadelphia. And for those 45,000 votes South Carolina gets nine votes in the Electoral College."

Senator Penrose concluded by saying that the argument for Federal supervision or some change in the election system of the South was overpowering.

Force Bill Fight of 1890.

When the Federal Supervision bill was before Congress in 1890, it caused the greatest filibuster ever witnessed in Congress. At the instigation of President Harrison, Mr. Lodge, then a member of the House, offered the bill, which passed the House, where there was a strong Republican majority. The House passed the bill July 2, 1890. It did not reach the Senate until the short session of the Fifty-first Congress, and was finally defeated there after a prolonged filibuster by a combination between the Democratic and Free Silver Republican Senators. The late Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland, who led the fight against the bill, finally compelled the Republicans to abandon the measure, and secured the passage in the Senate of the Free Silver bill, which was the price paid by the Democrats to the Free Silver Republicans for their opposition to the "force" measure.

The bill was commonly termed by its opponents "the force bill." They insisted that the measure gave the Federal Administration the right to employ Federal troops at the polls and thus force the election of Administration candidates.

Senator Penrose tomorrow will confer with Senator Lodge and seek his aid in the proposed legislation.

French Troop Ship Sunk With Many Men, Says Berlin

BERLIN, Dec. 3, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The sinking by a German submarine of a 6,800-ton French transport filled with troops was announced today by the Admiralty. The announcement follows:

"A German submarine on Nov. 27, near Malta, sank the French transport steamer Karnak, 6,800 tons. The Karnak was crowded with troops destined for Saloniki."

The Karnak was 447 feet long, was built in 1899, and was owned in Marseilles. She was a passenger liner, and was last reported on her arrival at La Ciotat on Aug. 8, since which time she apparently has been in the service of the French Admiralty. Last January she reported, on her arrival at Marseilles with a large number of passengers from Alexandria and Malta, that she had been pursued for several hours by a submarine.

FOOD LAW ADVISERS NAMED BY WHITMAN

Perkins Heads a Committee to Suggest Legislation to Cut High Cost of Living.

WICKS ALSO ON THE BOARD

Chief Problem to be Taken Up Will Be That of Transportation and Marketing of Products.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—Recognizing the cost of living problem as one of the utmost importance to the people of this State, Governor Whitman has appointed a committee to prepare remedial measures to be submitted to the Legislature in the form of bills and advisory reports. The members of the committee are George W. Perkins, Senator Charles W. Wicks, Chairman of the joint legislative committee now investigating the milk and dairy industry of the State; Judge George W. Ward, counsel to the Wicks committee; S. J. Lowell, Master of the State Grange, and Clifford S. Sims, Vice President of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad.

"Last year," said the Governor, "I recommended and secured an increased appropriation for the Department of Foods and Markets. The Legislature this Winter should, it seems to me, take up the whole question in a broad, constructive manner. The problem is difficult and intricate. I have decided to appoint this committee to assist in legislation which will tend to bring about a reduction of the cost of foodstuffs to the consumer through efficient and economic organization and distribution without loss of revenue to the producer.

"Mr. Perkins has given considerable time during the last two or three years to a study of the food problem as it relates to the citizens of New York City. He is, therefore, to a considerable extent already familiar with the question. Mr. Sims is especially qualified to advise the committee relative to transportation matters, an important element in the problem."

The committee, it is understood, will meet for organization within the week.

PERKINS ACCEPTS THE OFFICE.

Will Call Meeting, Today Perhaps, of Committeemen Now in City.

George W. Perkins said yesterday he would accept the appointment by the Governor, and that a meeting of the committee would be held in this city in the immediate future. An informal meeting may be held today.

Mr. Perkins explained that it would be necessary to make a sweeping inquiry into the cause of the present food crisis, but he would not go into details, he said until after the committee had met. He said there would be close coöperation between the Mayor's Committee on Food Supply of which he is also the head, and the new State body. The central idea on which the Mayor's committee has been working has been the establishment of terminal markets and a system of public markets.

Commissioner of Weights and Measures Hartigan said yesterday that the National Woman's Movement to Conserve the Food Supply, which was formed on Friday by representatives of women's civic organizations, was planning to establish committees in every election district in the city and to organize smaller units of housewives on every city block. This plan will be aided by the Weights and Measures League, an organization formed two years ago with 228,000 registered members and by the Housewives' League.

A clash is expected today when J. J. Dillon, Commissioner of Food and Markets, endeavors to enforce his new order that each egg in cold storage shall be stamped to show that it has been in cold storage. Commissioner Dillon has been told by the proprietors of twelve cold storage plants that they will dispute his authority in the matter and take the question to the courts.

Federal Inquiries Progressing.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—United States District Attorney George W. Anderson, who has just been appointed a special assistant to the Federal Attorney General to take charge of the nation-wide inquiry into the causes of the high prices of foodstuffs, coal, and other necessaries, said tonight that his investigation was already well under way. Hundreds of messages and reports from official and private agencies that have been making inquiries into the high cost of living arrived at his office today and caused him to postpone, until tomorrow at least, a trip to New York to confer with the authorities in charge of the Federal investigation in that city.

"These reports," Mr. Anderson said, "will be sorted and digested immediately. If I find in them any conclusive evidence of illegal hold-ups I shall move against the person or persons responsible instantly."

The District Attorney said that after his visit to New York he would go to Washington, where a general conference would be held between agents of the Department of Justice and representatives of other governmental agencies who would co-operate with them.

DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE MEAT
For to-morrow's breakfast—a real treat. Made in the country at Southborough, Mass.—Advt.

'OLIVER OSBORNE,' HELD IN CHICAGO, CONFESSES ALL

Charles H. Wax Admits That He and Not James W. Osborne Misled Rae Tanzer.

CLEARS NEW YORK LAWYER

Story Agrees Fully with Statements Made in Osborne's Defense in Various Trials.

TO BE BROUGHT HERE TODAY

Arrested as Mail Swindler—Detectives Tell of 200 Young Women Deceived by Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—With a confession made today by Charles H. Wax, alias "Oliver Osborne," there has been brought to light the "double" in the famous Tanzer-Osborne breach of promise suit, in which James W. Osborne, former District Attorney at New York, was sued for $50,000 by Miss Rae Tanzer.

Wax, who is known by more than a dozen aliases, and who is said by the police to have swindled 200 or more girls out of their savings by promises of marriage, made a complete statement of his part in the Tanzer-Osborne case, and denied that he had played anything but an innocent rôle in the escapade that made so much trouble for James W. Osborne.

At the time the suit was filed, in March, 1915, by Miss Tanzer, the former New York District Attorney characterized the suit as "blackmail." Mr. Osborne is 50 years or older. Wax said he was 34, but looks considerably older.

Wax said at the Detective Bureau tonight that he had met Mr. Osborne, the attorney, and that there was a marked likeness in their appearance.

"It is a badly mixed up case," said Wax, telling of his relations with Miss Tanzer, "but Miss Tanzer picked on the wrong man to file her suit when she filed it against James W. Osborne. The right man is myself, Wax, going under the name of Oliver Osborne in 1914, when I first met Miss Tanzer.

"I met her through a flirtation at Columbus Circle. It was about 6 o'clock one evening in October of 1914 when I was standing near a theatre on the Circle and saw Miss Tanzer standing near me. A little flirtation followed, ending by my picking up an acquaintance and later taking her to a show. After that we went to a place for a bit of supper and finally to her home.

"I made an appointment to meet her the following evening, and did so. We went to another theatre and wound up at the Hotel Lexington. She borrowed $10 from me.

"Within a week I met her again, this time on a Sunday, and she said she did not want to be seen in New York with me because her sister might meet us, and at her suggestion we went instead to New Jersey to a hotel. I met her possibly once or twice after that. The last time I saw her Miss Tanzer said that she wanted to borrow $20. I gave her that amount and told her to keep it; that it was a gift. I never saw her again, as she failed to keep the next appointment I had with her, and I lost track of her.

"In March, 1915, I read in the papers that Miss Tanzer had filed suit for $50,000 against James W. Osborne.

"I went to Mr. Osborne and told him that I knew that he was not the man she was with, and that I was the man she really meant to file suit against. I gave him a couple of letters that Miss Tanzer had mailed to me. It was at his house that I saw him, and I met his wife while there and assured her also that her husband was a victim of a mistake. Both of us remarked at that time at the resemblance between Mr. Osborne, the attorney, and myself.

"The next day the Tanzer-Osborne suit was all over the papers in big type. There were reasons why I did not want it generally known that I was in New York then. I figured that the connection of my name in the case would not be good for me so I left New York.

"I have known all along that I was wanted as a witness in this suit, but I had reasons, and very good ones, for not wanting to be found—reasons apart from the suit of Miss Tanzer against Mr. Osborne."

"Do you think Miss Tanzer was sincere in her repeated identification of James W. Osborne, as yourself?" Wax was asked.

"Possibly. But I doubt it," he answered. "While we looked much alike the real Mr. Osborne was a good bit older than I am."

Wax waived extradition proceedings today and will be taken back to New York. He is wanted there on charges of grand larceny, on charges of using the mails to defraud, and as "a material witness in an important case."

Wax was arrested on Saturday at his present home, 1,016 Irving Park Boulevard, where he has been living since last September with his second wife, Mrs. Ida Dorothy Wax, or, rather, Mrs. Ida Dorothy Burk, the name "Frank Burk" being the latest alias he operated under.

One of the aliases Wax frequently used was that of "Harold Bell Wright," the name of the well-known novelist.

Other aliases assumed by Wax, according to the police are: C. B. Raymond, Angus McDonald, Maise Mason, George Newell, C. Bacon, Oliver Osborne, George Oliver Vosburg, C. B. Anderson, and Oliver Wooster.

Wax says he has traveled all over the world using his wits to make his way. He says he is a graduate of the Medical School of Columbia University in the class of 1907. He has been in the United States Army, and in 1904 was Regimental Quartermaster for the Twenty-eighth Infantry.

His arrest in Chicago was brought about by Albert Germer of the Chicago Post Office Inspectors and James J. Duffy of the Detective Bureau after more than four months of constant trailing since a clue to his identity was obtained last Summer at Warsaw, Wis., where Wax spent a vacation with his wife under the name of Dr. George O. Vosburg. John Niles of the Post Office at Warsaw thought he identified Wax as "Osborne" or "Raymond," as he was named in circulars sent out by the Post Office Inspectors in New York, and notified the authorities. Before they could get him, however, he had departed.

W. G. Swain of the New York Post Office Inspectors, was notified by telegram on Saturday of the arrest of Wax and he arrived in Chicago tonight pre-

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Four U-Boats Reported in West Indies, Threatening Commerce of Belligerents

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 3.—The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"The wireless warnings recently issued to Captains of merchant vessels in the Western Atlantic were put out by the order of the British Admiralty, with the full knowledge that there are now in the neighborhood of West Indian waters two large German submarines, which have been here since the visit of the U-53, and also because of the knowledge of the British Admiralty that two other German submarines of the newest and speediest type left Kiel for the coast of the United States on Nov. 5 and were able to evade every effort that was made to capture or sink them before they got out of the North Sea.

"The United States Government has been fully informed of this situation, and President Wilson has made strenuous representations to Ambassador von Bernstorff concerning it.

"The Journal is able to state authoritatively that the plan of dispatching four of the new German submarines from Kiel on Nov. 5 was known in advance to the British authorities, that all four submarines left Kiel on that date and at different hours, and that two of them were sunk during the same day by British destroyers, the other two getting safely away.

Advices received by the British Admiralty within the last week, it is now understood, make it certain that one of these submarines was sighted about sixty miles off the coast of Bermuda, heading northwest, on the morning of Nov. 17, and that a small British cruiser sighted another German submarine Nov. 28, about twenty-five miles from Port Antonio, Jamaica, but could not get within firing distance of her until she had submerged.

At the time of the U-53's departure from Newport, The Providence Journal declared that two other German submarines, the U-48 and the U-61, accompanied her to American waters and did not intend to return to German ports with her. The German Ambassador has been kept fully informed from day to day as to the whereabouts of these two submarines, which have never left the waters of the West Indies since they reached there two days after the departure of the U-53 from this country. Last Wednesday the German Embassy received from Santiago, Cuba, a complete report concerning the whereabouts at that time of these two submarines.

It has been impossible to ascertain the nature of the correspondence that has been going on during the last week between the White House and the German Embassy, but officials of the Embassy have made no secret, in their private conversation, of the fact that the Ambassador has been warned that the sinking of merchant vessels in, or in the neighborhood of territorial waters of the United States, will no longer be tolerated, and that any repetition of the exploit of the U-53 will mean a rupture of relations with Germany.

Subsequent to the presentation of this stand of the United States, the German Ambassador has been in almost hourly communication with his Government through Sayville, and acting through two commercial houses in Baltimore, has also been in correspondence with individuals on the Cuban coast, who have undoubtedly in some way transmitted his messages direct to the commanders of the two submarines, which have been in that neighborhood for several weeks.

CHIHUAHUA TAKEN FROM VILLA TROOPS

Bandits Retire Toward Haunts in Guerrero District When Ozuna's Men Attack.

MURGUIA ALSO ENTERS CITY

All Americans There Believed to be Safe—Force from Juarez to Join Defenders.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Dec. 3.—General Carlos Ozuna and General Francisco Murguia, heading Carranza forces, entered Chihuahua City today. It was announced officially that Villa, having been driven out of the State capital, retired toward Western Chihuahua, following trains of loot.

General Murguia, who has been moving slowly northward from Torreon, entered the city after defeating the Villa column thirty miles south of there.

No Americans have been killed in Chihuahua by Villa, according to a private message received here tonight from that city. The message said that the only foreigners to suffer were the Chinese, for whom the bandits showed no mercy. Latest reports here are that many Villa followers have been captured and killed.

A dispatch sent by General Ozuna from Chihuahua and received by General Francisco Gonzales here today said that Ozuna's force entered the city from the north at 7 o'clock last night. After entering the place, Ozuna, a cavalry commander, who had been charging the rebel lines at Nombre de Dios and the northern suburbs of the State capital, re-established telegraphic communication with the border. He made a brief report to General Gonzales, his superior officer, and then proceeded into the heart of the city on an exploring expedition. He was expected to report again later.

The battle between the forces of General Murguia and the bandits took place Friday, and it is believed he completely routed the Villa soldiers. Villa and his staff are said to have gone on special trains toward the west. Six trains which entered Chihuahua City today from the south were believed here to have carried part of Murguia's column, his field equipment, and heavy artillery.

Only meagre details of the Chihuahua fighting have been received. It is believed by Carranza officers here that Villa left the city some time yesterday over the Mexico North Western Railrod following the two trains of loot which he sent west after capturing the place and looting many of the stores.

Many of his men were said to have been left behind when the trains left for the Guerrero district, where the bandit and many of his leaders have made their homes for years. It was reported that many of the Villa followers, who were left in the city, were pardoned by the Carranza officers when it was learned they had been pressed into Villa's service and had fought against their will.

General Gonzales today was preparing to leave here for Chihuahua City with a large command of Carranza troops. He said telegraphic communication had been restored south to Jimenez. Telegraphic communication has been re-established also from Chihuahua to Mexico City and Torreon. The railroad has been repaired, and trains are operating as far south as Jimenez.

A Mexican refugee from Chihuahua City, who left the city after its fall to Villa, professes to have seen a proclamation issued there by the bandit chief. Its substance, the refugee said, was as follows:

"Villa called on the people to unite with him against the followers of Carranza. In proof of his magnanimity, he cited the case of his old personal enemy, Jose Ynez Salazar, saying that he released Salazar from prison during his assault on Chihuahua City on Sept. 16, and gave him a brigade command. Villa urged the union of members of all parties to his cause, saying it was only against the Carranza adherents who 'refused to repent' that he reserved his wrath. He added that he excluded all filibusters from his army."

The refugee said that Villa made no reference to Americans, the massacre at Santa Ysabel or the Columbus raid.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—A message was received tonight by Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Ambassador Designate, from Andreas Garcia, the Carranza Consul General at El Paso, stating that

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DARDANELLES ARE TO GO TO RUSSIA

Premier Trepoff Makes Official Announcement of Allies' Promise in the Duma.

RIOTOUS OPENING SESSION

Disorderly Deputies Suspended—Czar Accused of Being Influenced by Germany.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—An event surpassing in far-reaching importance the actual military operations of the war comes today in the public announcement by the new Russian Premier that by an agreement concluded in 1915, and subsequently adhered to by Italy, the Allies definitely established Russia's right to Constantinople and the strait. The existence of this agreement has been for a long time alleged, but never before was it thus publicly and formally admitted.

Riotous Deputies Suspended.

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says that, when Premier Trepoff mounted the tribune in the Duma to read the Government's statement, the parties of the extreme left began a hostile demonstration, which prevented him from speaking for a quarter of an hour. M. Trepoff thrice appeared on the tribune, but each time left, owing to the turmoil.

In order to end the demonstration, the President of the Duma proposed the expulsion for eight sittings of twelve members of the Socialist and Labor parties, including the leaders, Tcheidse and Kerenski. The proposal was adopted, and the Premier was then able to deliver his speech.

M. Trepoff expressed satisfaction, the correspondent continues, at the patriotic activities of the municipalities and social organizations, and said that the Government would take all possible measures for the establishment of settled order behind the army. In the present exceptional time, the Premier said, this lack of order has been felt in questions of supply, with the result that, despite the abundance of produce, the population in many regions was experiencing difficulty with regard to food. It would be necessary to examine the question, he said, and see whether it was not imperative to renounce the system of restrictions and adopt some other method affording a wider field for commercial transactions.

Need of New Munitions Works.

The Premier discussed the transport difficulties, declaring that they made necessary an examination into the question of vast railway construction. He said that measures must be taken to increase the production of metals and fuel, and that the construction of factories for the manufacture of war material and the development of the country's technical resources was imperative. In this connection he added that measures were being considered for the development of technical education; that a bill would be introduced for compulsory general education, as well as other measures tending to raise the general standard of culture. In conclusion the Premier said:

"But the Government's immediate program must be directed to winning a complete and conclusive victory, cost what it may. The war must continue until German militarism is destroyed beyond all possibility of recrudescence in the early future. The war must be crowned by victory, not only over the enemy without, but the enemy within. The war has opened the eyes of the people, and they realize now that Russian industry, education, science and art have been under the yoke of Germanism."

Conservative Assails Government.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 3, (via London, Monday, Dec. 4.)—Vivid episodes in yesterday's session of the Duma, chief among which were the obstructionist movement of some members of the extreme Left, which threatened to make Premier Trepoff's declaration impossible, the announcement concerning the Allies' agreement to Russia's claims to Constantinople and the Strait and the sensational speech of Vladimir Purishkevich, Vice President of the Union of True Russians, have marked another chapter in the conflict between the Government and the Duma, but without providing any satisfactory means of settlement or bringing the end of the difficulties appreciably nearer.

The meeting was, however, the most significant demonstration of the cumulative force which the cause of the

Continued on Page 2.

BREAK COMES IN BRITISH WAR CABINET; ASQUITH ADVISES A RECONSTRUCTION AFTER CONFERENCE WITH LLOYD GEORGE

"While We Talk Germany Acts," Says Paris, As Deputies Continue Secret Sessions

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—While the Athens situation is the leading news feature in today's newspapers, the editorial writers continue to hold the secret session of Parliament in the position of first importance. M. Clémenceau repeats his argument of yesterday. M. Pichon begins an article with the words: "Time passes. We talk; Germany acts." M. Hervé says: "It is the life of the republic which is at stake. If it is proved in the eyes of the nation that we cannot organize for war—despite numerical, financial, and naval supremacy—the Parliamentary régime will be held responsible. The republic itself will be blamed."

The Journal de Genève, in its issue which reached Paris today, reviews the situation resulting from the new German law in an editorial in which it says:

"At Berlin everything is marked by rapid, implacable decision without any sort of scruple. Only the desired end is seen, and to it everything is subordinated. Only the State counts; individuals are nothing. There are no more moral laws, no more treaties, no more signatures honored. There is no more individual free will, no more conscience. As for German allies, they follow and they obey. Will to conquer alone exists and carries all before it."

ALLIES HOLD UP ALL GREEK SHIPPING

Demand Full Reparation Now for Attacks on Their Military Forces.

KING OUSTS VENIZELISTS

Recalls Dousmanis and Metaxas to Head Army and Replaces the Mayor of Athens.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The firing at Athens diminished during the night, and has now ceased, says a Havas dispatch from that city. The Entente troops have been sent back from Athens to Piraeus.

The Greek Government has offered six mountain batteries to Vice Admiral du Fournet, but the Entente Ministers have received instructions from their Governments to declare to the Greek authorities that it is no longer merely a question of the cession of war materials, but a far more serious question, and that reparation must be made corresponding with the gravity of the assault on the allied troops.

An embargo has been placed on all Greek shipping in French and other ports of the Entente Allies in consequence of the recent events in Athens.

Mayor Benakis of Athens, formerly member of the Venizelos Ministry, has been removed from office and has been replaced by M. Markouris, former Mayor and one of the chiefs of the reservists. General Dousmanis and Colonel Metaxas, who are regarded as opposed to the Entente, have resumed their functions at the head of the Greek General Staff.

The Matin states that Athos Romanos, Greek Minister to France, has sent his resignation to his Government on account of the aggression of Greek troops against the forces disembarked by the Allies.

The Havas correspondent at Athens telegraphs an account of recent events in Greece, beginning with King Constantine's offer last month to deliver to the Allies the greater part of the artillery and munitions in Greece on condition that he might preserve neutrality. The engagement of the King, the correspondent says, was not carried out, as the Government declined to ratify it, although it had been reduced to writing in an autograph letter of the King. Moreover, the King declared he was unable to guarantee that order would be observed in the streets of Athens or that his wishes would be respected.

Consequently at the expiration of the time for the delivery of the first lot of guns Vice Admiral du Fournet, having received information that trouble was imminent, disembarked troops. Although the Admiral had been instructed by the French Government that the guns were not to be taken by force, the correspondent says, Greek troops opened the attack on the French with rifles, machine guns and cannon, killing some and wounding others.

"Owing to these conditions and in consequence of what has taken place," the dispatch concludes, "the allied Governments have decided to take energetic measures to obtain all reparation due."

ATHENS, Dec. 2, (via London, Dec. 3.)—General Corakas, head of the Venizelist Recruiting Bureau, has been arrested, charged with inciting guerrilla warfare in Athens and using his room in the Hotel Majestic as a point from which to fire upon soldiers and civilians. A number of soldiers deposed that Corakas paid twenty-five drachmas per head to induce soldiers to desert the army and join the Venizelists at Saloniki. General Corakas probably will be tried on a charge of abetting treason.

M. Boulajanis, editor of the obscure Venizelist journal Astyr, has also been arrested. It is asserted that he was found to be carrying 51,000 drachmas. The Venizelist police Lieutenant Maroudas was taken into custody while carrying 20,000 drachmas.

The Entente Powers have agreed to remove their representatives who have

Continued on Page 3.

CHECK MACKENSEN, CAPTURE 26 GUNS

Russians Join the Rumanians in Terrific Battle to Save the Rumanian Capital.

TEUTONS PRESS FROM NORTH

Advance Further Down the Valley of the Argechu and Cross the River.

Bucharest to Be Surrendered.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RUSSIAN SOUTH FRONT, via Petrograd, Saturday, Dec. 2, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I have been informed of the decision that Bucharest shall be entirely evacuated and surrendered at very short notice to spare her the horrors of bombardment.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—While the fate of Bucharest is still hanging in the balance, Russia is making heroic efforts to turn the tide of events in Rumania, in addition to exerting vigorous pressure again von Falkenhayn from Moldavia and the Carpathians in the northeast, where the Russians have gained a footing at Kirlibaba, and the battle is continuing with the utmost energy.

The new Russian effort is visible on the Danube, south of Bucharest, where newly arrived Russian troops are making an important attack on Field Marshal von Mackensen's rear, already, according to the Russian official report, with some success, twenty-six guns and a number of prisoners having been taken and the Germans and Bulgarians having been driven from Tzomana and Gostinari. The Russians are also successfully applying pressure in Dobrudja.

These Russian attacks on the two extreme flanks of the Central forces, although they may be too late to save Bucharest, may, if successfully prosecuted, change the complexion of the Rumanian campaign, as there is no indication as yet that the enveloping movement of the Central Powers has succeeded in cutting off any considerable portion of the Rumanian Armies.

In the mean time, according to the German report, the Germano-Bulgarians are steadily pressing toward the capital. In the Argechu Valley they have crossed the river at one point and have outflanked and defeated a Rumanian force, which had attempted to advance southwest of Bucharest over the Argechu and Niaslov Rivers.

Bucharest No Longer a Fortress.

In connection with the fate of Bucharest a semi-official Rumanian statement has been received by wireless to the effect that before the commencement of the war Bucharest was deprived of the character of a fortress, and that when the danger of occupation presented itself steps were taken for the evacuation of the city by the military elements, but not by the civilian population, who had been enjoined to remain in the city. This points to the military abandonment of the city, and would seem to indicate that the Rumanians are fighting engagements to delay their enemy and secure the safe retirement of their armies.

Following is the official statement issued today by the Petrograd War Office:

In the wooded Carpathians the enemy twice fiercely attacked the height occupied by us six versts southwest of Vorokhta, but was compelled to retire with heavy losses. He also made two attacks northeast and east of Kirlibaba, which were repelled.

In Transylvania, in the valleys of the rivers Trotus and Sulty, our attacks were sucessful. We occupied the villages of Asaul and Sulty, capturing more than 800 prisoners.

On the Danube front enemy attacks continue in the Argechu Valley. In this region the fighting is assuming the character of a great battle. Under pressure of the enemy Rumanian troops, outflanked by cavalry from the south, are retiring in a southeasterly direction.

The Rumanian operations south of Bucharest, with the assistance of Russian troops which have arrived, are developing successfully. The Bulgarian and German troops have been compelled to retire. We captured prisoners and booty which have not yet been enumerated. So far as can be ascertained, twenty-six guns were taken.

The official report from Bucharest today reads:

On the western front, in Moldavia and Northern Wallachia, there were lively artillery and infantry actions.

Continued on Page 4.

PREMIER SEES KING TODAY

To Suggest Changes With View to "Most Effective Prosecution of War."

COUNCIL OF FOUR URGED

Naval and Military Advisers to be Excluded, Perhaps Even Asquith.

WAR SECRETARY NOT OUT

He Is Said to Have Urged Help for Rumania, and Plan Was Shelved.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 4.—Premier Asquith has decided to advise the King to consent to the reconstruction of the Government. This was officially announced last night.

The announcement reads as follows:

The Prime Minister, with a view to the most effective prosecution of the war, has decided to advise his Majesty the King to consent to the reconstruction of the Government.

It is understood that Premier Asquith will see the King tomorrow morning, and thereafter make a statement in the House of Commons in explanation of the situation.

Premier Asquith left town Saturday, but returned Sunday morning, and throughout the day there were consultations and meetings of party leaders at the Premier's residence.

Mr. Lloyd George, Secretary for War, who was said to have tendered his resignation, had a long consultation with the Premier in the afternoon. Other visitors were A. Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies, and the Marquis of Crewe, Lord President of the Council.

Perhaps the most significant incident was that Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Law appeared together and addressed a morning meeting of the Unionist Committee, while the Earl of Derby, Under Secretary for War, had a long interview with Mr. Lloyd George.

Nothing is known at the moment on which to base a precise interpretation of the official statement respecting "the reconstruction of the Government," obviously a somewhat wide term in the circumstances, and whether it means a mere reshuffling of posts or something more drastic is not yet apparent.

There is nothing suggesting that Mr. Asquith contemplates abandoning the Premiership, or, indeed, that any resignations are impending, and for the moment the only important difference in the personnel of the Ministry seems to be the readmission of Sir Edward Carson.

David Lloyd George, who evidently is the moving spirit in the whole crisis, has not offered his resignation to Premier Asquith, it is now definitely stated, but he has threatened to resign in certain contingencies.

The political correspondents concur that the crisis will result in the constitution of a small War Council of four or five members, exclusive of naval and military advisers, for a more vigorous prosecution of the war. Their information, however, regarding the personnel of this council differs considerably regarding certain prospective members, especially with reference to Mr. Asquith's inclusion therein.

Want War Council of Four.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 4.—The Daily Chronicle says:

"The crisis affecting the life of the coalition was precipitated during the week-end arose from the action of Lloyd George and Bonar Law tendering their resignations from the Government, unless drastic changes were made in the constitution of the War Council, with the object of insuring a more vigorous prosecution of the war.

"The coincidence of the resignations with the unfortunate situation in Rumania—a situation for which Great Britain has not an iota of responsibility—is very striking, but it is undesigned. What seems actually to have brought matters to a head was the turning down of a certain proposal emanating from the Army Council, and this may explain the rumor that Lord Derby also tendered his resignation.

"The situation last (Sunday) night was that the resignations had not been accepted and negotiations were in progress, the issue of which promises to be satisfactory. The peril has not disappeared but at the time of writing the symptoms are encouraging and there is reason to hope there will be no breaking of the Government. The Prime Minister is expected to make a statement on the situation in the House of Commons today. It is a good element in the crisis that the personal relations between him and Bonar Law are very cordial.

"Rumors imputing the action that

been taken to vaulting ambition or personal rivalry are quite baseless. Several influential members of the Cabinet for some time felt there was urgent need for quicker decision and swifter action by the Government. With a view to that end they urge the creation of a small war council endowed with executive authority, the council to consist of four or at most five persons whose business it would be to give undivided attention to the war and nothing but the war. Whether Mr. Balfour will be a member of the new and smaller war council is a matter of uncertainty.

"As First Lord of the Admiralty he is pre-eminently entitled to a seat upon it, but Balfour's reflective habit of mind and his dialectical gifts are not precisely qualities to be looked for in a man of action. His rule at the Admiralty in the last eighteen months has been very tame and uninspiring. For these reasons there is a call for a new First Lord, and among the possibilities is an exchange of offices between Bonar Law and Balfour, the latter becoming Colonial Secretary. In that event the new War Council would consist only of four members—Asquith, Lloyd George, Bonar Law, and Carson.

"Some Unionists would like Asquith excluded from the war directorate, on the ground that the enormous work devolving on the Prime Minister disables him from giving that continuous and exclusive attention to the war which the situation requires, but a War Council without the Prime Minister would suffer in repute and be shorn of authority.

"Asquith is assailed daily with every circumstance of vulgarity in the Northcliffe press. He treats these attacks with noble disdain. Calumny and insult will not weaken his motive to remain at the post of duty to his country and in obedience to his sovereign so long as he carry on his Government."

The Times and Daily Mail, in reporting yesterday's meeting of the Unionist members of the Cabinet, do not support The Morning Post's assertion that they asked Asquith to resign, and it is noticeable that neither of these Northcliffe papers this morning persist in the demand that the Premier shall go.

The Daily Mail says Lloyd George suggested to Asquith that the members of the new War Committee should be Lloyd George, Carson, Bonar Law, and a Labor member, possibly Arthur Henderson. Under this arrangement Asquith would be free to devote himself to other matters, such as the more effective supervision of the work of various State departments.

The Times says the obstacles to a settlement were in two:

(1) A proposal that the War Committee should have unlimited power in the conduct of the war.

(2) Certain personal questions connected with proposed additions to and exclusions from the War Committee.

"It has made clear, however, to Mr. Asquith," The Times continues, "that Lloyd George did not stand alone. Bonar Law is believed to have given general support to his proposal. Both Lloyd George and Bonar Law particularly insisted on the need for associating Carson with the work of the War Committee. Carson's inclusion, in fact, may be taken as a proposal on which Lloyd George and those who are acting with him intend to insist. Lord Derby, too, definitely associated himself with Lloyd George. He is prepared to support him, even to the extent of resignation of his office if a satisfactory settlement is not found."

The Daily News's lobby correspondent, writing this morning, says he understands that as a result of a full exchange of views between Asquith and Lloyd George at a meeting yesterday evening which lasted over a couple of hours, it was agreed not only to make changes in the Government, but that both Asquith and Lloyd George should remain in the Government. There will be a reconstruction of the war council. Asquith will remain ex-officio Chairman of that body while Lloyd George will be responsible for the more or less day-to-day activities.

"As far as I can gather," says The Daily News lobby correspondent, "Lloyd George's proposed rôle in the new War Council would not greatly differ from the position held at the War Office by Kitchener, when he was a member of the late Liberal Government. That is, today he would be more detached and to some extent more independent of the Government. The power of making war decisions would be in a sense his, although he would have advisers. The view held strongly by Lloyd George, according to a writer who is in sympathy with him, is that 'he has arrived at a definite conclusion that the methods of dilatoriness, indecision and delay which have characterized the action of the present War Council are such, in his opinion, as to endanger the prospects of winning the war.'

"The right honorable gentleman's friends have stated for some time past that before the Rumanian campaign opened he drew up a memorandum, making analogy between the chances of Rumania and Serbia in the war, and in urging that steps should be taken in behalf of Rumania, which, it is stated, were not taken."

The Daily Express, which frequently has shown itself to be politically well informed, says:

"A further protracted meeting of the Unionist members of the Cabinet was held last evening when, it is generally understood, the crisis ended. It was ascertained that a breakup of the Government has been averted and that the Cabinet would continue its labors. Lloyd George did not resign, after all, neither did the Unionists. It is now believed the Government will be reconstructed on the lines that will meet the approval of all parties.

"The composition of the new war council is not yet settled. Whether it will contain three, four, or five members is not yet clear, and whether it is to be omnipotent or under the veto of the Cabinet is also a matter that has yet to be learned."

The Morning Post's political correspondent writes: "There were meetings of all kinds yesterday—of Unionists, members of the Cabinet, and of various leading individuals composing it. The origin of the Cabinet trouble dates back to the beginning of last week. Lloyd George had been increasingly impressed with the danger of procrastinations which have now become second nature with his colleagues. The War Secretary, backed, it is understood, by Bonar Law, demanded a reduction of the war council to three members, that Carson should be one of the three, re-entering the Cabinet as Minister without portfolio and that the council should have power of decision without being subject to Cabinet control.

"The matter was so serious that Asquith had an audience of the King Saturday and afterward left town for the week-end. As nothing definite had come of his demand, Lloyd George sent an intimation he should resign in the event of further delay, and the Prime Minister was summoned back to Downing Street, arriving yesterday morning.

"At 11 o'clock yesterday morning the Unionist members of the Cabinet met at the house of Bonar Law. The only absentees were Balfour, who was ill, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, who was out of town and could not have been in London in time to attend. It was decided to send a letter to the Prime Minister, advising him to resign, intimating at the same time that if he did not accept this advice, they would reluctantly be compelled to tender the resignations of their respective offices. The letter in these terms was sent by a special messenger to Downing Street, and during the afternoon Asquith's reply was received. Both communications were confidential, but as the result of the Prime Minister's answer, the nature of which is indicated in the official statement, the Unionist Ministers have withdrawn their threatened resignations.

"Lloyd George had a long conversation with the Prime Minister and later Bonar Law saw the Secretary of State for War. It is probable that Asquith's reply to his Unionist colleagues was sent after his interview with Lloyd George. The position late last night was that nothing was settled and there will be further conversations today with a meeting of the Cabinet before the House of Commons assembles."

NORTHCLIFFE'S PART IN CABINET CRISIS

Attacked the Government for Delay in Winding Up Affairs of German Banks in London.

Interesting light on the origin of the present British Cabinet crisis is thrown by recently published correspondence between Lord Northcliffe and Sir William Plender, head of an accounting firm handling the business of winding up the German banks in London. Comments by London newspapers on this controversy depict Lord Northcliffe as waging a definite campaign against the coalition Government, with which, it is well known, he had never fully sympathized. It is said in some quarters that Mr. Lloyd George, Minister of War, had been won over by Lord Northcliffe in this campaign.

The Northcliffe correspondence was briefly mentioned in a cablegram printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES some days ago.

Sir William Plender was appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, to take charge of the intricate business of winding up the affairs of the German banks in London. Lord Northcliffe complains that after twenty-seven months of war these banks are still in existence, and that their business is even still being advertised in the German papers. In a letter to Mr. McKenna, also printed below, Lord Northcliffe offers to wind up the business of the banks himself, half of them to be closed by Jan. 1, and the other half by March 25.

In some quarters a determined effort is being made to force Government action against Lord Northcliffe for his utterances on this and other subjects. He finds a strong supporter, however, in the person of Colonel Walter Faber, a member of the House of Commons, who in a letter to The Daily Mail declares that "if the Chancellor refuses to take up this question seriously, the feeling of the country, already gravely aroused over the Nigerian debate, will assuredly find vent in an explosion which will not only sweep the Chancellor of the Exchequer away, but also, perhaps, the coalition Cabinet."

In the light of events as they have developed, Colonel Faber's letter, printed on Nov. 16, is of the nature of prophecy.

Text of the Letters.

The letters are as follows:

Lord Northcliffe to Sir W. Plender:

Dear Sir William Plender: In reply to your communication, let me say that I have been making a number of inquiries on the subject of the German policy of keeping alive German banks and other businesses in this country.

The inclosed letter to Mr. McKenna answers both his letter and yours, as they are almost identical.

It will be with the very greatest regret that we take the public step indicated in my letter to Mr. McKenna. All those who come in contact with you in connection with your accounting of The Times and other publications have a high regard for your invariable courtesy and accuracy, and I, in particular, have always regarded you as one of my personal watchdogs in many of the large undertakings that have grown up around me.

The conclusion I have formed in regard to your attitude of maintaining German interests in this country is that you have many other matters in your mind, and are not well acquainted with German aims and methods.

I have not marked this letter "private," as the matter of enemy trading in this country is one of great national interest, though I shall not, of course, publish the correspondence until I have heard from you in regard to your intentions. Yours sincerely,

NORTHCLIFFE.

Sir William Plender. Nov. 7, 1916.

Letter to Mr. McKenna.

From Lord Northcliffe.

Dear McKenna: You need have no fear of my publishing any communication between us which can possibly be represented as private correspondence. But this question of the German banks in London is a national one and it is urgent.

I therefore reserve the right to make public this letter and the letter to Sir William Plender already forwarded to you, since publicity seems the only effective method.

As I have already told you, I have evidence, which I trust, that these businesses and all other enemy concerns could have been closed down without difficulty twelve months ago. The Germans make no secret in Berlin that they are playing for time. The Disconto Gesellschaft is still advertising its London branch in the German papers.

Without going into details I may say that I am well aware of all the excuses which are put forward for delay. Obviously these banks could not have been wound up in a day or a month. But I may remind you that we have now been at war for more than twenty-seven months. Nothing will convince me that all this time was required, or that there is any difference of opinion in this country about the policy which should have been followed.

In the correspondence which I have lately had with you and others I have met with the greatest possible difficulty in discovering who is responsible for keeping these enemy institutions alive. I am told, on the one hand, that the matter rests with Sir William Plender, the Controller, and on the other hand, that Sir William Plender is merely acting under the orders of the Government. I am told, first, that the license under which the German banks are still in being bears your signature, and next, that your signature was only a formal and "executive act" of the Home Secretary. What is quite clear is that some one has the power to see that the business is brought to an end; and since you authorized it in 1914 as Home Secretary, and are now at the head of our finances as Chancellor of the Exchequer, I think the public are absolutely justified in concluding that the responsibility rests with you.

Since you are apparently neither able nor willing to put a stop to the scandal yourself, I repeat the offer which I have already made to you. If the Government will transfer to me the task of winding up these German businesses, I will undertake to have half of them closed by Jan. 1, and the remainder by March 25, handing all remaining securities to the Public Trustees. Yours sincerely,

NORTHCLIFFE.

Nov. 9, 1916.

Sir W. Plender's Reply.

5 London Wall Buildings, E. C.,
Nov. 10, 1916.

To Lord Northcliffe.

Dear Lord Northcliffe: I am in receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., together with copy of your letter to Mr. McKenna of the same date. I was not aware until I read your letter that Mr. McKenna had written to you, and I have no knowledge of the contents of his communication.

I desire in the first place to record my appreciation of the kind expressions which you have used in regard to our personal relations. Secondly, I would refer to that part of your letter to the Chancellor in which you state—"We have therefore decided to ask Sir William to withdraw from his connection with The Times and other newspapers if the German policy of keeping alive the German businesses is to be continued." In reply to this statement. I would very respectfully acquaint you that I cannot permit any considerations of personal benefit to myself or my firm to induce me to retire from a position to which I have been appointed by the Government, believing as I do that the result of such a step on my part would be to create an embarrassing situation and materially delay the conclusion of the process of winding up the London branches of these banks.

With regard to my firm's position as auditors of the concerns which you control, I am content to leave the question of our re-election in the hands of the shareholders who appointed us.

I am not sure that I correctly understand what you intend to convey by the sentence in your letter to me beginning "The conclusion I have formed." The suggestions appear, however, to be (1) that I have adopted the attitude of maintaining German interests in this country; and either (2) that the adoption of this attitude is unconscious on my part and is due to the fact that, owing to my preoccupation with other matters and my ignorance of German aims and methods, I have allowed myself to be hoodwinked and used as a tool; or (3) that I have consciously adopted such attitude as a matter of policy and without sufficient knowledge of the extent of German aims and the character of German methods.

If the above are the suggestions which are intended, I can only say that I repudiate them, as they are completely unfounded. I have not in fact adopted the attitude of maintaining German interests in this country. I am not so preoccupied with other matters or so ignorant of German aims and methods as to allow myself to be hoodwinked or be used as a tool. I have no policy except that of performing to the best of my ability the duties which have been intrusted to me by his Majesty's Government.

A summary of the work remaining to be done was set out by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons on October 26 last, when he replied to a question of Mr. Butcher, a full report of which appeared in The Times on the following day.

I observe what you say in the last paragraph of your letter to myself. I need hardly say that personally I have no objection to the publication of the correspondence, provided that the whole of it (including your letter to Mr. McKenna) is published. I must, however, ask that in view of the fact that Mr. McKenna's name being introduced, his views upon the point should first be obtained. Believe me, yours sincerely,

W. PLENDER.

Lord Northcliffe's Reply.

Lord Northcliffe to Sir W. Plender.

Dear Sir William Plender: I have received your letter of today and can only say that I regard it as most unsatisfactory. It offers no explanation whatever of the long delay in the work of winding up the London branches of enemy banks, for which under the Government you are responsible. I propose, therefore, to send to the press such portions of this correspondence as are not marked private. I regret that I am unable to include my letter to Mr. McKenna of Nov. 7. For some reason, which I assume to be a good one, he objects to its publication. I may mention, however, that it contains a reference to yourself which is by no means uncomplimentary.

I need scarcely say that I am not acting in this way without consultation with those around me who elected you as their auditor or without the advice of men with knowledge of the circumstances and a proved national position. For my general attitude I would refer you to my letter of yesterday to Mr. McKenna, and especially to the fact that after twenty-seven months of war more than one German bank is still advertising the existence of its London branch.

I need only add that it is a regret to me personally that so much of this correspondence should have been regarded as private. None of my own have been so marked. I have always looked upon the matter as one of national and most pressing importance. Yours sincerely,

NORTHCLIFFE.

Nov. 10.

Other Papers Attack Northcliffe.

Commenting on the above correspondence, The New Age says: "It marks the supercession in England of constitutional government by the arbitrary power of a single man." After recounting the circumstances giving rise to the correspondence The New Age continues:

"The story must plainly have a sequel, or, as we say, there is an end of constitutional government in England. And as plainly in our minds the sequel must be the prosecution of Lord Northcliffe for the attempted intimidation of a Government servant in the discharge of his duty. Nothing less will satisfy the demands of justice in the case. Had the King attempted any such high-handed procedure, he would undoubtedly have been tried and condemned for high treason. Had any other person than Lord Northcliffe been guilty of it, he would have been thrown into prison within an hour or two of making his attempt. We have yet to see whether Lord Northcliffe is more powerful than the King and more powerful even than the constitutional Government of this country. It may be so, we dare not deny it. What secret influence enables Lord Northcliffe to blackmail the Government and its servants into granting him immunity from the laws that provide penalties for everybody else we can only guess at. But we can confidently say that if this arbitrary act of Lord Northcliffe is allowed to pass without proper punishment, there is not a man living who is safe from his power."

The New Witness uses very plain language, when it says: "That Harmsworth has used his wealth to advance his political power is a matter of common knowledge, and that by the same means he has secured Mr. George as his servant everybody knows. Up to the present, however, his proceedings have been somewhat veiled, and it is not until recently that he has openly and insolently exhibited his power over our politicians."

The paper then gives Northcliffe's threat to withdraw his private business from the hands of Sir William Plender, and adds:

"The question as to whether or no the work of winding up the London branches of German banks might have been expedited is an open one. That Harmsworth should attempt to use his power, as the chief shareholder in The Times and other newspapers, to force a Government official to change his plan of action belongs to quite a different category. Harmsworth is in effect attempting to use his private influence to force a change in public policy, and his threat to dismiss Sir William Plender because he has followed the instructions of Mr. McKenna is something very like political blackmail."

THE EXISTING CABINET.

How It was Formed and Some Notable Changes Already Made.

With only such changes in its important divisions as the loss of Earl Kitchener on the warship Hampshire made necessary, the British Cabinet which Premier Asquith now seeks to reconstruct is the same widely-heralded "Coalition," or National Cabinet, which was raised from the wreck of the old Liberal Cabinet when the Admiralty crisis of last year brought down the whole Government, and which was designed to inspire complete public confidence and support in a reinvigorated prosecution of the great war. Apparently it has failed of its purpose.

From the day of its formation it had been beset with difficulties, attacked by criticism, and, in some instances, divided against itself. Beginning with the evening of May 25, 1915, when the personnel of the new Cabinet was announced, rumors of changes began to circulate. Again and again they were quieted. Resignations were few, and when personal reasons influenced a Minister to quit one post efforts were almost invariably made to find another for him, so that the personnel of the Cabinet has remained much the same for its nineteen months of existence.

As it was organized in May of last year the Cabinet was composed of twelve Liberals, eight Unionists, one Laborite, and one nonpartisan, the last Earl Kitchener. Today it has twelve Liberals, ten Unionists, and one Laborite, Arthur Henderson, two new portfolios having been added, those of Blockade Minister and Minister of Pensions. The personnel of the Cabinet and their posts is as follows:

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury—HERBERT A. ASQUITH, L.

Minister without Portfolio—Marquis of LANSDOWNE, U.

Lord High Chancellor—Sir STANLEY O. BUCKMASTER, L.

Lord President of the Council—Marquis of CREWE, L.

Lord Privy Seal—Earl CURZON of Kedleston, U.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—REGINALD McKENNA, L.

Secretary of State for Home Affairs—HERBERT L. SAMUEL, L.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—Viscount GREY, L.

Secretary for the Colonies—ANDREW BONAR LAW, U.

Secretary for India—J. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, U.

Secretary of State for War—DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, L.

Minister of Munitions—EDWIN SAMUEL MONTAGU, L.

First Lord of the Admiralty—ARTHUR J. BALFOUR, U.

President of the Board of Trade—WALTER RUNCIMAN, L.

President of the Local Government Board—WALTER HUME LONG, U.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—THOMAS McKINNON WOOD, L.

Chief Secretary for Ireland—HENRY EDWARD DUKE, U.

Secretary for Scotland—H. J. TENNANT, L.

President of the Board of Agriculture—Earl of CRAWFORD, U.

First Commissioner of Works—LEWIS HARCOURT, L.

President of the Board of Education—Marquis of CREWE, in conjunction with his other duties.

Attorney General—Sir F. E. SMITH, U.

Minister for Blockade—Lord ROBERT CECIL, U.

Minister of Pensions—ARTHUR HENDERSON, Labor.

Changes After Kitchener's Death.

Most important, of course, of the changes of the last nineteen months are those which were made necessary by the death of Earl Kitchener, who was lost at sea on June 6. Premier Asquith took temporary charge of the War Department, but on July 5 Lloyd George was appointed to Kitchener's old post. His resignation of the post of Minister of Munitions, made necessary by this change, left open an office second only in importance to Lloyd George's new work, and Mr. Montagu, who had been successively Financial Secretary to the Treasury and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster after this latter post had been left vacant by the successive resignations of Winston Churchill and Postmaster General Herbert L. Samuel, was selected for the new head of the Munitions Department.

Mr. Montagu's removal resulted in another Cabinet shift by which Mr. Wood, the Secretary for Scotland, moved from his old post to the Chancellorship of the Duchy, and was succeeded by Premier Asquith's brother-in-law, H. J. Tennant. Meantime Postmaster General Samuel had succeeded Sir John A. Simon as Secretary of State for Home Affairs and had made possible Mr. Montagu's first step toward his present post by surrendering to him the Duchy of Lancaster.

Arthur Henderson had resigned the Presidency of the Board of Education after severe criticism had been directed against him, but, as the only Laborite in the Cabinet, had agreed to remain as a labor adviser. He was rewarded on Nov. 8 by the portfolio of the newly created Ministry of Pensions, and Lord Robert Cecil, taking the Ministry of Blockade, added a new figure to the Cabinet. Sir Edward Carson, who had resigned in October of last year, explaining that he found himself at complete variance with other Cabinet members on questions of Near Eastern policy, was succeeded by Sir F. E. Smith, and the Earl of Crawford replaced the Earl of Selborne as President of the Board of Agriculture.

Thus the Cabinet which now may be dissolved is practically the same as that which was received with acclaim and heralded as the savior of England in the first year of the war. Only Earl Kitchener, Sir John A. Simon, Winston Spencer Churchill, Augustine Birrell, who was succeeded by Mr. Duke, the Earl of Selborne, and Sir Edward Carson are missing from its ranks.

The only newcomers are Postmaster General Samuel, Edwin Samuel Montagu, Henry Edward Duke, H. J. Tennant, the Earl of Crawford, Sir F. E. Smith, and Lord Robert Cecil. Among the bigger figures of the Government there has been no change save only the departure of Earl Kitchener.

Attacked by "Ginger Groups."

Yet it was more than ten days ago that The London Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent, writing of this same Cabinet, said:

"It is undeniable that the House of Commons just now is very critical of and dissatisfied with the Government, and it is the misfortune of a coalition that from its nature it excites animosity and repels affections, and when, as now, there is an unfavorable military event or a difficult economic situation, shortcomings are open to criticism. The 'ginger group' points to the Balkans and the submarine menace as evidence of its incapacity to wage war with foresight and vigor. At the other extreme the opponents of conscription assert that our shipping troubles and some of our food problems have been caused by the wholesale withdrawal of men from productive employments, and that as we enlarge the army so we make inroads into our reserves of economic strength.

"Thus assailed from two opposite sides, the position of the Government is not an easy one. It has few defenders in the House. The Ministers themselves have apparently no liking for the work of self-vindication, for nothing of the kind is attempted."

With the conduct of the war as the acknowledged fundamental cause of all the political difficulties which have beset the Asquith Government, there have been many close observers of British politics, nevertheless, who have attributed some of the Premier's trouble to exterior influences bent on overthrowing Mr. Asquith at whatever cost. To Lloyd George, although never with his foreknowledge or consent, has been attributed the ambition of emerging from the wreck of the Asquith government as the twentieth century Pitt.

And throughout it all the Northcliffe press, the string of publications controlled by England's largest publisher, has hammered and hammered at the very foundations of the Asquith policy, demanding changes in the conduct of the war that would bring victory to British arms.

Until now Mr. Asquith and his supporters have withstood every blow, determined apparently on preventing any interregnum, against which the English press declared when, at the formation of the Asquith Cabinet, J. L. Garvin, editor of The Observer, wrote:

"There are difficulties, but they may be and must be overcome, and they must be overcome quickly. We can have no interregnum at a time like this. We must stand together as a nation or lose the war. By comparison with that everything sinks into the merest insignificance."

CONSCRIPTION IS ONE ISSUE.

It Must Be Extended to Ireland or the Age Limit in England Raised.

First Lieut. C. J. M. Riley of the Coldstream Guards, who arrived here yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner St. Louis, said the extension of the military age in England to 45 was a burning question in Great Britain just now. It depended must on Ireland.

"If Ireland is to have conscription," he said, "there will be no need to raise the age limit above 41, where it is now. Should Ireland not be included, the extension will be necessary. In such an event the recruits over 41 would be kept in England and trained for home defense."

Lieutenant Riley, who is the son of Athelstan Riley, the English author, was with the first battalion of Coldstream Guards when they were wiped out, for the fourth time in the present war, at Loos in September, 1915. The battalion went into the battle 900 strong, and lost 700 men and 17 officers. The Lieutenant was shot through the chest, right leg and arm, gassed, and shell shocked. He is now on the way to St. John, Newfoundland, as aid de camp to the Governor. After spending the Winter in the bracing air of Newfoundland, he expects to join his battalion in the Spring. Since he left it has been almost annihilated a fifth time on the Somme.

Another passenger on the St. Louis was the Right Rev. Cecil de Cartaret, Bishop of Jamaica, who has been in England for two months on his annual leave. He said that it was the third time he had been home since the war. The people had become more serious each time, and were now thoroughly settled down to the responsibilities of the war.

Turks Attack in the Caucasus.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 3.—Turkish troops have taken the offensive on the Caucasian front, it was announced officially today. The bulletin follows:

Two Turkish battalions assumed the offensive against our advance guards west of Ognott. Strong enemy scouting parties attempted to advance southeast of Ognott and east of Mush, but were driven back by our fire. An attack by a Turkish battalion in the direction of Bitlis also was repelled.

One of our transport cutters on Lake Van fired on a camel transport proceeding to Vastan and dispersed a party of 300 cavalrymen which came from Vastan to the assistance of this transport.

ALLIES HOLD UP ALL GREEK SHIPPING

Continued from Page 1.

been in control of the Greek postal and telegraph service.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Athens says that, according to General Callaris, commander of the First Greek Army Corps, the following casualties resulted from the fighting in the streets of Athens between Greek and Entente troops:

Greeks—Killed, 3 officers and 26 soldiers; wounded, 5 officers, 45 soldiers, 4 marines, and 7 civilians.

French—Killed, 2 officers and 45 marines; 1 officer and 96 marines wounded.

Italians—None.

The correspondent adds that Queen Sophie is personally superintending the care of the allied wounded.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 3. — The Frankfurter Zeitung, commenting on the Greek situation, declares that the motive of the Entente Allies in demanding delivery of Greek arms was to induce King Constantine to avow an alliance with Germany, which would form a pretext for the Allies to establish a Hellenic republic. For that reason, the Zeitung believes, it was advisable for the King to yield, "and not give General Sarrail and Admiral du Fournet the pleasure of arranging the scenery for their play."

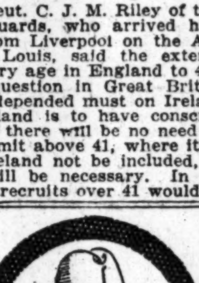
ADVERTISEMENT.
Bayer-Tablets of Aspirin
Do You Use Aspirin?
If so, buy the one genuine. Every package and every tablet of genuine Aspirin bears "The Bayer Cross"—your protection against counterfeits and harmful substitutes.
"The Bayer Cross—Your Guarantee of Purity"
The trade-mark "Aspirin" (Reg. U. S. Pat. Office) is a guarantee that the monoaceticacidester of salicylicacid in these tablets is of the reliable Bayer manufacture.
Boxes of 12
Bottles of 24 and 100

"Truly a Cigar"
If you really recognize quality in a cigar, you'll learn why most men demand Jean Valjeans.
Smoke one today
JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
10¢ 2 for 25¢ 3 for 25¢
For sale where good cigars are sold
DAVE SAQUI
MAKER

144
"I appoint the Columbia Trust Company as Executor of this, my will"
This brief declaration insures a clean-cut management at a time—no matter how remote—when sound business judgment and reliable, kindly advice will be urgently needed.
We suggest you "put your house in order," with the help of your lawyer. If undecided whom to name as executor, Mr. Warren, our Vice-President, at our 60 Broadway office, will be glad to explain the advantages offered by this Company. If you wish, a definite appointment can be made to meet your convenience.
IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT 60 Broadway
IN SHOPPING CENTRE 5th Ave. & 34th St.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
IN HARLEM 125th St. & Lenox Ave.
IN THE BRONX 148th St. & Third Ave.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.
Tuesday, December Fifth
Annual Fur Sale
Women's Furs
High Grade Fur Coats,
Capes, Stoles, Scarfs and Muffs
Much Below Regular Prices
For prices and particulars see Tuesday's Times.

The 1917 Model Dress Suit
HE was a hurried man, and he had made a tour of all the stores in quest of an evening suit.
"I'm afraid it can't be done," he said, as he came into a Weber and Heilbroner store.
"I want a suit like my tailor would make me—not a stereotyped style!"
He slipped on the coat of one of our $60 evening suits—one of our 1917 models—and looked in the glass.
"Egad, but I'm glad!"
And he wore the suit that evening.
It was an actual happening last week.
These dress suits and Tuxedos are for men most accustomed to evening clothes.
Dress suits, $35 to $60; Tuxedo and trousers, $33.50 up.
Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway 345 Broadway 775 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt 30 Broad 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Ave.



Phoenix Silk Hose Facing "Southern Exposure"
NOW, when you're wearing patent leather pumps or Oxfords with the Tailed or Tuxedo Suit, your socks are facing "Southern Exposure."
Phoenix Silk Hosiery goes great with Evening Dress. Shaped to the foot, it doesn't stretch out of contour, fits without wrinkling and stays as smooth as your palm.
Being every filament pure silk, its lustre is undimmed by wear or wash.
Being pure dye, it preserves its deep black under all conditions.
Being finely, but closely knitted, it doesn't show through.
Men's 55c and upward
Women's 80c and upward
JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Gorham Goldware
In a special section of our Fifth Avenue establishment are the exhibits of Gorham Goldware—a sort of yellow sunset in a mist of silver metal.
Obviously more expensive than silverware, Gorham Goldware nevertheless offers the same opportunities for gradual accumulation as silverware does, for it may be acquired a piece or two at a time and can always be matched, even at long intervals.
The present exhibits of Gorham Goldware, ranging from a single spoon to a tea set, from a button hook to a toilet set, and from a bonbon dish to a loving cup, form one of the most comprehensive collections of gold artifice in America today.
THE GORHAM CO.
Silversmiths and Goldsmiths
FIFTH AVENUE & 36th STREET
17-19 MAIDEN LANE

ADVERTISEMENT.

BELL-ANS

Positively Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists

25¢ 75¢

Perfectly harmless
Pleasant to take
Acts Like Magic

Contains no harmful or deleterious substances.

Keeping Abreast in Double-Breasted Overcoats

¶ *"The Brigadier"*—A buoyant double-breaster, in big, consequential fabrics, that fits with the snap of a sword in a scabbard. $20 to $38

¶ *Double-breasters*—All skeleton models, in rough-house tweeds and checks, but particular rather than pronounced.
$20 to $38.

¶ *Double-breasted Street Coats*—Two or three buttons, loose back or shapely, and self or velvet collar, in silk hat cloths for silk hat occasions, and in livelier business weaves.
$20 to $38.

¶ *Trench Coats*—Single or double breasted, belted and buckled, with patch and flap pockets, convertible collar, and muff pockets or not, as you wish; tailored in deep-dye diamond weaves, and others.
$30 to $40.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Behning GRAND PLAYER PIANO

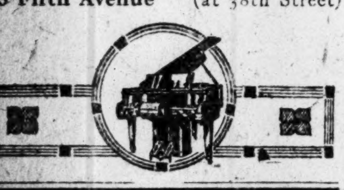
"With the tone you can't forget"

A Grand Player-Piano of purest tone-quality with an absolutely noiseless player mechanism.

A Player-Piano which produces the same effect as the hand playing of an accomplished pianist—it being possible to accent the melody without special music rolls.

Prices moderate. Terms convenient. Old piano taken in exchange. Write or call for booklet.

BEHNING PIANO CO.
425 Fifth Avenue (at 38th Street)



In black Russia and dark tan Russia.
Price $10.00

J. & J. SLATER
415 Fifth Avenue
Between 37th and 38th Streets.

MAGAZINE BINDERS.

To hold twenty-six numbers of The New York Times Sunday Magazine and Review of Books, a strong, handsome cloth binder; price, $1.25 by mail. Remittance with order. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

SAY SOMME BATTLES COST ALLIES 900,000

Germans Declare That the Offensive Has Been "Stifled in Blood and Mud."

CALL IT A GREAT DEFEAT

London and Paris, However, Report Considerable Increase in Activity by the Artillery.

BERLIN, Dec. 3, (via Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—"After five months of the heaviest and the bloodiest of combats," says the Overseas News Agency, "the Somme offensive at no place has advanced beyond ten kilometers. This success was attained in July south of the Somme. Then the French conquered La Maisonnette, in sight of the ancient walls of Péronne. Since this time, that is to say, since 145 days, the offensive has ceased at this place. No further advance could be made beyond it.

"To the north of the Somme the advance was slower, but steadier. On July 10, in this sector, fighting was still going on about Contalmaison, which had been taken by the British July 1, but had been recaptured later by the Germans. After most sanguinary battles in July, August, and September, the British, assisted by the French, finally succeeded in September in advancing as far as the French during the first days in July. From this time onward the Germans have halted all further advances. The recent insignificant gains of terrain cannot be measured by kilometers, but by meters. Of course, through a big concentration, an attack can push back the defenders at isolated and narrowly limited places, such as the British did on the Ancre in November. Not one of their objects, however, was attained—not even a modest one. Nobody, not even on the Entente side, believes any longer that the German front can be broken.

"The great offensive, which has cost the Western powers 800,000 to 900,000 men, has been stifled in blood and mud. The battle on the Somme, which was stirred with gigantic fresh armies, with war machines and the ammunition of two parts of the world, will continue in history as the heaviest Entente defeat. It means a Gallipoli on the Continent."

Heavy artillery fighting on the western front is reported in this afternoon's statement from Army Headquarters, which follows:

> In the Somme and Meuse sectors during some hours of the day the activity of the artillery increased. It continued at night, and was more spirited than usual at some places.

Artillery Busy on the Somme.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The activity of the French artillery has increased considerably south of the Somme, according to the French official reports this afternoon and this evening. The infantry on both sides, however, took no part in the fighting. The British front in the neighborhood of Les Boeufs was heavily shelled by the Germans.

The text of the French night communiqué follows:

> The day was marked by considerable artillery activity south of the Somme, in the region of Belloy-en-Santerre, and on the right bank of the Meuse in the sectors of Vaux and Douaumont.
>
> In the Argonne there was mine fighting, but no infantry action. On the rest of the front nothing occurred.

The French afternoon report says:

> South of the Somme the artillery fighting was intense in the region of Barleux. Otherwise the night was calm.
>
> Seven aviators last night threw down 720 kilograms of projectiles on the works at Thionville and on the enemy hangars and aviation camps at Eben. In the evening the Germans again discharged shells of large calibre in the direction of Nancy.

The official communication from British headquarters in France issued tonight reads as follows:

> Hostile artillery was active in the neighborhood of Les Boeufs, and intermittent shelling occurred on other parts of the front during the day. There was much trench mortar activity on both sides in the Neuville-St. Vaast and Hohenzollern areas and in the neighborhood of Ypres and Armentières.
>
> Reports show that our raiding party last night east of Ypres, besides taking prisoners, caused many casualties to the enemy.

The British report this afternoon said:

> During the night we raided enemy trenches southward of Fauquissart and eastward of Ypres. Otherwise there is nothing to report.

KING HONORS AIRMEN.

George V. Rewards Officers Who Destroyed a Zeppelin Raider.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—King George has awarded the Distinguished Service Order to Sub-Lieutenant Edward Pulling and the Distinguished Service Cross to Lieutenant Egbert Cadbury and Sub-Lieutenant Gerrard Fans, all of the naval air service, in recognition of the destruction of a Zeppelin off the Norfolk coast after Monday night's raid.

Regulate German Copper Market.

BERLIN, Dec. 3, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Quotations for electrolytic copper will be issued regularly in Berlin henceforth by an association organized for this purpose. The Director of the General Electric Company has been elected manager of the association.

DARDANELLES ARE TO GO TO RUSSIA

Continued from Page 1.

Duma has acquired since the opening of the present session. For the first time demands for a change in the character of the present Government were not only voiced in unequivocal terms, leaving not the slightest doubt, but were allowed to be published in the newspapers.

Attacks Germanism in the Army.

M. Purishkevich, in the course of a long speech, severely arraigned the Government and spoke frankly of the German influences, which, he said, pervading not only the interior of the country but even the army, had conspired to extinguish patriotism and the fighting efficiency of the nation, and of mismanagement and corruption in the economic life of the country, which included the conversion to personal use of the public resources of the country at a time when they were most urgently needed.

Added weight is given to M. Purishkevich's words by the fact that he belongs to the extreme Conservative group, which, siding with the Government, has given little support to the campaign against the present Cabinet.

Hints at Czar's Vacillation.

"The chaos and disorganization existing in the ranks of the Government," said M. Purishkevich, "have postponed the hour of victory. If the people continue to spread rumors of peace, it means that somebody is trying to conclude it. (Cries from the Left: "True!") Our allies speak very little of the possibility of peace, because there are not abroad any dangerous currents which here, entering the organism of the Government, are destroying the will of the highest representative. The internal disorder has been caused, no doubt, by the German party, which is working with extraordinary persistence. The present Government is doing more than any element to kill the patriotism of the people, and by want of system is weakening enthusiastic desire for victory."

The speaker went on to say that the instability of the Government made agreement between it and public opinion impossible. He then gave examples of personal privileges, such as railway facilities for private business, bestowed upon individuals to the destriment of the country at a time when the people suffered from a shortage of the ordinary necessaries of life. He said that despite all measures and precautions to eliminate German influence there were concrete instances of persons of high rank attempting to further the German propaganda in Russia by means of German capital. This extended to factories and other industrial enterprises supplying the country with war material, where Germans, who were still employed, were cutting down the output.

In the opinion of a majority of the Deputies, the change in the Ministry which followed the outburst at the first meeting of the Duma, involving the appointment of Alexander Trepoff as Premier, relieved the situation only temporarily and did not go far enough to alter radically the differences existing between them and the present Government. According to the liberal point of view the recent resignations brought little more than a change in the personnel of the Ministry, and there are as yet no symptoms of an essential alteration in the character of the Government, which is held responsible for the present internal disorganization and unrest.

It is evident, at least, that the opportunities for consultation between the Government and the Duma leaders which was provided by the enforced recess have borne no immediate fruit, and that the hopes of harmony between the Government and the Duma have again been deferred.

Straits Promised to Russia.

The semi-official news agency says that in the Duma Premier Trepoff read a proclamation announcing officially that an agreement concluded by Russia, France and Great Britain in 1915 and later approved by Italy "establishes in definite manner the right of Russia to the straits and Constantinople."

Premier Trepoff's announcement is quoted by the news agency as follows:

"For more than a thousand years Russia has been reaching southward toward a free outlet on the open sea. This age-long dream, cherished in the hearts of the Russian people, is now ready for realization. * * *

"From the beginning of the war, wishing to spare human lives and sufferings, we and our allies did our utmost to restrain Turkey from mad participation in hostilities. Turkey received formal assurances guaranteeing her, in exchange for neutrality, the integrity of her territory and independence, and also conferring on her certain privileges and advantages. These efforts were vain. Turkey surreptitiously attacked us and thus sealed her own doom.

"We then concluded an agreement with our allies, which establishes in the most definite manner the right of Russia to the straits and Constantinople. Russians should know for what they are shedding blood, and, in accord with our allies, announcement of this agreement is made today from this tribune.

"Absolute agreement on this point is firmly established among the Allies, and there is no doubt that after she has obtained sovereign possession of a free passage into the Mediterranean, Russia will grant freedom of navigation for the Rumanian flag, which now, not for the first time, floats in battle side by side with the flag of Russia.

"I thought it my duty not to conceal from you the difficulties and sacrifices which we have still to endure in order to bring the present war to a victorious conclusion, but no difficulty and no sacrifice will stop Russia and her brave allies on the path of reconstruction and consolidation. A bright future will be the heritage of all nations fighting for a just and holy cause.

"Our heroic troops and fleet are doing their great work without pause. The first task which falls on the rest of us is to devote all our strength and every hour of our time to productive work. Russia needs the common labor of every one, based on regular distribution, according to individual capability. It is the patriotic duty of every one, not to undermine the country's power, but to do his utmost to strengthen it. The history of the world has never known so decisive a moment. We must organize all the power of the nation and hurl it against the enemy. Nothing will resist that force.

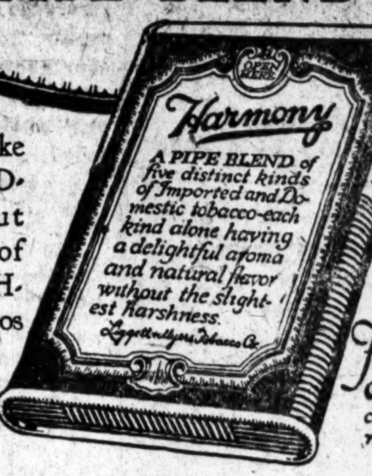
"Remember that, however cruel the enemy blows may be, the final victory is ours. It is surely approaching us. Let us march united to meet it."

Autonomy for Greater Poland.

In his address to the Duma, as given out by the semi-official news agency, Premier Trepoff made the following declaration concerning the Russian policy in regard to the Polish question:

"One part of the task before us is to reconquer and recover the Kingdom of Poland, temporarily detached by force of arms. But that is not enough. We must also wrest from our enemies territories, formerly Polish, beyond the old frontier. We will then reconstitute Poland, free within its ethnographical boundaries, but inseparably united with Russia."

LOST.
See advertisements on last page.—Advt.



HARMONY
A PIPE BLEND

The first pipe-smoke to produce MILDNESS without sacrificing any of the natural RICHNESS of its tobaccos

Fifteen cents in the cream-colored nut brown tin

Only an Expert in Gems Can Do It

Side by side an Oriental Necklace and a Tecla Necklace are the same in shape and surface irregularities, identical in orient and coloring, and indistinguishably alike in light and shade, matching their sullen fires, pearl for pearl, the full length of the strand, and defying all but an expert in gems, and all but a gem of an expert, to tell the origin of one from the other.

In graduating strands, and fastening with a diamond clasp, in original designs, a Tecla Necklace is, for all the world, an Oriental Necklace in appearance.

$75 to $350

TECLA

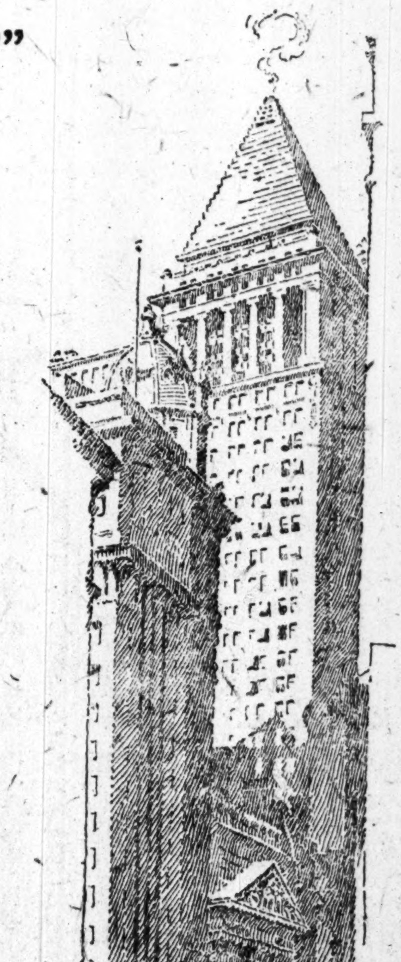
398 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK
10 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS

LET me tailor for you a genuine custom-drafted Suit—the living thing, not the lifeless copy. If you wear "ready-made" clothes, you're like the fellow who plays solitaire—you know you're only pretending.

$20 to $45, with my personal, interested, every-minute attention, as well as my body-gracing fit and thoroughbred style. Come to be measured, or send for cloth clippings! Mail orders filled with the same satisfaction, as though you came in person.

Full Dress Suit, $35 to measure (White Silk Waistcoat included)

Clemons
Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
18 Years On This Corner



"When should I make my will?"

NOW, when you are in unquestioned possession of good health and good judgment.

"Whom should I appoint as Executor and Trustee?"

A Trust Company, certainly, because it offers many well-known advantages over an individual.

"Which Trust Company should I appoint?"

The Bankers Trust Company is particularly well fitted, on every count, to handle estates in the best interests of the heirs, and it invites you to consider most carefully the advisability of its appointment as your executor and trustee.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
16 Wall Street; telephone 8900 Rector
Resources over $250,000,000

THE STORES WHERE WOMEN CAN BUY GIFTS THAT MEN WILL VALUE

Weber and Heilbroner

Announce Beginning Today
Their Annual

Christmas Sale of Neckwear

Consisting of More Than
250,000 Fine Silk Four-in-Hands

Embracing Most of Their Own Stock, Together with a Special Purchase from Their Regular Manufacturers, Constituting the

Classic of Neckwear Sales

In Point of Magnitude, Variety and Value, the Most Important Neckwear Sale Ever Planned by This House—the Largest Distributors of Haberdashery in America.

Sale Prices

50c, 55c and 65c Silk Four-in-Hands 38c
or 4 for $1.50
Wonderful increased assortments of scarfs which includes their own entire stock of 55c fancy neckwear.

Regular $1 Quality Silk Four-in-Hands 69c
or 3 for $2.00
The largest collection of fine $1.00 neckwear, made of imported and domestic silks, ever presented by this house.

Regular $1.50 and $2 Silk Four-in-Hands $1.15
Extremely handsome imported and domestic silks of unusually desirable patterns and qualities.

Regular $2 and $2.50 Silk Four-in-Hands $1.65
Embracing rich imported and domestic silks—the choicest $2 and $2.50 qualities of exquisite designs and colors.

$3.50 and $4 Silk Four-in-Hands $2.35
The super-luxurious in neckwear, extra large shapes in the richest of imported materials, such as are offered in the best London shops.

In addition to the above, there is offered a very fine collection of scarfs of extremely rich, luxurious silks, at $3.50 each.

Special Holiday Boxes Given with Purchases of $1 or More

The silks from which all these scarfs are made consist of the choice of the looms of this country and Europe.

The scarfs are large, luxurious, four-in-hand shapes, admirably adapted to Holiday Gift purposes, and embrace the entire range of fashionable designs and colors.

With the present market conditions governing the silks from which this neckwear is made, it would be impossible now to provide the scarfs at the prices for which they are offered.

This market condition was foreseen and orders were placed for the goods many months ago.

It is only because of the immense volume of neckwear sold by this establishment the year round that the prices here quoted are possible, even with a year's preparation.

Early Selections are Desirable

The Weber and Heilbroner Christmas Neckwear Sale last year was far the largest ever held in the United States. Over 200,000 scarfs were sold.

So great was the public's appreciation of that effort that the plans of this present sale go well beyond those of a year ago. Notwithstanding this wonderful assortment, early selections are recommended.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores

241 Broadway
44th and Broadway
20 Cortlandt
345 Broadway
1363 Broadway
30 Broad
775 Broadway
58 Nassau
1185 Broadway
150 Nassau
42nd and Fifth Ave.

SUBMARINES BOB UP NEAR LINER AT HOOK

Passengers on the St. Louis Alarmed Till Warships Hoist Our Own Flag.

THE BIG SHIP THEN SALUTES

P. A. S. Franklin, Miss Belle Da C. Greene, and Others Well Known Arrive in Port.

Passengers on board the American liner St. Louis got a scare yesterday morning, while passing Sandy Hook, on the way in, when two big submarines suddenly emerged from the waves a short distance away. Although the American coast was in plain view, there was nervousness on the liner until the two undersea craft hoisted the American flag at the staff aft and dipped in return to the salute from the St. Louis.

The liner was delayed by heavy weather, which started after she left Liverpool and continued till she reached the Nantucket Lightship. William Davies, the Liverpool pilot, had to come on to New York, as it was too rough for him to be taken off at Holyhead.

P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine, was a passenger. When asked if it had been decided to build four 32,000-ton turbine 25-knot liners for the American Line, he said:

"When the American Government is ready to make arrangements with us that are fair and proper, we will rejuvenate the American Line by building four fast, big ships for passengers and mails commensurate for the trade."

With regard to the taking over of the New York and New Jersey Shipbuilding yards at Camden, N. J., Mr. Franklin said the plant was up to date and that the yards would be used for constructing vessels for the allied companies of the International Mercantile Marine.

Miss Belle da Costa Greene, librarian to J. P. Morgan, returned on the St. Louis from England, where she has been on vacation since October. She was enthusiastic about the Englishwomen, and said that, from the royal family to barmaids, every woman was doing something for the Government.

Another passenger was Assistant District Attorney W. H. Black, who went to Italy four months ago to get Antonio Cardanelli, wanted in connection with the Barnet Baff murder. The latter arrived a week ago on the Duca d'Aosta from Naples, in charge of Italian policemen.

Mr. Black said that after waiting four days at Havre, the steamship on which he was to cross to Southampton started out of the harbor, and was recalled in a hurry by the naval commandant of the port. One hour later a large vessel was blown up barely a mile from the shore.

NINE CARGO SHIPS SUNK.

Two Norwegian Steamers Among Day's Toll of U-Boat Victims.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Lloyd's reports the sinking of the following vessels:

British steamships Burcombe, 3,516 tons, and Istrar, 4,582 tons.

Norwegian steamship Skjoldulf, 489 tons.

French sailing vessels Briantais, 256 tons, and Cap-Lihou, 252 tons.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 3.—The British steamship Harpalus, 1,445 tons, was sunk yesterday by a submarine. The crew was landed.

BREST, France, Dec. 3.—The Norwegian steamer Erich Lindoe, the Greek steamer Dimitri, and the French schooner Marie Marguerite have been sunk by submarines. Their crews were saved.

BRITANNIC HAD NO TROOPS.

British Admiralty Statement in Answer to German Reports.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A statement was issued by the Admiralty tonight which makes reference to German wireless messages to the embassy at Washington, promulgating "mendacious reports purporting to emanate from Rotterdam that the hospital ship Britannic had troops on board."

The Admiralty reiterates that a complete statement of all persons aboard the Britannic was published on Nov. 24, and adds that British hospital ships carry neither personnel nor material other than is authorized by the Geneva and The Hague conventions.

BERLIN, Dec. 3, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency gives out the following:

"Rotterdam reports, according to information from London, that the British hospital ship Britannic, recently sunk, had from 400 to 500 soldiers on board, who neither belonged to the crew nor the Red Cross. In addition there were more than 100 officers, among whom were several aviators, on board."

The British hospital ship Britannic was sunk in the Aegean Sea on Nov. 21. Inquiries failed to establish whether she was destroyed by mines or torpedoes. According to the British Admiralty statement the Britannic had on board 1,125 persons, of whom 625 composed the crew and 500 were attached to the medical staff of the various Royal Army Medical Corps, including seventy-six nurses. About fifty persons perished.

ITALIANS GAIN ON CARSO.

Push Forward 300 Meters on the Plateau on Front of One Kilometer.

ROME, Dec. 3, (via London.)—An advance of 300 meters on a front of one kilometer was made yesterday by Italian troops on the Carso Plateau, according to the War Office announcement today, which follows:

On the Trentino front there were artillery duels in the Adige, Astico and Brenta Valleys. On the northern slopes of the Dosso Valley and on Monte Seluggio small encounters took place.

On the Julian front the enemy's artillery was particularly active in the Plava area and in the region from a point east of Gorizia to the sea. Our batteries replied effectively and hindered movements behind the enemy's lines.

On the Carso our troops straightened out their line on a front of one kilometer, advancing 300 metres.

Our airplanes bombed enemy billets at Dorimberga, Dornberg, and Tabor, in the Frigido Wippach Valley. All the machines returned safely.

VIENNA, Dec. 3, (via London.)—The War Office issued the following statement tonight regarding operations on the Italian front:

An artillery battle on the southern wing of the coast front has continued day and night.

GLAD NEWS FOR GERMANS?

Mysterious Promises Made of Great Things About to Happen.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 4.—Mysterious promises are being made to the Germans about glad tidings to be realized by them before Christmas, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Daily Mail.

The dispatch says that the recent hint of the Bulgarian Premier regarding acceptable news for the Germanic powers is supported by a statement by the President of the Reichstag that that body may possibly meet earlier than the date arranged. The Dusseldorf General Anzeiger says that Colonial Minister [illegible] stated on Friday that very gratifying events were about to happen and that the German people would be able to have a happy Christmas.

LOST.

See advertisements on last page.—Advt.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Saturday's and Sunday's fighting in Rumania has not produced any marked change in the situation. Several minor incidents have occurred, but they have not affected materially the positions of the forces engaged. In these minor incidents the Rumanians seem to have held their own, in fact, to have given blow for blow.

On the lower Argechu River not far from its mouth there has been considerable shifting back and forth of the line. The Rumanians have twice crossed the river and on one occasion did considerable damage, capturing a number of guns, but were later driven back to the eastern bank. The lower Argechu is, of course, the most dangerous part of the Rumanian line, since it is the part of the line nearest to Bucharest. A break here would enable the Teutons to come to the very fortifications of Bucharest. It is naturally the most difficult part of the river to cross and the easiest to defend. It is not unexpected, therefore, that here Mackensen, who seems to be in command of the southern part of the line, should find his task the most difficult.

On the upper Argechu the advantage seems to have gone to the Germans. The only point at which fighting is mentioned in such a way that it can be definitely located is at Gaechti, about forty-six miles northwest of Bucharest. This town is not on the Argechu River, but is a few hundred yards east of it. If, therefore, the river has been crossed at this point, the Rumanian defensive line has been turned. It does not appear, however, from the German reports, that the river has been crossed here, although it is stated that it has been crossed further down. But little is made of this feature of the report by Berlin, inasmuch as no definite place is mentioned and nothing further said beyond the fact that the crossing has been made, it is entirely possible that it has not been crossed in force, and that the Rumanian line is still intact.

It may be said in passing that the crossing of the Argechu at this point or south of it would have a very serious effect on the Rumanian position, due to the present very peculiar form of the battle line. This line follows the Argechu River from the Danube northwest to Pitesci. From this village it runs almost due north through Campulung to the Torzberg Pass. From here it runs almost due east along the frontier so that a sharp angle is created near Pitesci. A break in the defense south of Pitesci would narrow the angle and threaten the troops on the inside.

But the greatest danger to the Rumanians does not lie from a break in the Argechu line. It would be bad enough to cause them considerable trouble and possibly great loss. It would partially invest Bucharest and bring the Germans up to the northern fortifications. It would not, however, constitute a vital and immediate danger to the Rumanians, even though it did narrow the salient. The greatest danger at present lies in the north, along that portion of the line which runs along the northern Rumanian boundary.

The situation that is now present there is the familiar double salient. During the German invasion of Russia in the Spring and Summer of 1915 the favorite method of German attack was to create such a salient and then by a heavy concentration of guns of large calibre beat in the sides in an endeavor to capture the forces in between. The most notable example of this was at Vilna, where the Russian Army was almost captured. Its line of retreat was cut by a heavy cavalry force, which managed to get around its flanks so that its escape did not appear possible. As the sides gave in, however, the Russians cut their way through the cavalry and made good their retreat. The situation with which the Rumanians are now confronted is almost a duplicate of that of the Russians at Vilna except that at the present time the salient is wider.

Knowledge of German tactics makes it seem more than probable that the effort against the front will slacken in a short time if not successful, and that after a period of several days, during which a redistribution of men and guns will be made, we will see the main blow coming from the north in the effort to close the neck of the bottle with the Rumanians on the inside. The Germans appreciate that they are capturing very few men. Since the great advance began the total captures reported have not been over 15,000. Compared to the number of troops engaged, this number seems insignificant. The only way to destroy the Rumanian defending force is by breaking down the two flanks and surrounding them or cutting their line of retreat. The great bulk of the Rumanian Army will then be forced to surrender. And, it might be further stated, only in that event will the German victory be complete.

It has been repeated so often by almost every critic of the war that it must have grown monotonous that territory alone is never the objective of an active field army. The reason is simple. Territory alone does not, except in exceptional cases, do away with the fighting ability of the forces who were driven out of that territory. It gives a basis of exchange when the war is over, and for this reason is of material benefit. But this is after all political and not military. In fact, from a military standpoint alone it is often more of a disadvantage than an advantage. Witness, for example, the case of Belgium. Von Bissing has inferred very strongly that the occupation of Belgium has condemned to inactivity, at a time when it is urgently needed, a large force of the German Army. On account of the large noncombatant Belgian population this force has to remain on garrison or police duty.

In the case of Belgium, this has been obviated by sending the able-bodied Belgian men into Germany, even though such a practice is opposed to the tenets of civilized warfare and to Germany's specific agreements. It is, however, a solution, just as executing them all would be a solution. But as long as they were present, the Germans were under the disadvantage of having to guard them.

The object of an army in the field is the opposing army. As long as it exists as a potent military force, capable of defense or attack, the real object of a military move against it has not been accomplished. We have seen this fact amply illustrated during the last two years and a half. First was the case of Belgium, and the Belgian troops are still holding the left of the Allies' line and rendering excellent service. Next was Russia, who lost hundreds of square miles of territory in Russian Poland without having the slightest effect on the military situation. In fact, because of the additional length of her lines of communications it were better for Germany if she were back to the Vistula. Then there was the case of Serbia, occupied from one end to the other, and it is the Serbians who are giving the Bulgarians the most trouble today north of Monastir.

If, then, the final outcome of the Rumanian affair is that the Rumanian Army gives up its capital and retires to a line west from Galati, it is difficult to see what Germany has done more than to ward off a thrust which threatened disaster. In other words, the net result would be a successful defensive operation.

JOAN OF ARC GIVES COURAGE TO FRANCE

Tribute of Ambassador Jusserand at Service in Her Honor.

LAUDS THE FRENCH WOMAN

Colonel Vignal, Who Fought at the Marne, Tells What They Have Done.

Colonel Paul Vignal, who fought in the battle of the Marne and is now Military Attaché to the French Embassy at Washington, compared the soldiers now fighting for France with Joan of Arc at a "Jeanne d'Arc Thanksgiving service" yesterday afternoon in St. Mark's Church in the Bouwerie, Tenth Street and Second Avenue.

"They, like Joan of Arc," he said, "have combined a man's courage with a woman's heart. In the battle they have been brave, as they should be, but they have displayed true sympathy. Joan of Arc was the greatest soldier France ever had."

Colonel Vignal said that the compulsory military service laws in France several months before the war had been the chief means of saving France. He paid tribute to the French women, asserting that they had shown a courage greater than that displayed on the battlefield, and expressed gratitude in the name of France for the aid of young men of America who had enlisted in the Foreign Legion.

Ambassador Jusserand paid his tribute in a letter, which was read by the Rev. Dr. William B. Guthrie, rector of the church. The Ambassador said:

"Jeanne d'Arc is the cause of the French existence of today. If we have deserved any praise in the bloodstained later years, when the enemy has come so close to her birthplace in Lorraine without, however, reaching it, we owe it to her example and to her benign and powerful influence. But for her there would have been no Marne, no Verdun. These would have been impossible if she had not existed."

Ambassador Jusserand quoted from a recent utterance of General Joffre, who said that the standard that Jeanne d'Arc had unfurled was the banner under which the French spirit was wrought. "The time is not far distant," he quoted General Joffre as saying, "when she shall attain absolute victory."

The offering was for the benefit of the tubercular soldiers of France, and Gaston Liebert, French Consul General, read a message from the Duc du Richelieu, which said, in part:

"Tuberculosis is a direct consequence of the conditions of modern warfare, and we, unfortunately, were not prepared to battle with it. Typhus, cholera, enteric, all these had been foreseen, and they were rendered harmless. Tuberculosis alone was forgotten because it was still considered an individual affliction, and that its social gravity had not been realized. Today we have, alas, learned the dread meaning of tuberculosis—thousands of soldiers have been stricken, thousands of homes threatened, and, with the characteristic elan of our race, a wave of enthusiasm and pity swept over the land. Men of all opinions and all creeds united to save the live forces of the future from deterioration, and the Government lent its full co-operation and support.

"Thus came into being the French Central Committee for the Relief of Tuberculous Soldiers. Born amid the strife of battle, it organized a new army of defense. Men who had been left helpless are no longer alone; they are being taught in our sanatoria how to take care of themselves, how to protect their families, and they who formerly spread disease now spread the knowledge which alone can thwart it."

"Noël à Jeanne," by Théodore Botrel, song writer for the French Army, was sung during the services. The other musical numbers included traditional French Noëls, sung by the choir; Gounod's "Gallia," sung for the offertory, and "The Marseillaise," sung by Miss Vera Curtis.

"Jeanne d'Arc at Vaucouleurs," a poetic drama by Will Hutchins, will be presented by a company of players in St. Mark's Hall tonight and tomorrow night. On Friday and Saturday afternoons and evenings the St. Nicholas Tide Festival will be celebrated. There will be French costume dancing under the management of Mrs. R. W. Hawkesworth and the training of Murray Anderson. A turkey dinner will be served on each of these days.

DECLARES THAT GERARD TAKES MEDIATION OFFER

Reventlow Quoted As Saying Britain Has Approved; London Denies It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 4.—An Amsterdam dispatch to The Morning Post says that Count Reventlow asserts in the Deutsche Tageszeitung that United States Ambassador Gerard in returning to Berlin brings with him a proposal of peace mediation by the United States, and that "the main points of the basis of this proposal have been already agreed upon by Washington and London."

The Morning Post adds: "With regard to the statement here attributed to Reventlow we have authority for asserting that it is absolutely false."

APPLY MARTIAL LAW TO GERMAN RAILROADS

First Move Under Man Power Bill Is to Cut Business Traffic to a Minimum.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 3.—The Hamburger Correspondent contains an article on the new German railway regulations, which it says are most revolutionary. Everything is subservient to the military needs. All travel is limited to absolutely necessary business journeys, and traffic is reduced to an absolute minimum for economic reasons.

According to the Deutsche Courier the limitation of traffic is closely connected with the control of the man power of Germany.

CHECK MACKENSEN, CAPTURE 26 GUNS

Continued from Page 1.

We attacked the enemy at various points, taking 180 prisoners.

In the valley of the Dambovitza (northwest of Bucharest) the situation is unchanged.

On the right wing of our western front the enemy, attacking stubbornly, has compelled our troops to retire toward Titu. On the Glavatziotzu and Niaslav our troops defeated a Turkish division in the region of Draganechti (thirty-four miles southwest of Bucharest) and the main body of German-Bulgarian forces in the region of Ghimpati and Mihalechti, (eleven miles southwest of Bucharest,) driving them back toward the south. We have taken prisoners of war and material, not yet enumerated.

In Dobrudja artillery fighting occurred.

A Reuter dispatch from Jassy, in Northern Rumania, near the Russian frontier, says that the Rumanian Government has now been established there. Most of the Ministers, together with the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber, have arrived at the new capital, where Parliament will be convened shortly.

Berlin Report of Latest Successes.

BERLIN, Dec. 3, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Austro-German forces which are advancing on Bucharest have crossed the River Argechu, along which the Rumanians made a stand, the War Office announced today. A Rumanian force, which attempted to advance southwest of Bucharest, was outflanked and thrown back with heavy losses. The Rumanians and Russians, who inaugurated an offensive last week over a long section of the front along the borders of Bukowina and northern Rumania, the statement says, have met with further defeats. The announcement follows:

Front of Archduke Joseph: Yesterday was the fifth day of the Russo-Rumanian offensive in the Carpathians. The attacks were directed mainly against the German lines in the Carpathian forests. On the Gutinlomnatek, on the Smotreo, and, with especial violence, west of Babaludova and frequently on the Creteala Heights, the Russians stormed, always without result. Our fire made large gaps in the masses of attackers. Advancing on the retreating enemy, a German chasseur detachment near Babaludova brought back four officers and more than 300 of the rank and file. Also, east of Kirlibaba and on both sides of the Trotus and Oitus Valleys strong attacks failed. Several hundred prisoners were taken there.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The battle on the Argechu continues, having taken thus far the course intended by our command. From Campulung and Piteshti German and Austro-Hungarian troops gained ground fighting.

In the Argechu Valley last night two battalions of West Prussian Infantry Regiment 21, with artillery under command of the wounded Major von Richter of Field Artillery Regiment 54, advanced as far as Gaechti, forty-five miles northwest of Bucharest, and captured six howitzers from the enemy. The Argechu was crossed further down.

An advancing Rumanian detachment which had pushed ahead southwest of Bucharest across the Argechu and Niaslov was outflanked and thrown back with heavy losses toward the northeast, across the Niaslov sector.

On the extreme right wing, on the Danube, Russian attacks on Dec. 1 were repulsed with heavy losses. The situation there was unchanged yesterday.

The booty of the Ninth and Danube armies from yesterday's engagements amounts to 2,860 prisoners, 18 cannon, several automobiles, and very many other vehicles.

On the west wing of the Dobrudja front Bulgarian regiments repulsed strong attacks, partly by their fire and partly by an advance beyond their own lines. Further east Turkish and Bulgarian detachments advanced against Russian positions and made prisoners from three Russian divisions, thus establishing the distribution of the hostile forces. They captured two armored automobiles with British crews.

Governor for Conquered Territory.

General Tuelff von Tschepe und Weidenbach has been appointed Chief of "the Military Administration of Rumania." A large part of Rumania having fallen into the hands of the Central Powers, an administration for the conquered districts has been established.

Several departments are under the command of General Tuelff. The members of these departments partly belong to others of the Central Powers. The cultivation of the country will be carried out according to the principles previously established, which, in part, correspond to the necessities of Rumania, and are, in part, on account of the necessities of the Central Powers, cut off by England, contrary to international law.

VIENNA, Dec. 3, (via London.)—The official communication from Austrian headquarters issued today reads:

Southwest of Bucharest the enemy with quickly assembled strong forces sought to effect a turning movement. This movement was arrested from the south and west, and the enemy forces were driven back over the Niaslov. At the same time German troops crossed the Argechu west of Bucharest.

West and southwest of Gaechti, Austro-Hungarian and German divisions overcame renewed Rumanian resistance, other columns of General von Falkenhayn's army pressing forward in the Dumbovitza Valley.

SOFIA, Dec. 2, (via London, Dec. 3.)—Bulgarian troops advancing on Bucharest defeated Rumanian forces after a violent battle yesterday, throwing them back with heavy losses, it is announced officially in the subjoined communication:

Our advance continues in Wallachia. Our divisions which are advancing on Bucharest engaged in a violent battle, throwing back the enemy with heavy loss.

Along the Danube, between Turtrekan and Cernavoda, infantry firing occurred. There was artillery firing near Popona and Turtrekan.

In Dobrudja the Russians made four attacks on our left wing, between Satiskeui and the Danube, but were repulsed everywhere. We captured thirty Russians and four machine guns. A Russian attack on our trenches at 2 o'clock in the morning, although executed with extreme determination, was repulsed with much bloodshed.

RUMANIAN ARMY'S PERIL.

Northern Front Pressed Against Mountain Ranges, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, Dec. 3, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—"The Danube army is now in dangerous proximity to Bucharest," says the Overseas News Agency in a statement on the Rumanian campaign. "The Niaslov lowlands have been crossed and the vanguards are approaching the Argechu River, which is only a distance of eight kilometers (about five miles) from the forts. The northern front of the Rumanians has been pressed eastward against the mountain ranges of Predeal Pass, which extend far to the south, so that the Rumanian retreat is made extremely difficult. The German and Austro-Hungarian troops have now penetrated far into the petroleum district.

"The operations on the Wallachian Plain, in the mountain districts and on the Danube were carried out by the Teutonic allies with such rapidity that it has been impossible to estimate the booty secured. A greater part of the crop of Indian corn fell into the hands of the invaders. In addition enormous stocks of corn are deposited in sheds, railroad stations and mills, and aboard tugboats. It appears that the Rumanians were unable to transport the crop of Wallachia to Braila and Galatz. The petroleum stocks captured were enormous. Many of the station yards are filled with tank cars. Great quantities of leather, meats, and salt were captured. Only an insignificant part of the cattle could be carried off by the Rumanians.

"In the mountain valleys and on the slopes great herds of cattle were encountered. Thousands and thousands of vehicles drawn by oxen have been brought in, and also much war material. The cannon and ammunition cars captured have not been counted up to the present. The retreating Rumanians at many places threw their cannon into gorges or hid them in the woods. It will require months to ascertain the entire amount of booty left behind.

"The cannon are now thundering south and southeast of Bucharest before the fortress ring, while from the southwest, west and northwest victorious German, Austro-Hungarian, Bulgarian and Turkish troops are advancing in Wallachia, driving before them, in spite of isolated tenacious resistance, the fragments of the beaten Rumanian army. Prisoners report increasing demoralization among the Rumanian troops.

"Bucharest is crowded with refugees. Our fliers report that all the roads from Bucharest eastward are crowded with fleeing peasants and their carts, the line reaching to Bucan and Braila. Meanwhile, the Russian offensive continues with great violence in the wooded Carpathians and on the Transylvania frontier mountains. The Russians are again engaging men and ammunition on a scale that is surprising, even considering Russian methods."

The Overseas Agency quotes from the Neue Zuricher Zeitung on Nov. 29 as follows:

"The ensemble of the operations on the two offensive fronts in Rumania is so typical and skillful as to preparation and execution that it may be compared to the best directed campaigns in the history of the war."

The Berne Intelligenzblatt is quoted as saying: "Von Hindenburg's whole action in Rumania is one of the flash-like strokes. It is a masterpiece of strategy, which is possible only with a first-class chief of command and first-class soldiers."

SKIRMISH IN VOLHYNIA.

Rival Artillery Active Along the Front in Galicia.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 3.—The following official report from the Volhynian and Galician fronts was given out here today:

In the region of the village of Tereshkovets, southeast of Svinlusky, (in Volhynia, southeast of Vladimir-Volynski,) the enemy attempted a local offensive, but was repulsed.

On the River Bystritza, in the region of the village of Kosmatch, our scouts made a successful reconnoissance and took a number of prisoners.

BERLIN, Dec. 3, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Says today's official report from the eastern front:

The firing was more spirited yesterday on the Narayuvka and south of the Dniester. Otherwise there is nothing of importance to report.

BULGARS REPEL ATTACKS.

Charges on Heights Northwest of Monastir by Allied Troops Fail.

BERLIN, Dec. 3, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Entente forces which made an attack on the Macedonian front northwest of Monastir yesterday were repulsed with heavy losses, it is announced officially. The statement follows:

After a drum fire the enemy attacked Hill 1,248, northwest of Monastir, which is occupied by the Bulgarians, and suffered sanguinary losses. This height and the demolished mountain positions near Grunishte, which also were attacked, are firmly in the hands of the defenders.

SOFIA, Dec. 2, (via London, Dec. 3.)—The Entente forces on the Macedonian front made further attacks yesterday, but were beaten back, the War Office announces. The communication follows:

Northwest of Monastir we repulsed an attack. In the vicinity of Grunishte we beat off several attacks which were preceded by violent bombardment of artillery and bomb throwers.

In the Moglenica region, on both sides of the Vardar and on the Belaschitza front, intermittent artillery fighting occurred. There was weak gunfire on the Struma front. Our artillery dispersed two squadrons near Osman-Kamila.

On the Aegean front two seaplanes flying from Thasos to Porto Lagos encountered our artillery and machine gun fire, while at the same time two German seaplanes gave battle. One of the enemy airplanes was felled to the earth and the other to the sea. We captured four aviators.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The following report from the Macedonian front was given out officially here this afternoon.

Bad weather continued yesterday to handicap operations. There is nothing of importance to report.

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WILSON SCOUTS TRADE WAR IDEA

Thinks Peace Will Find Europe Unable to Menace Our Manufacturers.

SEES WORKERS DECIMATED

High Administration Official Says Increased Wages Will Preclude "Dumping."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—What will be the attitude of President Wilson toward the tariff question when peace in Europe restores the belligerent powers to industrial prominence and world trade competition is resumed? This is a matter that is being discussed by members of Congress—mostly Republican members—who are returning to Washington for the executive session which will begin tomorrow. Some of the President's critics are predicting that he will be a pronounced protectionist before the end of his second term, but they are basing this view on their own ideas of what the end of the war will mean in an economic way to America, and not on any definite knowledge of the President's way of looking at it.

The President does not share the apprehension that a fierce trade rivalry between the nations of the world will immediately follow the close of hostilities. He holds that it will be a long time before Europe will be able to recover an economic balance, and that the United States will be in a better position than any other country to compete in the world's markets. In his opinion a Europe burdened by debt, with taxes on the people heavily increased, industries paralyzed and unable to be restored for a long time on account of lack of money and inability to get structural material, and with the skilled working population shockingly reduced by the casualties of the war, will be unable to compete with America on the same terms as formerly.

A member of high rank in the Administration, while professing to be speaking for himself alone and not in any way expressing the views of the President, discussed "the war after the war" question in a way suggesting a reflection of what is believed to be the prevailing sentiment in Administration circles.

"When the war ends Europe will be in no condition to cope with the United States industrially," said this official. "Skilled labor will be scarce. Thousands upon thousands of the best artisans of Europe have been killed. Thousands upon thousands of others have been so maimed that they cannot undertake the work they did before the war began. It is true that a new class of labor has been built up—mostly female labor—but this cannot take the place of the skilled labor that was so plentiful before the war. The supply of strong, sturdy, vigorous, intelligent young manhood has been depleted to an extent that cannot be overcome in a few years.

"Then, again, the people will be taxed so heavily to meet the expenses of the war that wages will necessarily be higher, and this will, of course, increase the cost of production. The cost of living will remain high, and wages will be affected by that circumstance also. Competition with other nations will be fierce. It will cost enormous sums to buy the material to rebuild industrial plants, and this country will get the benefit of purchases for such rebuilding. A long time must elapse until industrial plants are in condition to cope with the United States. I look to see European nations adopting a policy of high protection to prevent competition. All this will help us industrially. It seems to me that the cost of production in Europe will be equal to our own, and we will not have to raise our tariff rates or do anything else than to keep our industries going to supply the heavy demands upon them from Europe."

By what means the President would make known his predicted change of heart is a subject of speculation among the prophets. Most of them believe, or profess to believe, that he will find the means in the Tariff Commission whose members he will appoint soon.

But this contention is answered, it is asserted, by Democrats, by statements repeatedly made by the President in the course of the recent campaign, that Congress gave him no authority to appoint a Tariff Commission that would be free to draw its conclusions as to how the import schedules should be readjusted in a scientific way. He said that he had wanted a non-partisan commission, whereas Congress had given him a bi-partisan commission. He desired a non-partisan commission, he asserted, because he wanted to be free to choose its members without regard to their political principles.

For these reasons great interest is manifested in the personnel of the Tariff Commission. The President's nominations will be scrutinized by Republicans with particular reference to past and present political affiliations of the nominees. Very few names have been mentioned in the gossip about probable selections. It is the understanding in Administration circles that the President has offered, or will offer, the Chairmanship of the commission to Professor Frank William Taussig of Harvard, well known as a political economist, who has been a leader in the movement for tariff reform. Daniel C. Roper, former Assistant Postmaster General, who had charge of the field organization work of the Democratic National Committee, in the Presidential campaign this year, is also said to be favored for appointment. Mr. Roper was clerk of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House when it framed the Underwood Tariff bill and is regarded as anything but a protectionist.

FEARS NO ALLIED TRADE WAR.

Gary Thinks Legitimate Competition All We Need Expect from Britain.

Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, said in an interview last night that the London dispatch from James Keeley, editor of The Chicago Herald, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, in which it was said that Great Britain was not planning a post bellum trade war from which America would suffer, was, in his opinion, an accurate forecast of the relations between England and the United States after the conclusion of peace.

Judge Gary said that the best interests of England, which demanded cordiality of relations with this country, would dictate her commercial policy after the war. He forecast great competition by England with all other countries for world trade, but thought that British statesmen were too wise to adopt a policy based upon motives of pique.

As for the British and French criticism of the United States Federal Reserve Board for advising banks against the purchase of short-term paper of the Allies, to which Mr. Keeley referred, Judge Gary said he thought it had grown out of a misconception of the attitude of the board, which, he said, never intended to advise against the sale by Americans of supplies to the Allies, but acted solely for the purpose of preventing banks in this country from tying up available funds in a manner which might result in their inability to accommodate demands for cash on the part of their patrons in America.

"The statement by the English Minister of War that his country does not contemplate a trade war with the United States after the restoration of peace should be accepted as true without hesitation," said Judge Gary. "The obvious and sufficient reason is that England could not, as a net result, receive any benefit by such a course. However, this does not mean that England will not always be a competitor of the United States for world trade, or that she will not strive by all legitimate means to secure every possible necessary advantage in a contest for success and supremacy. We may assume that the provisions of law and treaties and of private agreements will be observed, but we cannot expect, nor have we any right or reason to do so, that competition will be relaxed in the slightest degree as a neighborly or friendly act.

"I am hopeful that the business men of the United States will rise to the need of the times, that they will receive such reasonable assistance as may be adequate to place them on a parity with foreigners, and that they will continue to be successful after the close of the war compels readjustments and changed relations.

"It seems apparent that the recent utterances of the Federal Reserve Board of the United States have been misconstrued. I do not think any member intended to suggest that the sale of American goods to foreigners should be interrupted or diminished. Of course, the question of payment, or credit, as between the seller and the purchaser, was not and could not be considered by the board. There appeared to be a possibility that the bankers might tie up their funds to an extent which would prevent necessary cash credits to their domestic customers. Such a condition would naturally be detrimental to, and perhaps seriously interrupt, the normal course of business. The words were cautionary, and were no doubt considered appropriate by the banks generally.

"As to a food embargo, there will not be any unless and until it is decided, after thorough investigation, the same is necessary for the protection of the residents of the United States, particularly those of small means. No one of responsibility in the matter has had a thought of trying to benefit or punish any foreign country or individual."

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, said that Mr. Keeley's dispatch was a sound exposition of what conditions would probably be after the war as affecting relations between England and the United States.

"Everything that I know about the subject," said Mr. Vanderlip, "tells me that Mr. Keeley's article gave the right idea of conditions. Whatever England can do to protect her own interests after the war will be done; but she intends to continue trade and friendly relations with the United States. This is dictated by her best interests.

"But, however that may be, it is assured that we shall meet tariffs which will affect our trade; we shall have to contend with banking and shipping restrictions we never had to contend with before. There are being formed in Europe trade combinations of which the American International Corporation is a type. American business will have to meet many of these. In short, everything that Governments can do to aid business will be done by the Governments of Europe.

"The big problem in this country will be to achieve intelligent co-operation between the business interests and the Government. And let me say that we have a long way to go.

"I would add nothing to what Mr. Keeley has said about the improvement of manufacturing in Europe, the installation of American labor-saving machines and more efficient methods. I have heard it said by Englishmen that this change which has come in English manufacturing methods since the war started has done as much as did the invention of the steam engine. Mr. Keeley strikes at a most important point when he emphasizes this feature, for it means that we are going to face a new kind of competition in which we shall find that the unskilled labor of Europe has become skilled through machinery."

KILLED BY ANGRY TENANT.

Shooting of Real Estate Man Followed Argument Over Repairs.

Biazio Petronaci, 38 years old, owner of several tenement houses on the upper east side, was shot and killed yesterday by one of his tenants, who occupied a flat at 341 East 106th Street. According to the tenant's wife the shooting occurred after an argument over certain repairs which her husband thought should be made before the rent was paid.

Petronaci, the woman said, made a suggestive movement with one hand toward his trousers pocket and her husband, fearing he would draw a revolver, drew his own weapon and fired one shot. The bullet entered Petronaci's left eye, penetrating the brain. He was dead when a physician arrived. Investigation showed that one of Petronaci's hands was inserted in a pocket and clutched a revolver.

Petronaci's assailant could not be found by the police, and a general alarm for him was sent out. Petronaci held title to the house in which he met his death, the two six-story tenements adjoining, and leased four other houses in East Ninety-seventh Street. He was known as a wealthy man.

OPEN RUSSIAN BAZAAR TODAY

Movie Stars to Appear Personally in Miss Dressler's Theatre.

The Russian Bazaar in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory will be formally opened at 4 o'clock this afternoon by the Most Rev. Archbishop Evdokim of the Russian Cathedral, head of the Russian Church in the United States. The Archbishop in the rich robes of his exalted office makes a most impressive picture, more characteristic of Russia, probably, than anything else in the distinctly Russian Bazaar. In the service the Archbishop will be assisted by the famous choir of male voices from the Russian Cathedral.

The doors of the bazaar will open at 2 o'clock for a general view of the decorations and for general dancing which will take place afternoon and evening during the bazaar. One of the continuous features will be Marie Dressler's Moving Picture Theatre with Miss Dressler in charge. Today she will be assisted by Miss Mary Pickford, who will be at the theatre entrance throughout the afternoon and evening while her pictures are being shown.

FREEMAN JURY SENT HOME.

Disagreed in Case of Man Accused with Julian Hawthorne.

The jury in the second trial of Albert Freeman, in the Criminal Branch of the United States District Court, disagreed yesterday afternoon, after deliberating more than twenty-four hours. Freeman was indicted on a charge of being concerned with Julian Hawthorne and Dr. William J. Morton in a conspiracy to swindle investors in mining stock.

The foreman of the jury said that up to yesterday morning the twelve men were evenly divided. The final vote was seven for conviction and five for acquittal. Judge Augustus N. Hand directed the jurors to go home and return this afternoon for formal discharge.

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COMMENT ON SPEECH OF WILSON CAUTIOUS

Congressmen Unwilling to Attach Significance to Liberty Dinner Utterance.

DIFFERENT VIEW ELSEWHERE

Construed as Sympathy with Allies' Cause—But How About Autocratic Russia, Hitchcock Asks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Although members of Congress read with interest President's Wilson's speech of last night in New York, in which he voiced "our community of ideals and identity of purpose" with France, and said that "peace cannot come so long as the destinies of men are determined by small groups who make selfish choices of their own," the few who could be reached today seemed unable or unwilling to attach any special significance to the President's remarks.

Elsewhere in Washington, however, the greatest significance is attached to the President's utterances. One interpretation of Mr. Wilson's remarks is that they show that he is in direct sympathy with the ideals of the Allied cause, and is opposed to the principles for which Germany is fighting. It is evident that the Liberty Statue address of the President is bound to attract attention, and just as apparent that it will furnish comfort to the Entente Powers, which, it is predicted, will be able to read in it an analogy between their own ideals of liberty and those expressed by the President.

The majority of the men interviewed said that they regarded the application of the President's remarks as general, not specific, and that they believed the sympathy with France and identity of purpose with that nation which Mr. Wilson expressed was intended to convey simply the common ideal of republican government, with no relation to the objects of the present war. Several members of Congress, however, were very reticent with their opinions, refusing to make any statements for publication on the ground that they wished in no way to place themselves in the position of favoring either side in the present war. The impression given by these men was that they were weighing the President's speech very carefully.

Sees No Bearing on the War.

Both Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and Representative Flood of Virginia, Chairman of the corresponding committee of the lower house, were absent from Washington today. Senator Smith of Arizona, a member of the Senate Committee, however, would attach no significance to the President's remarks so far as their relation to the European war was concerned.

"I believe the President's speech simply carried out further the idea he has had in mind all through the last two years," Mr. Smith said, "the idea that individual liberty means peace and that the countries that are at peace today are those that show the best development of individual freedom. The reference to our sympathy with France I regard as simply an expression of the common purpose that all republics must have, and which we have always had in common with France. I do not regard the President's speech as in any sense a definition of the terms on which peace must come or as having any special bearing on the war."

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska agreed that the "community of ideals and identity of purpose" related to the ties between two republican Governments. As to the reference to "small groups of men," Mr. Hitchcock declared his belief that the application must be regarded as general, not particular.

"It could be made to apply as well to the autocracy of Russia as to the Imperial Government of Germany," he said. "Doubtless the President wished to emphasize America's affection for France, but his remarks could in no sense be interpreted as including all the Entente Allies to the exclusion of the Central Powers. I do not think the President intended in any way to refer directly to the war, as he would probably regard it as an impropriety to do so."

Senator Newlands thought the President's remarks about France very happily expressed, but did not consider them related to the war. He thought Mr. Wilson's references to peace had no special significance at this time.

New Yorkers' Expressions.

Representative C. B. Smith of New York, a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, said that, while he had not had an opportunity to study the President's speech carefully, he considered the references to France as simply a strong expression of our traditional friendship with the sister republic.

"I do not believe the nation would have been satisfied with any less warmth in the President's expression of sympathy with France," he said, "but I think his remarks cannot be construed in any way other than as a general expression of affection, without regard to the outcome or objects of the war."

Senator O'Gorman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations was equally sure that Mr. Wilson's speech had no specific application to the settlement of the war.

"I believe," he said, "that the President wished to intimate in his speech that the good offices of this nation are still available for an effort to bring peace between the warring nations, as he himself said they were at the beginning. Other than that I do not see any special significance in the speech. Certainly even the Central Powers could see no impropriety in his expression of the traditional affection for France in this country."

ARBITRATION IDEA GROWING.

Dr. Deissmann Says It Is Gaining Ground in Germany.

The attitude of the Germans toward a league of nations after the war is outlined in a statement by Dr. Adolf Deissmann, orientalist of the University of Berlin, just received by wireless from the German capital by the Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. The statement was delivered through the office of Count von Bernstorff, and is an answer to a query the Rev. Mr. Macfarland addressed to the professor a short time ago. It reads as follows:

"I gladly answer your important inquiry. The question raised by Lord Bryce, whether after the close of this most destructive war arrangements could be made by which peace-loving nations should pledge themselves to desist from any attack with arms and submit all matters of dispute to a court of arbitration, is one of the great, burning questions of the future which concern not only a group of nations, but all mankind. Although history teaches us that the road leading to this goal is not easy, yet I venture to say that in our country the idea of arbitration is gaining ground constantly. We do not speak of it in superlatives or in terms of apocalyptic enthusiasm, for we are wedged in between most powerful States, whose imperialistic tendencies have led to all-absorbing and all-controlling militarism and navalism. We face the problem with that reserve and soberness which faith in God and in His universal government and unerring guidance of human affairs imposes upon us.

"These words express my private opinion. They are the voice of an individual in Germany. I was not surprised, however, when on Nov. 9, in a speech delivered before the chief committee of the Reichstag, Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg made the following statements, which, viewed historically, are of universal importance."

Dr. Deissmann here quotes the speech in which the Chancellor said Germany would honestly co-operate in the examination of every endeavor to find a practical solution of the question of permanent peace and would collaborate to make its realization possible—"this all the more if the war, as we expect and trust, will create political conditions which do full justice to the free development of all nations, the small ones as well as the great nations; then it will be possible to realize the principles of justice and free development on land and of the freedom of the seas."

"The above is not the private opinion of an individual, but the voice of our leading statesmen," the statement continues. "The echo which this straightforward address, so full of strength and national dignity, has found in our press confirms my impression that the idea of arbitration is constantly gaining ground in our country. Nov. 9, 1916, will therefore not only be a memorable day in the history of our country, but also a landmark in the history of humanity. Our geographical position compels us to consider the question soberly and not to surrender to sentimental dreams, for now, as always, self-defense is our sacred duty. But just because we are a powerful nation we are at all times ready and willing to come to an honorable understanding.

"Of course, if attempts to form an international alliance for maintaining lasting conditions of peace are to be practically realized, the mental and spiritual atmosphere within the great powers must change. The gangrenous ulcer of hate which poisons international relations must be burned out, and the intellectual heads of nations—above all, the Christian leaders—must under full recognition of the bona fides of their opponents be ready to forgive one another's thoughts as well as words and deeds, whereby they have hurt and wounded each other. Then they would be able to succeed in fully entering into the problem of reconstruction. In creating this atmosphere, which is prerequisite to every step toward a better mutual understanding, neutral Christians have a great mission. Without pharisaism and by the proper attitude which avoids everything that might pour oil into the flames of war, they should regard combatants as suffering brethren, nurse their wounds, and reconsider the attitude of their hearts and minds."

JUST MISSED WILSON AUTO.

Big Car Barely Avoids Collision with President's Motor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—President Wilson's car, in which he and Mrs. Wilson were driving to church this morning, narrowly escaped collision with a heavy touring car which came out of a side street as the President's car was being driven north on Sixteenth Street. The President's chauffeur put on more power, driving his car out of danger, but the oncoming auto could not be turned quickly enough to avoid collision with the Secret Service men's auto immediately behind. Both cars had slowed down, so that little damage resulted.

As soon as the machines had been disentangled the Secret Service men started on after the President, while the other car, whose owner was not identified, drove on. The President and Mrs. Wilson were somewhat startled by the incident, and were jarred slightly when their motor was jerked forward out of danger.

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WILSON WILL PUSH RAILROAD PROGRAM

House Leaders Promise Full Speed at the Session Opening Today.

WANT TO CLEAN THE SLATE

President to Deliver His Address Tomorrow—Kitchin Expects Much Discussion of Food Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The short session of Congress will begin tomorrow. In preparation for it the President summoned Speaker Clark and Claude Kitchin, Democratic leader of the House, to a conference this afternoon. The President told them that he wanted their co-operation in pushing through all the remaining features of his legislative program, not merely confining Congressional business to the passage of the annual appropriation bills and the measures designed to carry into effect the remedial railroad legislation recommended by Mr. Wilson at the time of the railway strike crisis last September.

As explained to Speaker Clark and Leader Kitchin, the President's purpose is to clean the legislative slate in the three months remaining of the Sixty-fourth Congress, so as to be able to start afresh with the Congress elected for the first half of Mr. Wilson's second term.

There is a particular reason for the desire to clean the slate in the shortest possible time. Nobody can say with any degree of certainty whether the House of Representatives in the next Congress will be controlled by the Democrats or the Republicans. Whichever party controls it will have a hard time maintaining its supremacy, for its majority over the major party will be only one or two, and this will leave the balance of power in the hands of five independent Congressmen, who probably will not be slow to take advantage of that fact to throw their votes to one side or the other as occasion may demand.

In view of this condition there is no assurance that measures recommended by the President in the first two years of his new term will be enacted and it is essential therefore that he shall obtain action while the Democrats are sure of their power.

The two House leaders promised to adhere to the President's injunction to speed up Administration business in the House between now and March 4, 1917, when the present Congress will end. Speaker Clark showed how thoroughly he was in sympathy with the President's views by urging Mr. Wilson to use his influence to abolish for this year the usual holiday recess. He got the President's promise to do so.

The proposed embargo legislation and issues raised by the high cost of living were not mentioned at today's conference. In the opinion of the House leaders, however, the subject is bound to demand the attention of Congress.

"There is no question," said Representative Kitchin tonight, "that various measures aimed at high prices of food will be pressed at this session. Discussion of that issue is bound to consume time, but in spite of that I think that we can find time for consideration of railroad laws. Of course I assume to speak for the House only. I do not know what the Senate can do."

"The matter of paramount importance," said Speaker Clark, "is time. The President wants the railroad question dealt with as soon as possible. I will do all I can, and I asked him to help me cut out the holiday recess. That will help some."

It has been a common saying here in Washington recently that the passage of the remainder of the President's railroad program, left after the enactment of the Adamson eight-hour law, would depend on the President. If he insisted that the legislation should be enacted Congress would do his bidding, it was contended, but if the President contented himself merely with recommending its enactment and let it go at that the measures would die. The President made it plain to Speaker Clark and Leader Kitchin this afternoon that he wanted them to do their utmost to push the railroad measures through the House.

In addition to the railroad bills and the annual appropriation measures the President's program for the short session embraces the bill of Representative Webb of North Carolina permitting commercial combinations to combat competition in foreign countries, pending measures for conserving natural resources, the Vocational Education bill, and the bill granting citizenship to Porto Ricans.

While an early decision of the United States Supreme Court may nullify the railroad eight-hour law the President desires Congress to go ahead with the remainder of the railway program without delay. The most important feature of this is his recommendation of compulsory investigation of disputes between employers and employes with a provision that no strike or lockout shall be ordered while the investigation is in progress.

This proposal is extremely obnoxious to the railroad brotherhoods, which are prepared to oppose it.

The President is particularly interested in that portion of his railroad legislative program providing for an increase of the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission from seven to nine. Senator La Follette and other friends of the President in the Senate are opposed to this, while even Leader Kitchin is credited with being lukewarm in his attitude toward it.

Another feature of the railroad program is found in the President's recommendation that the Government shall be authorized to take over the rolling stock of railroads when military necessity justifies, and also to impress into the Federal service for the purpose of operating railroads officials as well as workmen connected with railroad companies.

In his talk with Speaker Clark and Leader Kitchin today the President did not mention the Corrupt Practices bill or the Immigration bill. He is in favor of the Corrupt Practices bill, however, and is expected to give moral support at least to the effort of Senator Owen of Oklahoma to press it to passage. His opposition to the Immigration measure comes from its inclusion of the literacy test provision.

Tomorrow's sessions of the Senate and the House will be brief and perfunctory. Three new Senators will be sworn in and the Senate will then adjourn out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Clarke of Arkansas.

The real interest will come on Tuesday, when both houses will assemble in joint session to hear the President deliver his annual address.

The Senators who will qualify tomorrow are Watson of Indiana, Republican, to succeed Taggart, Democrat, defeated; Fernald of Maine, Republican, to succeed Burleigh, Republican, deceased, and Kirby of Arkansas, Democrat, to succeed Clarke, Democrat, deceased.

The Democratic Senators on some day of this week will caucus to nominate a successor to Senator Clarke as President pro tem. of the Senate. Senators James of Kentucky, Walsh of Montana, and Pomerene of Ohio are being pressed for the place by various groups of supporters.

CHARLES NAMES MINISTER.

Appoints Prince Conrad von Hohenlohe to Finance Portfolio.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 3, (via London.)—A Vienna dispatch says the Zeitung of that city has announced that Emperor Charles has relieved Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, of the portfolio of the Ministry of Finance, which he held provisionally, and has appointed Prince Conrad von Hohenlohe in his stead.

According to a Vienna dispatch, Emperor Charles has gone to the Austrian Army Headquarters.

LOST.
See advertisements on last page.—Advt.

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DECEMBER is a month when most stocks of shirts are at their lowest ebb—but this great Christmas exhibition and sale shows that *to-day* men's shirts may be seen *at Saks* in even greater variety than were shown in the Spring. The selections at each price are practically unlimited. The designs are original and exclusive, and stiff-cuff pleated-front models and negligee shirts with stiff or soft cuffs may be had at each price.

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GOVERNOR SAVES LIFE OF STIELOW

Whitman Believes Him Guilty of Murder, but Commutes His Sentence.

CASE WORRIED EXECUTIVE

Doubts King's Confession, but Believes That with It No Jury Would Convict.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—Governor Whitman today commuted the sentence of Charles Frederick Stielow, who was sentenced to be executed at Sing Sing prison during the week of Dec. 11, to imprisonment for life. This is the same sentence which was pronounced on Irving Green, brother-in-law of Stielow, who pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree for the same crime for which Stielow was convicted—the murder of Charles D. Phelps, a wealthy Orleans County farmer and Margaret Wolcott, his housekeeper, at West Shelby on March 21, 1915.

The case has been before the Governor several times since Stielow's conviction and has weighed heavily upon his mind. While he still believes that Stielow is guilty, he at the same time feels that it would not be right to permit his execution if there is the least doubt of the man's innocence. The absence in Canada of two persons who, it was asserted at the hearing on the application for commutation before the Governor on Wednesday last, possessed knowledge that others than Stielow and Green were the murderers, it is believed had more to do with the Governor's decision than any other one consideration.

"No other criminal case, where clemency has been asked, has perplexed and distressed me as has this," Governor Whitman said in a statement tonight.

"The crime, of which the defendant (Stielow) has been convicted, is one of the most atrocious in the history of the State. Two burglars murdered an unarmed man in his home in the dead of the night and added to the hideousness of their offense the murder of a defenseless woman fleeing for her life. The intense feeling against the perpetrators of the crime in the community where it was committed is natural and is justified. I realize that a Governor who interferes with a judgment of the courts of this State, without good and sufficient cause, is himself committing a lawless act.

"I believe that Stielow is guilty. Perhaps never, in the history of New York, has a man been afforded greater opportunity to establish his innocence, if that be possible. Twelve jurors and ten Judges have passed upon this case without one dissenting opinion, indicated or expressed. The situation, however, so far as I am able to learn, is unprecedented.

"Another man, under sanctity of an oath, with all the solemnity possible under the conditions, has confessed that he and not Stielow committed the crime. There is considerable of detail and circumstance in the King confession and in the facts surrounding it as yet unexplained and to me unaccountable. To be sure, the King confession has been repudiated and so has the Stielow confession, without which Stielow could not have been convicted.

"I believe that King's confession is a lie. I cannot escape the conviction, however, in the light of all that has been presented to me and which was not before me when I denied the last application for clemency after I had granted three reprieves, that there is a possibility, perhaps more than a possibility, that this defendant is not guilty.

"I think I am doing right in commuting his sentence to imprisonment for life. The procedure in the courts has been correct, the action of the Judges on motions for a new trial has been absolutely right. The King confession, uncorroborated and repudiated by himself, could not be introduced under our rules of evidence, as has been very clearly set forth by Justice Rodenbeck, but I believe, and I speak from years of experience in the trial of criminal cases, that no jury in this country would have convicted Stielow of murder in the first degree with the King confession before it.

"I commute the sentence of the court to imprisonment for life."

Another murder case which will require consideration by the Governor, is that of Stanley J. Millstein, who killed a policeman in Utica. An application for clemency will be argued before the Governor on Tuesday. The Governor will be asked if he considers it proper to execute a youth of eighteen years who committed the crime when only seventeen.

In discussing the commutation of Stielow's sentence S. M. Kohn, who gave his legal services to the fight on behalf of the condemned man, said last night:

"I think it was wonderful of the Governor to act as he did. I cannot say what our next move will be, but I shall consult with my associates in the defense and map out some plan. Probably it will take the form of trying to secure such indisputable evidence of Stielow's innocence that Governor Whitman will be moved to pardon him. At any rate it is certain that our efforts on his behalf will not cease. We shall not rest content with having him behind prison bars for life when we are positive that he did not commit the crimes."

Misha Applebaum, founder of the Humanitarian Cult, prominent in the fight for Stielow, said:

"I congratulate Governor Whitman with all my heart, and I think that the commutation of Stielow's sentence will certainly afford an opportunity for the truth to come out later if Stielow is innocent, as he claims to be.

"Personally, I am deeply indebted and highly grateful to Justice Charles Guy, who gave me the stay eighteen minutes before Stielow was to be executed last July.

"I am sorry that Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain could not have lived to know that her noble effort in Stielow's behalf was not in vain. With every ounce of energy I possess I shall make the abolition of capital punishment my foremost work."

The fight to save Stielow began shortly after he was convicted, largely on the evidence of a confession he made to a Buffalo private detective. The leaders in it were Mr. Applebaum, Mr. Kohn, and Mrs. Grace Humiston, a woman lawyer.

Stielow repudiated his confession and asserted that he did not understand it when he made it and that a job was promised him as well as his freedom if he would make the statement.

Unremitting efforts to obtain a new trial for him were unavailing and several times he was within almost the shadow of the chair when reprieves were obtained for him either from Supreme Court Justices or from Governor Whitman. The latter stayed the execution three times.

When his application for a new trial was about to be heard in Rochester a few weeks ago, Mrs. Humiston, with the aid of a private detective engaged by the defense, found Erwin King and obtained a confession from him. King, an itinerant peddler, implicated a convict who had told of King's whereabouts. King, however, promptly repudiated the confession. The new trial was refused and the Governor once more was resorted to, this time successfully.

COLONEL HAS A FIRE TRUCK.

New Apparatus Allays Oyster Bay's Fear of Incendiaries.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Fear of incendiarism which has filled the residents of this section for the last few months resulted today in the putting into service by Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and other wealthy men of a modern fire truck. The machine is guaranteed to make the steep run up Sagamore Hill in record time, and the new apparatus gives Oyster Bay the best fire protection on Long Island outside of Brooklyn.

There have been many disastrous fires on the estates of residents of the North Shore recently. Among those who joined Colonel Roosevelt in contributing toward the new fire truck were W. R. Coe, C. K. G. Billings, J. Stuart Blackton, Colgate Hoyt, and Mortimer L. Schiff.

EXPLAINS PEACE BODY'S AIM.

Official Denies Neutral Conference Committee Seeks War's End Now.

The American Neutral Conference Committee, of which Jacob H. Schiff is an officer, and which aroused international discussion recently by its attitude on the subject of peace in Europe, will meet at the City Club this afternoon to arrange for a vigorous prosecution of its campaign in the East. The activities of the committee have become so extensive since its last meeting at the Hotel Astor that the offices at 70 Fifth Avenue will have to be enlarged, it was announced last night.

"It is evident from some of the letters that have been written to the newspapers on the subject that the aims of the American Neutral Conference Committee are not entirely clear to some persons," said Miss Leila C. Secor, the new publicity representative, last night. "We are not working for immediate peace in Europe. We are working to arouse, crystallize, and organize sentiment and place it at the disposal of the President of the United States, so that he may take even an unprecedented step, if he chooses, and know that he has the undivided backing of the country.

"Our work has grown enormously since the meeting at the Astor, showing the very great interest in the subject in the country."

According to Miss Secor, Hamilton Holt will be Chairman of the meeting today, which will begin at 1 o'clock. Austin Lewis, a well-known lawyer on the Pacific Coast, a member of the National Labor Council, and a writer on economic subjects, will be one of the speakers.

$82,000 IN CRIPPLES' FUND.

Committee Collecting Money for Paralysis After-Care Issues Report.

The committee which is collecting the Thanksgiving Fund for the cure of paralyzed children announced yesterday that the fund had reached $82,000, more than 2,000 separate contributions having been made, a large number in small amounts. Churches and schools continue to take up special collections. The teachers of Public School 34 in Manhattan sent in $20, and Public School 84 in Queens sent in $11.01. The Congregation of B'nai Joshuru contributed $25.

Contributors of $100 or more, whose names have not previously been made public, are William P. Clyde and James B. Ford, $1,000 each; C. K. G. Billings and Spencer Trask & Co., $500 each; William Salomon & Co., J. C. Thaw, and S. M. P. Murphy, $250 each; I. Gallewski, $227; S. W. Childs, $150, and $100 each by William G. Wilcox, Frank D. Tuttle, J B. A. Fosburgh, D. A. S. Baldwin, Dr. and Mrs. L. R. Morris, Mrs. J. R. Thorley, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Thacher, Herrick Schmiewind, R. R. Perkins, Henry W. Taft, H. P. Goldsmith, Bernard Kalker, A. J. Wadhams, Mrs. Lewis Mills Gibb, A. C. Bedford, Middleton S. Burrill, Walter P. Bliss, Albert R. Fish, C. R. Agnew, Charles A. Platt, R. P. Bowler, Walker D. Hines, J. C. Flowers, Willard Straight, Beatrice Stein, J. Adolph Mollenhauer, Mrs. George W. Clyde, Paul Baerwald, Edward Townsend, Mrs. W. G. Chard, W. H. Porter, A. A. Philipp, Edith Scoville, and Abbott Johnson Company.

ANSWER BENNET LETTER.

Liberty-Lighting Managers Say the President Wanted Small Committee.

Referring to a letter written by Congressman William S. Bennet to President Wilson, commenting on there being no Congressman on the Liberty lighting reception committee, members of the Committee of Arrangements said yesterday that Mr. Wilson himself had requested that there be no large committee to receive him, and for that reason the local Congressional delegation was not asked to serve.

Invitations to the dinner were, however, sent to every Congressman and Senator in the United States.

Mr. Bennet, the ranking Republican Congressman of this State, wrote to President Wilson to explain that he and his colleagues were not present to receive and welcome him to New York because they had not been invited. The failure of the Congressmen to be present at the dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, it was stated, was due to the fact that not a single Congressman had answered the invitation sent to him.

WOMEN TOILERS ASK FOR AN 8-HOUR LAW

Trade Union League Wants the President to Include It in His Legislative Program.

SENT APPEAL BY WIRE

Resolution to Whitman Protests Against Failure to Enforce the 54-Hour Law.

Eight-hour legislation for women through both State and national action, the appointment of a woman to head the women's division of the Department of Labor if this bureau is created through a bill to be offered at the next session of Congress, and the organization of women's trade unions were urged in resolutions passed yesterday at the final session of the interstate eight-hour conference meeting, at 311 Fourth Avenue.

The aid of President Wilson to obtain Federal eight-hour legislation was asked in the following telegram:

> President Woodrow Wilson, Washington, D. C.
>
> The first Middle Atlantic eight-hour conference of the National Women's Trade Union League, held in New York City, Dec. 3, 1916, respectfully urges the President to include in his legislative program a bill for an eight-hour day and no more than forty-eight-hour week for women, the products of whose labor go into interstate commerce.
>
> MELINDA SCOTT, Chairman.

The conference addressed a resolution to Governor Whitman protesting against the alleged failure of the Industrial Commission to enforce the fifty-four-hour law for women and the 5 o'clock closing hour for children below the age of 16 in factories and workshops and 6 o'clock in stores. "The present prosecution of offenders against these laws is notoriously lax and ineffective,' the resolution says. "Violations of these laws are always more frequent at the holiday season."

The conference's resolution indorsed the Casey bill providing for the women's division of the Department of Labor, and urged the President to appoint a woman. Labor organizations, both central and local, are to be asked to aid in the campaign for shorter hours.

"We earnestly urge all workingwomen to organize themselves into trade unions, for the purpose of demanding an eight-hour day through collective action as wel las through legislation," the resolution continues.

DEMAND A 7-HOUR DAY, MINERS' CHIEF ADVISES

John P. White Thinks Machinery Will Force Labor Unions to Take Such a Course.

CHRISTOPHER, Ill., Dec. 3.—The time has come for union labor to seek a seven-hour workday, in the opinion of John P. White, International President of the United Mine Workers of America, who spoke today before representatives of the eight local miners' unions in this field.

"A further reduction in the daily hours is necessary," he said, "if we are to conserve the economic and social welfare of our vast membership. This is made almost essential by the increased use and introduction of machines. So widespread has become their use that pick mining in many districts has become almost a lost art."

WOMAN'S SLAYER AT BAY.

Holds Off 75 Policemen for Hours, Then Kills Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—Charles Wescott, a negro, after slaying his sweetheart and holding off seventy-five policemen for three hours today, killed himself with one of two revolvers with which he had maintained the unequal battle. The house where the negro killed the woman and himself is at 1,743 Norwood Street.

The negro went to the house at 7:30 o'clock this morning, forced his way into a bedroom and shot the woman, Ollie Emerson, killing her instantly. A woman boarder ran out and telephoned the police. As she was running through the hall the negro fired at her, the bullet grazing her cheek.

Policemen Daniel Connor and Robert Wise were wounded slightly by Wescott in attempting to arrest him, and were taken to a hospital. Captain McFadden mobilized seventy-five policemen and surrounded the house. From roofs of houses opposite policemen riddled the windows with bullets. Wescott fired back for three hours.

Strategy was then employed. While Captain McFadden and the men inside battered at a door on the third floor to attract the gunman's attention, three policemen went on the roof of a building next door with a piece of piping in the form of an elbow. They cautiously crept to the coping above the room where Wescott was hidden, and shoved the arm of the pipe through the pane of glass. Ammonia and sulphur, mixed, were to be poured through the pipe to smother Wescott and force his surrender, but the murderer smashed the windows of the room and thus allowed the air to circulate freely and spoiled the scheme. The men inside the house gradually closed in on the negro and when he saw escape cut off he committed suicide.

NEEDED MONEY, SO HE SLEW

Detectives Say Man Arrested for Zankin Murder Confessed to Them.

The excuse Alexander Schuster gave when arrested yesterday for murder was that he "did not mean to kill" aged Mrs. Rose Zankin. According to detectives he confessed he had slain her so he could steal the hundred dollars in money and the thousands of dollars in jewels which he got because he needed the money.

Mrs. Zankin, who was past 60 years, was found in her home, 123 East 101st Street, on Nov. 22, her head crushed by a hammer and her neck bruised where the chamois bag in which she carried all her treasures had been jerked from its suspending ribbon. Schuster, under the name of Alexander Goldstein, had been a boarder in her home, and yesterday the police found him at 118 Wallabout Street, Brooklyn, where he had taken a little furnished room. In his pocketbook they found, they say, $76 and some of Mrs. Zankin's jewels.

Schuster told the detectives that Mrs. Zankin had been kind to him and several times loaned him small sums. But he needed more, so he slipped up behind her and struck her over the head with a hammer. To his surprise she struggled and he hit her again. She fell and he ran from the house. Next day he read in the newspapers that she was dead.

OPEN JEWISH ORPHAN HOME.

New St. Mark's Place Structure Built by East Side Contributors.

The Hebrew National Orphan House, 57 Seventh Street, yesterday dedicated its new annex, 52 St. Mark's Place. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Gustav N. Hausmann in the new building, and speeches were made by Judge Gustave Hartman, Leo Lerner, Solomon Feinman, superintendent of the house, and others. The new building was made possible by thousands of small contributions which have been collected during the last three years on the east side.

Judge Gustave Hartman, President of the Israel Orphan Asylum on Second Street, emphasized the need of still greater activity in caring for Jewish children in order that there might be no Jewish orphans in Christian institutions and homes. He said that the Jews appreciated the work that the Christians were doing, but thought that it was incumbent upon the Jews to care for their own people and bring them up in the Jewish faith.

After the dedication a collection for further work at the Orphan House was taken up, and $2,500 was raised.

WORKING ONE'S WAY AIDED AT COLUMBIA

Report for Last Year Shows 715 Students Earned $155,976, an Average of $217.24 Each.

TWO MEN TOOK IN $3,600

Many Occupations Give Employment, with Snow Shovelling in the Lead and Art Posing Next.

Working one's way through college is pictured as an entirely plausible undertaking in the annual report of Paul C. Holter, Chairman of the Appointments Committee of Columbia, which showed that in the year ended May 31 last 718 students earned $155,976.96, an increase of more than $52,000 over the previous year.

The earnings averaged $217.24, more than enough to pay tuition in the most expensive courses. The majority were aided in getting employment by the committee, whose records show that since 1898 students have earned a total of $1,514,334. One man earned $1,800 in the Summer and another that amount in the academic year, while many men and women earned more than enough to pay all their expenses.

One woman and eight men acted as artist models, one woman and seven men as athletic coaches, eight men as chauffeurs, two as conductors and motormen, eight as dancing escorts, two as furnace tenders, six as hotel clerks, two as magazine writers, thirty-nine as snow shovelers, five as telephone operators, 118 as waiters, and 246 as supernumeraries. Five women acted as companions, twelve as typists, eleven as tutors, eleven as stenographers, and one as housewoman.

Mr. Holter declares that opportunities in New York are greater than elsewhere, but asserts that competition is keen, and that students must have good qualifications and must be willing to do anything. Because of the difficulties arising from finding oneself in a strange city, he urges that no student come to Columbia without $300 to finance himself at the outset.

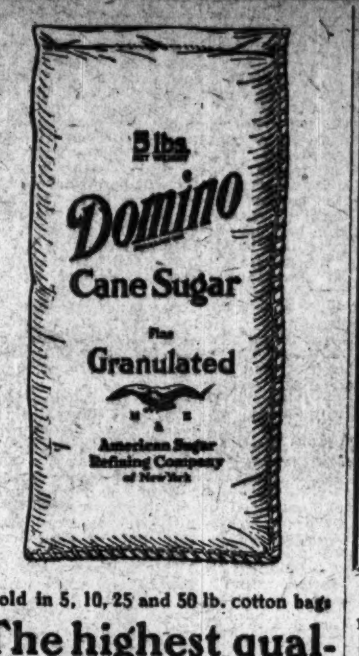
The report dwells upon the new endeavors of the committee to find work for graduates. "Columbia has here a line of endeavor through which to make its influence and grandeur permeate every walk of life and reach out far beyond the boundaries of any institution in the world," the report reads. "There was a gain of 73 per cent. in the number of graduates who secured permanent placements—293 in all. Of these 113 reported collective salaries of $109,536, and if a record of initial salaries had been obtainable from all, the figure would without doubt have been above $250,000."

MORE FIRMS RAISE WAGES.

Ten Per Cent. Increase Granted by Rhode Island Textile Plants.

APPONAUG, R. I., Dec. 3.—Effective tomorrow, the 450 employes of the Apponaug Company will get a 10 per cent. increase in wages. This is one of the first finishing plants in New England to follow the cotton mills in the wage advance.

EAST GREENWICH, R. I., Dec. 3.—The Greenwich Bleachery, employing 425 hands, will grant a 10 per cent. increase in wages, effective tomorrow. The advance is voluntary. This is the first concern here to grant a wage increase.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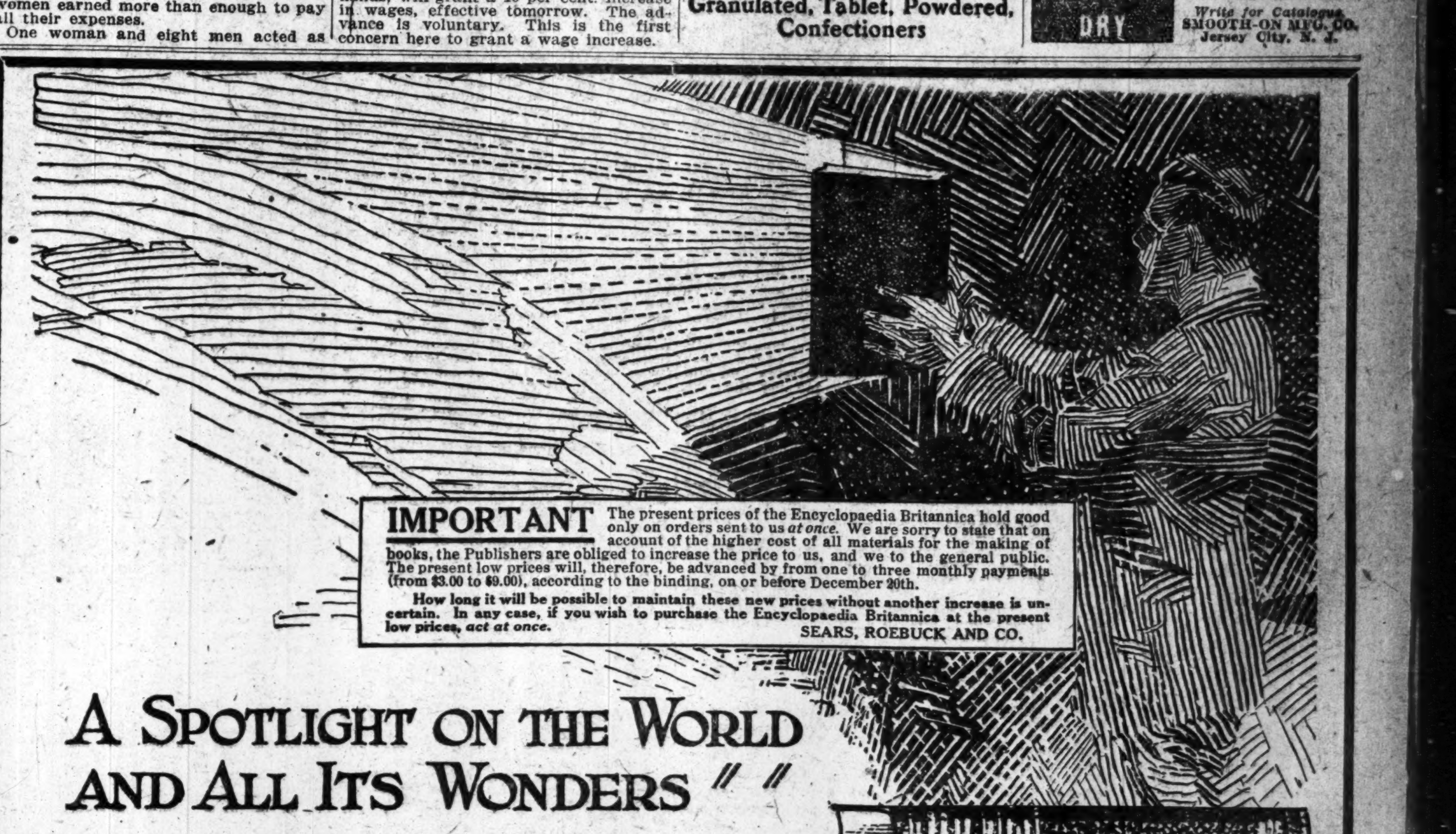

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If you wish to know where, let us say, Puntarenas, or Agoulenitsa is, or any other strange place, or the exact location of a certain town, river or mountain, the Britannica will not fail you.

If you wish to know when, let us say, umbrellas were first used, or when the Chinese Exclusion law was enacted, or when the first tariff act of the United States was passed, the Britannica will tell you instantly.

If you wish to know who, let us say, discovered ether, the circulation of the blood, or the Hawaiian Islands, you will find it in the Britannica.

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If your newspaper refers to recent tariff legislation, the operation of the inter-state commerce laws, or the growth of the woman suffrage agitation, the Britannica will illuminate the subject for you.

If in an argument you should say that the North American Indian is dying out, or that a man is safer under a tree during a thunderstorm than in the open, there is no better means of verifying your assertions than the Britannica.

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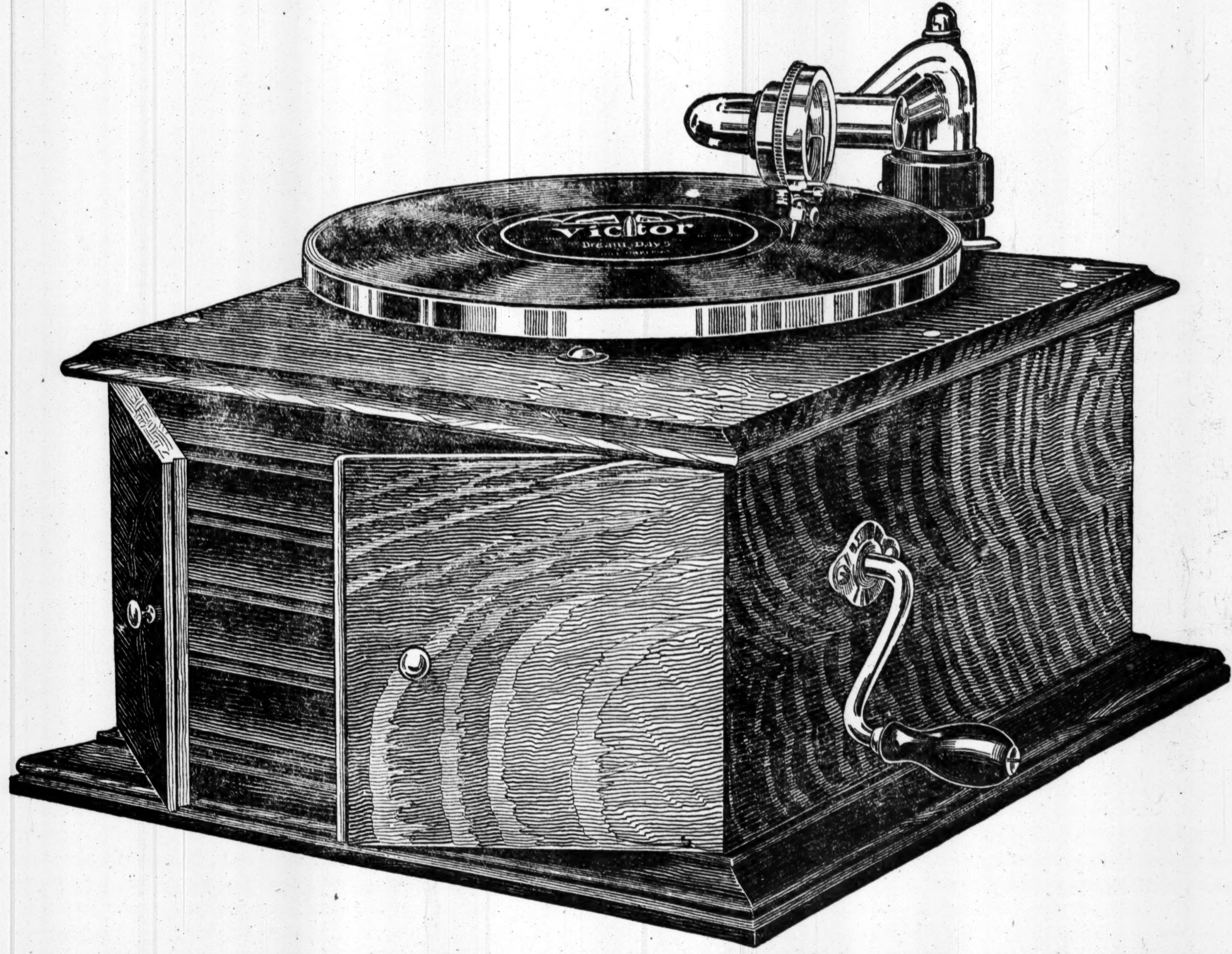

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INDIA WELCOMES AMERICAN EXPORTS

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CLOSE RACE WITH JAPAN

But Nippon Is Vulnerable, Because Her Goods Are Inferior—Trade Lost by Teutons.

BOMBAY, Oct. 14, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Since the beginning of the war the United States has, roughly speaking, doubled its export trade with India, and the possibilities of greatly increasing this business are good, according to British and Indian trade experts. Coincident with the increase in America trade has been the virtual shutting off of German and Austrian imports into India, and the great decrease in most of the imports from allied countries That Germany and Austria will not regain, at least for many years to come, the trade which they had established is accepted here as a foregone conclusion. Further, it is pointed out that most of the Entente Allies will not be in a position immediately after the ending of hostilities to resume their pre-war exports, due partly to the demands which will be made for the reconstruction period at home and partly to the disorganization of their industries. These conditions, it is said, will give the United States a chance to make a substantial increase in her trade with India, provided she strikes while the iron is hot.

The United Kingdom still holds the bulk of the trade with India, and officials declare that she will make a strenuous fight to maintain her position. Germany for years prior to the war was next to the United Kingdom in the matter of exports to India, and Austria, while falling far below Germany, did no inconsiderable business. The combined German and Austrian export trade with India in the fiscal year 1913-14, ending April 1, totaled £11,304,000, or 9.2 per cent. of India's whole importation.

German and Austrian Exports.

The markets which Germany and Austria have relinquished, and which are said to be open now to the strongest bidder, are shown in the following tables, giving the principal articles exported to India in 1913-14 by these nations, with the values in pounds sterling:

GERMANY.

Apparel	£104,000
Chemicals	84,000
Cotton manufactures, including yarn	945,000
Cutlery	82,000
Dyes	622,000
Glass and glassware	191,000
Haberdashery and millinery	186,000
Hardware	482,000
Instruments, apparatus	102,000
Liquors	138,000
Machinery, &c.	288,000
Matches	17,000
Metals	2,573,000
Oils	216,000
Paper and pasteboard	183,000
Salt	62,000
Silk manufactures, including yarn, &c.	149,000
Sugar	12,000
Toys and requisites	77,000
Woolen manufactures, including yarn, &c.	716,000
Other articles	1,195,000
Total	£8,444,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Apparel	£55,000
Boots and shoes	21,000
Cotton manufactures	184,000
Cotton twist and yarn	41,000
Glass and glassware	583,000
Haberdashery and millinery	149,000
Hardware	223,000
Matches	64,000
Metals	115,000
Paper and pasteboard	88,000
Sugar	922,000
Woolen manufactures, including yarn, &c.	77,000
Other articles	338,000
Total	£2,860,000

Japan is making vigorous efforts to capture this German and Austrian trade, and has met with considerable success. It is stated, however, that she is dealing mostly in the cheap grades of goods, and much doubt is expressed as to whether, even in these, her inferior standard of manufacture, as it is characterized here, would stand competition with better-made articles of the same class.

Neck and Neck with Japan.

During the last three years Japan and the United States have almost paralleled each other in the amount of their Indian export trade. In the fiscal year 1913-14 these countries were tied for fourth place among the nations exporting to India, the United Kingdom being first, Germany second, and Java, with her sugar trade, third. Out of the total Indian import trade, America and Japan each held 2.6 per cent., the money represented being £3,193,000 for the former and £3,187,000 for the latter. In 1914-15 the United States moved into third place, and Japan dropped to fifth, Java taking the position of Germany, which had gone down to fourth. However, the American and Japanese percentages were 3.5 and 3.3 respectively, and the money involved was £3,120,000 and £2,986,000, a very slight difference. This was the year of the outbreak of hostilities, and both nations dropped a little in their Indian exports, although they made an increase in the percentage column. In 1915-16 each forged ahead. America still held third place, but her exports totaled 6 per cent., and Japan was next with 5.7 per cent. The money transactions were £5,247,000 and £4,998,000 respectively.

One Indian market has been cornered by the United States, and that is for the low-priced automobiles. There is said to be an increasing demand for inexpensive but durable machines, and in 1915-16 the United States led the world with a total exportation to India of cars valued at £347,000. Four years ago America's automobile trade with India was so small that it is not recorded in the official figures.

The United States has made a great advance also in its exportation of iron and steel goods to India in the last year. During the four years prior to 1915-16 the highest money figure reached was £441,000. In 1915-16 this jumped to £1,600,000, the trade being largely in small articles, such as machine tools, cutlery, bolts, nuts, nails, rivets, washers, tubes, and fittings. This is another field which is said to be a fertile one for America. Locomotive engines and most of the heavy machinery are made either in India or in the United Kingdom. The railways, which use most of the heavy iron and steel products, are Government controlled, and as many orders as possible for materials naturally will be placed with British or Indian firms. Among the best prospects for iron and steel manufacturers are farming tools and small oil engines for irrigation work. Another excellent field would be for windmills, also to be used in irrigation.

"The growth of American trade," said an expert, "will depend largely on the method of introducing goods. It is essential that American exporters send competent agents over here to represent them. You cannot sell goods in the East simply by sending over a picture catalogue. Catalogues should follow in the wake of salesmen."

Besides the lines mentioned there is said to be a large field in India now for the cheaper grades of cotton and woolen goods and cheap fancy textiles. Japan has made a considerable advance in this trade since the war began. Dyes and drugs, which were supplied largely by Germany before the war, are in demand. Among other things which are said to furnish a market for America are canned goods, glassware, household hardware and paper in various forms.

DAUGHTER'S ESTATE IS GONE

Father Gets Decision Against Man Who Posed as Her Husband.

A decision just handed down by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court reversing a decree of the Surrogate's Court, reveals that one Frederick C. Lunn, whose right name is Frederick C. Martin, had himself appointed administrator of the estate of a woman he called Mrs. Lillian Lunn, on the false claim that he was her husband, and disappeared after collecting $3,000 standing in a savings bank in her name.

Thomas McDonough applied to the Surrogate's Court to revoke the letters of administration to Lunn on the ground that the decedent was his daughter, Lillian McDonough, and was never married. He asked that the New Amsterdam Casualty Company, which went on Lunn's bond as administrator for $3,000, be compelled to pay over the money improperly taken by Lunn. He contended that Lunn was the husband of Alice M. Martin, living in Massachusetts, but the surety company denied the allegations and made unsuccessful attempts to find Lunn.

The Appellate Division opinion, written by Justice Dowling, says that Lunn, while a resident of Havana, married Alice M. Hardy, on July 11, 1895, and on Labor Day, 1898 deserted her and her two children.

"Not only was Lunn's marriage under his real name of Martin, to Alice M. Hardy proved," says Judge Dowling, "but there is not a shred of testimony that he was ever married to Lillian McDonough, nor any fact proven justifying such assumption. He was not the husband of Lillian McDonough and was not entitled to administer her estate, and the application to compel him to account and to remove him as administrator should have been granted."

The court directs the surety company to pay the costs of the proceeding and sends the case back to the Surrogates Court for action in accordance with the opinion.

MRS. THOMAS WRITES VERSE

Former Miss Oelrichs Publishes Under Name of "Michael Strange."

Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas of New York and Newport, who was sketched by the French artist and portrait-etcher, Paul Helleu, during his visit here in 1912-13, is the author of a volume of verse under the pen name of "Michael Strange," published on Saturday by Mitchell Kennerley.

One bit of verse, entitled "Thoughts After an Hour Spent in a Cabaret," is in part as follows:

> I have invited you
> To dance.
> O, listen to the music
> Swell and prance,
> Amidst the wattled glamour
> Of disease,
> That roars and rattles
> Like a can of peas.
> Come! Come! my blonde,
> And hold me very tight,
> So that I'm sure your sense
> Is very faint and light;
> Then we will jog together,
> Thigh to thigh,
> Until the floor splits
> And the air is high
> With mouldy powder
> And with fetid wine;
> Until my breath is yours,
> And your breath mine.
>
> * * * *
>
> Life is a madhouse
> Where we rear and prance,
> And—I—I have invited you
> To dance.

Mrs. Thomas, formerly Miss Blanche M. Oelrichs, is the wife of Leonard M. Thomas, who was Secretary of the American Legation at Madrid in 1906. Her portrait was chosen by Helleu with seven others of his drawings of American women for reproduction in THE NEW YORK TIMES supplement on March 16, 1913. Mr. Helleu at that time said his originals of his eight drawings were representative types of the most beautiful and "truly American women."

Mrs. Thomas is now at work on a second volume of verse which, she says, will appear under the same pen name.

FRESH AIR WORK GROWS.

Association for Improving Condition of Poor Makes Its Best Report.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor reports that it received for its fresh air work last Summer 36 per cent. more than ever in any previous year, and that the number of contributors was larger by 37 per cent. For this reason the association was able to keep up its fresh air work at full height, despite the increased expenditures for equipment and nursing service, made necessary by the quarantines against infantile paralysis.

During the season, from June 1 to Nov. 1, the association kept all its fresh air headquarters open continuously, including three never used until last year. Sea Breeze, the main headquarters, at Coney Island, was temporarily enlarged, and Caroline Rest, at Hartsdale, was thrown open to fresh air guests for the first time. Altogether 52,017 days of outings were given to 4,428 tenement dwellers, representing 2,500 families. The total number of contributions received was 5,556, and the amount $71,755.37.

The three new headquarters opened this year were the Boys' Camp, at Southfields, N. Y., for boys suffering from malnutrition; Grey Mouse Farm, at Saugerties, N. Y., for girls in need of special medical attention and physical building up, and Sunset Lodge, at Germantown, N. Y., for adults in need of Summer outings.

GUILT HINGES ON WOUND.

"Waxy" Gordon Hopes to Show Other Gang Killed Straus

The guilt or innocence of "Waxy" Gordon, first of eight men to be tried for the murder of Frederick Straus, an aged City Court Clerk, hinges on the point at which the fatal bullet entered the body. Straus was shot in a gang fight in front of Arlington Hall, on St. Mark's Place, while returning from a lodge meeting on Jan. 9, 1914. Gordon will be placed on trial before Judge Malone in General Sessions this morning.

Assistant District Attorney Roesch will try to prove that "Dopey Benny" sought to avenge the death of "Maxy" Greenwald, a lieutenant, who had been slain, and selected that night because he learned the men he wanted were attending a dance of the Harry Lenny and Tommey Dike Association in the dance hall. Straus, the prosecutor will contend, was used as a shield in the battle.

The defense, it was said, will contend that Straus met his death at the hands of members of the opposing gang. Straus was shot on the north side of the street while going east. The fatal bullet, they will say, came from the other side of the street.

THIRSTY PET WAS DROWNED

"Chuckey" Linnet on the St. Louis, Fell In When Ship Rolled.

Chief Officer Herbert Hartley and the other officers of the American liner St. Louis, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, grieved over the death of "Chuckey," an English linnet which has been the pet of the ship since she was a scout cruiser in the Spanish-American war.

"Chuckey" was a sailor, the chief officer said, and had almost human intelligence. When the linnet saw a big sea coming toward the bridge he would sing out, "Hold on, there!" and if an officer did not turn out promptly when the quartermaster called him "Chuckey" would strike a bell outside the cabins and shout, "One bell! Shake a leg lively, there!"

"'Chuckey' died on the outward voyage," Mr. Hartley said, "and was found drowned in his own water keg by a quartermaster. He went to get a drink just as the ship gave a big roll. He was a bit shaky on his pins, and must have let go his hold and tumbled in head first."

THE BUDGET TOO BIG IN TAMMANY'S EYES

Tiger's Spokesman Criticises Increase in Clerks and Decrease in Laborers.

FIGURES PER CAPITA TAXES

Prendergast Writes in Defense of Board's Action and Explains Cause of Increases.

A sweeping attack on the 1917 city budget was issued yesterday by William Bullock, Director of Tammany's Bureau of City Inquiry, who charges that it served to increase the per capita cost of city government from $34.80 to $37, and that every wage-earner would have indirectly to pay next year $3.55 a week, or a total of $185, on account of the increased appropriations.

Controller Prendergast issued yesterday a defense of the budget, which, while not directly in reply to Mr. Bullock, replies to many of his criticisms.

"The salary total carried over $100,000,000 for the first time," says Mr. Bullock's own summary of his exhaustive analysis; "the salary cost increased more than $3,000,000 over this year, and narly $9,000,000 since 1913. While salaries cost millions more, productive returns to taxpayers show millions in decreases. Ninety new clerks were added in the Health Department and 128 in the Charities Department, an increase of 49 per cent. and 166 per cent., respectively, under this administration.

"New clerks and new executives," the summary continues, "have added millions to the overhead cost, and laborers and mechanics have been dropped; $4,688,737.27 that might have been available for repaving Broadway over the new subway was spent on salary increases. The Mayor's department increased $736,397.66 over 1916. Debt service increased $1,000,000 this year, and, finally, $12,000,000 by city officials' blunders on subway contracts. The debt service increased $389,647.31 by interest on double Court House sites. The budget increases the tax rate for city expenses 15 points, the greatest increase in the history of New York. Under the present administration the tax rate for city expenses increased from 30 to 37 points in five boroughs."

Mr. Bullock asserts that in 1912 Mayor Gaynor, through the Board of Aldermen, got a cut of the increase in the budget of that year from $15,243,115.17 to $7,122,421.35. "Mr. Mitchel, Mr. Prendergast, and another free spender of public funds, George McAneny, then held control of the Board of Estimate," ran the analysis, which says that Mayor Gaynor became known as "the balance wheel" and would have prevented the increases of the coming year had he remained Mayor. Mr. Bullock makes a long attack on the Bureau of Standards, which, he says, has failed in its purpose, declares that the Board of Estimate's plea of inability to control appropriations made under mandatory legislation is specious, and criticises the increase in clerical forces in various departments. The decrease in contract appropriations, he says, shows that the city is behindhand in repairs, replacements, and improvements. He denies Controller Prendergast's assertion that there has been a saving in the Mayor's department.

The statement says that the $1,000,000 appropriated for interest on rapid transit bonds for new subways in operation is a forerunner of worse to follow, since other millions soon must be similarly appropriated, through lack of foresight of city officials. This item is said to be peculiarly and particularly of the making of Mr. Mitchel and Mr. Prendergast. The statement finally makes this analysis of the tax rate for city expenses in 1913, the year before Mr. Mitchel took office, and for 1917: Manhattan, 1913, $1.71; 1917, $2.03. Brooklyn, 1913, $1.75; 1917, $2.07. Bronx, 1913, $1.71; 1917, $2.08. Queens, 1913, $1.75; 1917, $2.05. Richmond, 1913, $1.82; 1917, $2.12.

Controller Prendergast, in his defense, points out that after considering for three weeks the budget of $211,115,016.32, the best the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, later described in the statement as "a Tammany committee," could do, was to recommend a reduction of $120,520. The impression that this was brought about largely through disapproval of increases in salaries is largely untrue, Mr. Prendergast declares, explaining that the total increases in salaries disapproved amounted to $34,300, while reductions in existing force accounted for $49,650, and elimination of new positions for $36,570.

After pointing out that under the law so slight a reduction could not affect the tax rate, Mr. Prendergast says the Aldermanic committee appeared to have followed no intelligible plan in its cuts.

"I have been told that it was the intention of the committee to cut out all increases in salaries over $4,000 per annum," he writes, "but this cannot have been their policy, because in some cases they have cut out increases where the salaries were very small. For instance, here we have a Tammany committee, whose members are always shouting about their interest in the lower paid public employes, and in the face of their tiresome talk they have reduced to $1,380 the salary of a foreman of stables in the Department of Correction, which was fixed at $1,500. Of course, there must be some special reason why they attack this little man. I am informed that the reason is that he is not on good terms with a Tammany Alderman, who took advantage of this opportunity to make good his spite."

The Controller makes further criticism of salary advances disallowed, particularly of a rise of $1,400 for Fire Marshal Brophy, "a man with a splendid record," which was denied, while the Chief Inspector of Police was allowed to take an additional $1,000.

Reductions in the existing force were described as indefensible, particularly that of William Wirt, who was reduced from $10,000 to $5,000, though he is consulting with the Board of Education over outlays that eventually will total $25,000,000.

The committee is censured by the Controller for proposing to cut out the position of consultant on city planning, the public employment bureau, and the director of the central purchasing bureau, and to eliminate the proposed new position of executive manager for the Board of Education, opposition to which he says has been factitious or unintelligent.

END OF FIRE HORSES URGED BY ADAMSON

Commissioner Asks for $1,066,112 to Motorize Remaining Part of Department.

SEES BIG ANNUAL SAVING

Quick Action Wanted, as the 720 Fire Horses Are Now Almost Aged.

Fire Commissioner Adamson has requested the Board of Estimate for $1,066,112.75 to motorize the remaining part of the department, and if it is granted the last fire horse will disappear and before the end of the coming year the 304 fire companies in the city will be completely motorized. The Fire Commissioner has strongly urged that the motorization be completed by a single appropriation rather than in installments. He points out that the 720 horses left in the Fire Department have reached an average age of a little over 13 years.

The Commissioner also stated that his plan would replace old and obsolete apparatus with the new, up-to-date equipment, would enormously increase the efficiency of the department, render unnecessary the establishment of new companies, and, in addition, result in a saving of at least $150,000 a year in reduced cost of operation of motor companies. In discusssing the needed changes, Commissioner Adamson said yesterday:

"As a business proposition it is a splendid thing for the city. It costs five times as much to operate an old-fashioned engine company, with the old type coal burning engine, and its separate hose wagon, both drawn by horses, as it costs to operate the new type single unit gasoline pumping engine, which does the work of the old apparatus and does it better.

"The city must do one of two things, and do it right away. It must either buy horses to replace our old horses or give us motor equipment. I am sure the city does not want ot abandon the policy of motorization and continue the antiquated and extravagant policy of using horses for fire apparatus. We have not bought a horse for fire service since 1913.

"It costs the city $1,658.12 per year to operate the old-fashioned horse-drawn, two-piece, coal-burning engine companies, while it costs only $333.36 each to operate the new combination gasoline engines. This is a saving of $1,324.75 a year for each company. Besides an engineer at 1,700 a year would be required for these new type engines only in the busiest companies, and we would be able to make a saving in that respect."

NAVAL CADETS FINISH CRUISE

Training Ship Had No Seamen, So Boys Sailed Her.

After three months' cruise to the Azores, sailing about 5,000 miles altogether, the school training ship Newport commanded by Captain F. S. McMurray, returned yesterday with her complement of ninety-six cadets. All are well. On account of the shortage of seamen in New York, the Newport, which is an auxiliary screw vessel barkentine rigged, sailed without any and the cadets had to work the ship under the directions of the officers.

Leaving Newport on Nov. 7, the school ship steamed under easy sail to Fayal in the Azores. Just before entering the port the propeller dropped off and the cadets had to work her to the anchorage under canvas. When Captain McMurray cabled to New York for instructions the Board of Governors replied tersely, "Sail home." He did.

The cadets had two weeks in Fayal, where the residents entertained them. They encountered three gales on the voyage from Fayal to Bermuda and had a snowstorm off the Delaware capes. While the Newport was inside the harbor at Bermuda two hurricanes went tearing by. The cadets passed their examinations at Bermuda and forty-one of them were graduated.

Thomas Greig, one of them, got a position as third officer on the British freighter, Unsona, which put in there to get another officer. The cadets were taught knotting, splicing, reefing and steering and showed themselves to be good sailor men in going aloft to pass the gaskets in the gales encountered crossing the Atlantic.

ATTACK CAR IN HASTINGS.

Policemen Use Their Revolvers to Frighten Off Rioters.

Policemen fighting off a crowd of car wreckers in Hastings-on-Hudson had to fire several shots to frighten the mob yesterday. The riot followed an attempt by the crew of the trolley car to make the trip into Hastings from Yonkers, practically the first attempt of its kind since the traction strike started twelve weeks ago.

The attack was made possible by the stalling on the car tracks of an automobile, driven by August Pollaski, a resident of Hastings. While he and Policeman Hogan of the village force were working on the stubborn engine near Washington Avenue, strikers and their sympathizers gathered and began throwing bricks. The motormen and conductor fled.

Village President Thomas J. Goodwin telephoned to Superintendent Donovan of the Yonkers trolley company for a new car crew, and these, accompanied by three village policemen, ran the car back to the village line, where it continued to Yonkers without escort. The three policemen discharged their revolvers over the heads of the pursuing rioters until the car crossed the village boundaries.

Pollaski, although he took no part in the rioting, was arrested, only to be speedily released by Judge Cullen, the village Magistrate, there being no evidence that he had stalled his automobile intentionally.

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CROKER COMES BACK WITHOUT HIS BEARD

Closely Clipped Mustache Alone Adorns Old Tammany Chief's Face.

MAY STAY THREE YEARS

He Says Irish Question Is Not Settled and Cost of Living Has Gone Up.

Richard Croker, former head of Tammany Hall, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with his young Indian wife on the American liner St. Louis, to spend the Winter in Florida. While he would not commit himself, he said it was possible that he might be here for two or three years, and this was in a way borne out by a customs official on the pier, who said Mr. Croker had told him that he had closed his stables in Ireland and sold the horses.

Few of his old political friends would have recognized their former leader had they been at the pier. Instead of the familiar beard he wore only a closely clipped mustache. Even the color of his hair is changed. No longer is it grizzly as of yore. Instead it is almost sandy. It may be the balmy effect of the Irish air, but on this Mr. Croker was silent.

He appeared to be in excellent health. This is his first visit to this country since the war, and when asked about conditions in Ireland Mr. Croker said that everything was very bad over there.

"The Irish question is not settled," he continued. "The people should have had home rule long ago. Times are bad and the cost of living has gone up 100 per cent. in Ireland. The crops are good this year, but that has not brought down the prices. It is very hard for the poor people to live."

In regard to events in the United States, Mr. Croker said that he was still a citizen, but did not take any interest in local politics.

"The re-election of Mr. Wilson as President did not cause me any astonishment," he continued. "In fact, I was surprised that there was any candidate to run against him. I thought he would have a walkover.

"President Wilson has kept us out of war, and although people laughed at his notes they went as far as they could and didn't make us go to war. With regard to my stay in America, all I want to say on the subject just now is that I am going to spend a week in New York at the Hotel Savoy to see some of my old friends, and will then go to Palm Beach for the Winter. I may remain on this side for two or three years, but have not decided yet."

When the Inspector from the Passport Bureau asked Mr. Croker for his papers the latter asked if he could have them returned to him after they had been canceled to keep as souvenirs for Mrs. Croker and himself, and this was done.

ESCAPED TO DIE IN HOTEL.

Woman at the Albert Had Been in Hospital at Middletown.

The woman who registered as Henrietta Roberts at the Hotel Albert, Eleventh Street and University Place, on Saturday and was found dead two hours later, with a bottle of poison beside her, was identified yesterday as Miss Maude Matteson, daughter of the Rev. Charles G. Matteson of 3,414 Brandon Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I. She was a patient at the State Hospital in Middletown, N. Y., and escaped from that institution on Friday night.

Miss Matteson was 38 years old and had been a school teacher. Three years ago she became melancholy, and was sent to the State Hospital at Middletown. Coroner Patrick D. Riordan said yesterday that in his opinion the woman was a suicide. After going to her room in the hotel she wrote a note asking that in case she was taken ill the Middletown Hospital be notified. The Rev. Mr. Matteson was formerly assistant pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Richmond Hill.

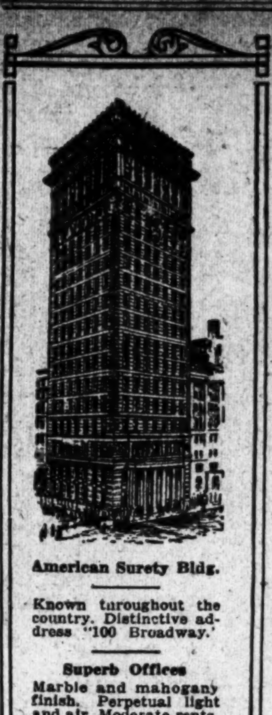
WIDOW TO GIVE AWAY LAND.

Will Donate Building Site to Any Couple Who'll Live Near Her.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 3.—Mrs. W. E. Westervelt, a lonesome wealthy widow, 80 years old, has offered to give free a tract of land to any young couple who will build and live in a bungalow alongside the new house she is having constructed outside the city. In her opinion city life is not good for young married persons because there are too many movies and other attractions to draw their attention from the home.

Mrs. Westervelt is interested in religious work among young people and is moving from her house at 18 Church Street because she believes that a country life is the best one to lead for health and happiness. Her offer was made known after church services tonight, and it is expected she will have many applicants for the building lot.



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2 P. M.—Bazaar Opens to the Public
4 P. M.—Formal Opening Ceremony Conducted by
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Russian Tea Garden. Marie Dressler's Picture Theatre with Miss Dressler and Miss Mary Pickford in attendance. Baltic Tower. Great variety of beautiful embroideries and other Russian art objects, Russian War Ambulances, Russian Architecture, Russian Music.
General Dancing Afternoon and Evening
71st Regiment Band
and the Russian Balalaika Orchestra.
Admission 25 Cents

THE HAMPTON SHOPS A TREASURY OF PRECIOUS THINGS

IN the carefully cherished rooms of many a lichen-covered English Manor House, caressingly furnished by bygone generations, it is often some dainty old Chelsea China Shepherdess, some platter of gleaming pewter, or some panel of Stuart Embroidery that stands out clearest in one's memory against the dim background of stately furniture and paneled walls.

¶ So at the Hampton Shops, that wondrous treasure-house of beautiful things, it is not alone the Furniture, noteworthy as that is, which arrests attention, but the countless decorative adjuncts such, for instance, as the richly painted Porcelains from Europe and the Orient, the cut Crystals of intricate patterning, the Italian boxes fashioned by Florentine craftsmen, all indicative of a gathering in a phrase, as collectively interesting as individually attractive.

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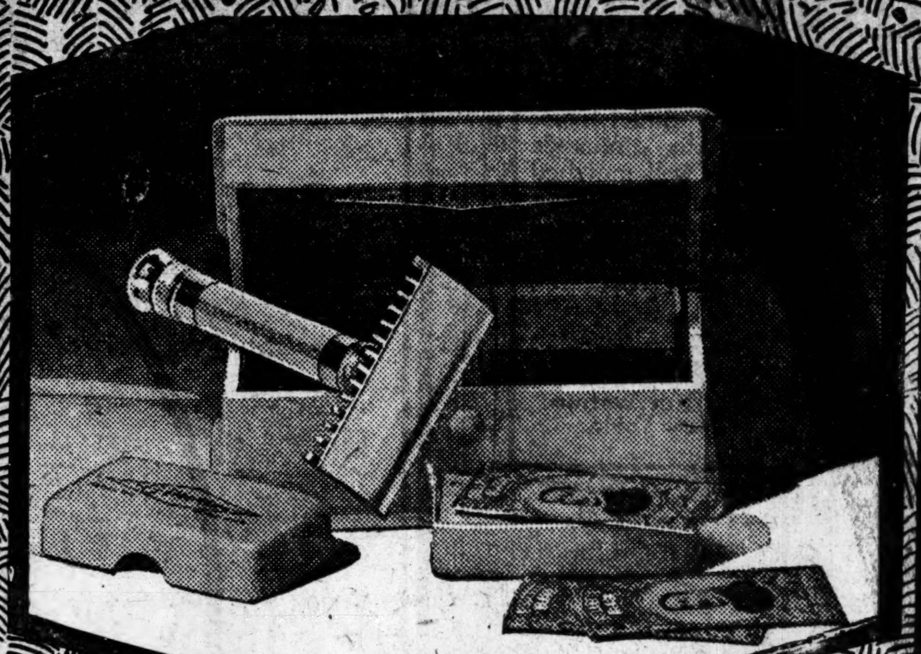
A new idea—the *stocky bulldog handle,* with extra weight, different grip, balance and swing to the stroke. Equally welcome to new Gillette users and old. Triple Silver Plated Razor, and two Blade Boxes with 12 double-edged Gillette Blades (*24 Shaving Edges*). Case and Blade Boxes of Gray Antique Leather. $5

With Gold Plated Razor, $6



The "Aristocrat"

The Gillette Set in *French Ivory,* the material so much in vogue for men's brushes, combs and other toilet articles. Triple Silver Plated Razor, in beautifully designed case of French Ivory with Blade Boxes to match, containing 12 double-edged Gillette Blades (*24 Shaving Edges*). $5

With Gold Plated Razor, $6

No. 460—Standard Set

The original Gillette Set that introduced the modern way of shaving—no stropping, no honing—known the world over. Contains Triple Silver Plated Razor; Blade Boxes with 12 double-edged Gillette Blades (*24 Shaving Edges*). The whole contained in Morocco Grain Case. $5

With Gold Plated Razor, $6.

TRADE Gillette MARK

NO STROPPING NO HONING

Give a Gillette for Christmas

HERE are the Christmas Gillettes. Tear out the style or styles you mean to give, and look for the Christmas displays in the windows of alert dealers all over the city.

There is a *style* here for *every man*—and if he already has a Standard Gillette or Pocket Edition, give him the *new* stocky-handled "Bulldog" model, or a Combination or Traveler's Set.

And for the well-groomed woman, there is the dainty Milady Décolleté—the new idea in toilet accessories and *most acceptable to the modern woman.*

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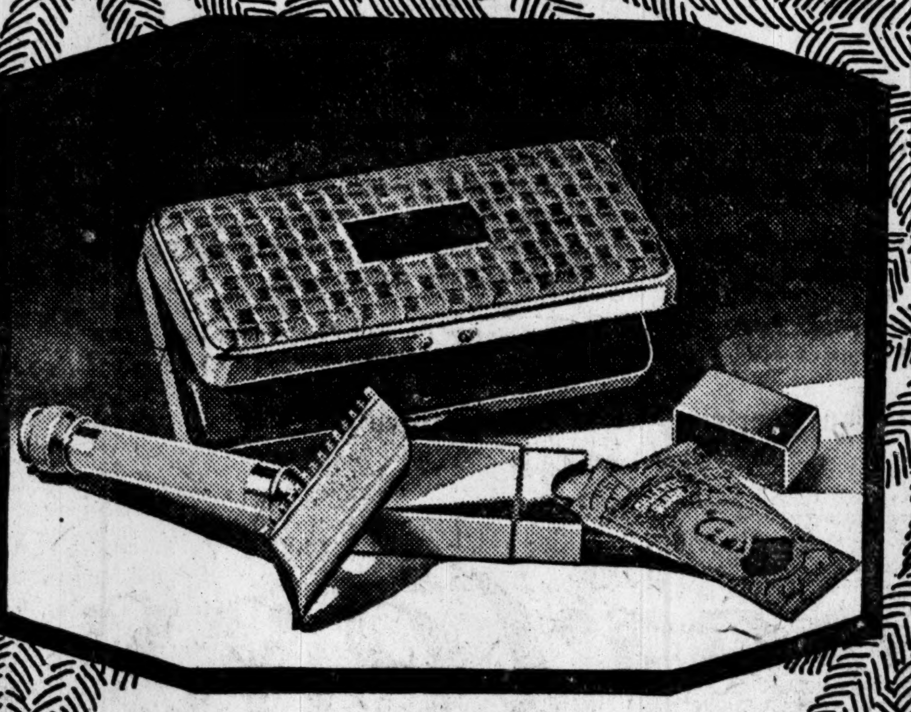
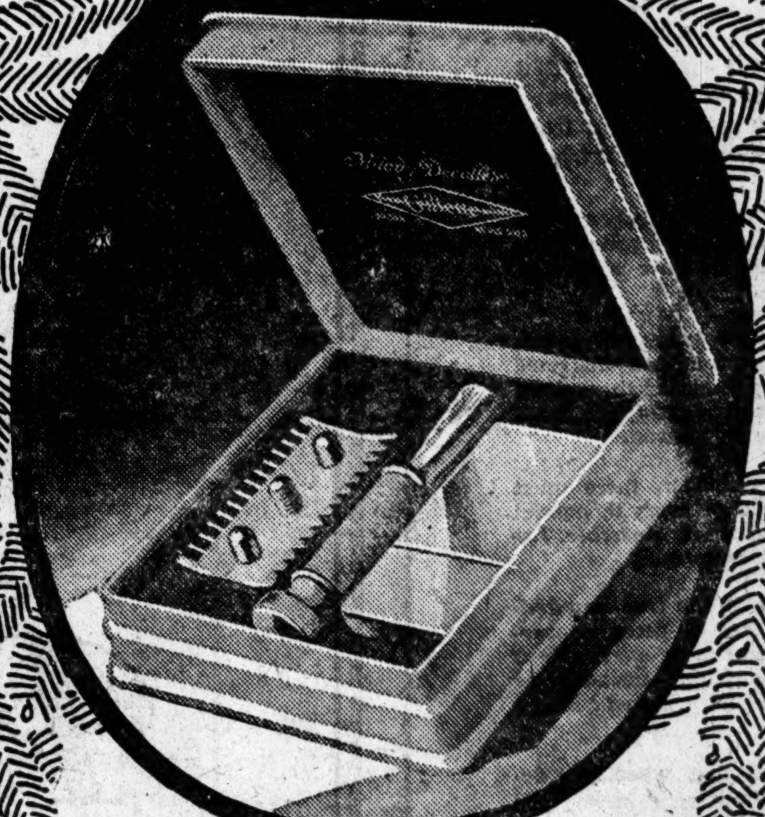
REMEMBER—To a Gillette User a packet or two of Gillette Blades makes the nicest "little gift" that anybody could choose. Six Blades (*12 Shaving Edges*), 50c.; 12 Blades (*24 Shaving Edges*), $1.



No. 501—Basket Pattern Pocket Edition

Ever since it first came out, the Basket Pocket Edition has been a great favorite. Metal Case, handsomely modeled in relief, and Triple Silver Plated—containing Triple Silver Plated Razor and Blade Box, with 12 double-edged Gillette Blades (*24 Shaving Edges*). $5

With Gold Plated Razor, $6.



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"In French Ivory and Gold"—14K Gold Plated in case of French Ivory lined with velvet and satin—your choice of Purple, Old Rose, Green or Old Gold—welcomed by women everywhere. Price $5

No. 00—Standard Combination Set

One of the most widely popular of Gillette Combination Sets. Has Triple Silver Plated Razor, Badger Hair Shaving Brush and Stick Gillette Shaving Soap in Triple Silver Plated Holders, and two Blade Boxes with 12 double-edged Gillette Blades (*24 Shaving Edges*). Seal Grain Leather Case. $6.50

3 HURLED INTO LAKE BY CRASH OF AUTOS

Sauer's Car Knocked Into Kensico Reservoir by a Jam of Machines in Road.

ONLY ONE IS ABLE TO SWIM

East Orange Autoist Runs Into a Party of Women, Killing One and Injuring Two Others.

Special to The New York Times.

VALHALLA, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Motorists on the State road bordering the Kensico Reservoir late this afternoon saw two cars draw near each other, about 100 feet north of Cranberry Bridge, and then noticed that the car behind was trying to pass the other. The driver had swung out to the left of the road and had shot ahead, when he observed, apparently for the first time, a third car traveling swiftly toward him and directly in his path.

The car he had sought to pass blocked the right of the road. The oncoming car blocked him on the left, being so near he could not escape it by a burst of speed. It was too late to slow up and drop back to his own side of the road. The only chance was that all three cars could pass in the same stretch of road.

A woman was at the wheel of the outside car, and she pulled as close to the road's edge as she could. The driver of the second car crowded close to her, and just as the third car flashed by the front wheels of the other two locked. The outside car, thrown from its course, crashed through the heavy timber fence along the edge of the reservoir, pitched down a twenty-foot embankment, and sank in fifty feet of water in the reservoir.

Half a dozen motor parties pulled up, and men slid and scrambled down the embankment to help. In the car had been two men, besides the woman who had driven, and those who sought to help saw all three rise to the surface an instant after the car disappeared. The woman and one of the men grabbed pieces of the broken fence which had been carried into the reservoir with them. Both cried for help, and the second man supplied it before those on shore could aid. He wriggled out of a big fur coat and swam to his two companions, whom he pushed ashore, where others grabbed them and helped them up to the road. Then he climbed out himself.

He was Henry J. Bringle of 105 Fifth Street, Woodside, L. I., he said, in reply to questions, and those he had rescued were Mr. and Mrs. George O. Sauer of 360 East 169th Street, Bronx, owners of the car, and his hosts. In the car which had caused the accident was one man, who said he was Police Lieut. O'Brien of New York, but who declined to identify himself further.

However, he helped Mr. and Mrs. Sauer and Mr. Bringle into his car and carried them to the private hospital maintained by the Kerbaugh Contracting Company, which is building the Kensico Dam. There physicians found that Mrs. Sauer was suffering slightly from shock and the men were uninjured, except for some bruises which Mr. Sauer had received on the legs. Mr. Sauer said neither he nor his wife could swim, and declared it was "a miracle" neither had been drowned. Had they been caught beneath the car nothing could have saved them, he believed, but the car did not overturn, and so they were able to climb from it as it struck the water.

The watershed police took the names of those concerned in the accident, but declined to give any more information about the policeman, the sergeant in charge of the station here saying he thought O'Brien probably wouldn't like it.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 3.—An automobile, driven by Rolland Depew of East Orange, ran into a party of four women on the Springfield Road near Scotch Plains late tonight, killing Miss Hilda Hodgson, and seriously injuring Miss Anna Hodgson, her sister, and Miss Hattie Perrine. Both were removed to Muhlenberg Hospital, this city, in a critical condition.

Miss Edna Hodgson, the fourth member of the party, escaped injury. The women who live on the mountains back of Scotch Plains were returning home from church. Depew is being held pending an investigation by the local authorities.

Car Hits Standards of Bridge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, N. J., Dec. 3.—Returning to Washington early this morning from a dance at Easton, Willard Burd of Highbridge drove his touring car at a high rate of speed into the standards of a steel bridge at Broadway. The car overturned with Misses Rita and Anna Dickson, twins, of Washington; Charles Grant of Highbridge, and the driver.

Rita Dickson was pinned under the car, but was released by Dr. C. B. Smith and party of Washington. Her condition is serious. Anna Dickson was hurled through the top of the machine and slightly injured. The men escaped with bruises.

UPSET AUTO TO SAVE A DOG.

Four Passengers Are Hurt and Then the Car Burns Up.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Dec. 3.—A dog which trotted along the Fulton roadway in the path of auto traffic on the Hempstead Plains this afternoon indirectly caused the loss of a large touring car and the injury of its four occupants, Dr. Henry N. Read and Mrs. Read and their two sons, Lewis and Edmund, of 228 Clinton Street, Brooklyn.

Edmund Read, acting as chauffeur, came upon the dog at a turn of the road, and attempted to turn aside, but the auto skidded and turned completely over twice after the physician and his family had been thrown clear of the revolving body of the car. A. C. Vandewater, proprietor of the Meadow Brook Inn, called an ambulance from the Nassau Hospital. Dr. Read, 70 years old, and his wife, aged 60, were in serious condition from shock, and their sons were cut and bruised. All were removed to the hospital.

Shortly after the accident, which occurred about a mile east of Hempstead, the dry grass of the Hempstead Plains became ignited from some unknown cause, and, despite the efforts of persons living near by to extinguish the flame or to rescue the auto, the fire reached the gasoline tank and exploded it. The car, which lay bottom up in a ditch, was consumed to the steel framework.

GIFT TO BELGIAN PRINCESS.

Montclair Children Complete Book for Marie Jose.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Dec. 3.—Children of Montclair, with the aid of some grown-ups, have completed an autograph book to be sent to Marie Jose, the little Princess of Belgium, as a Christmas greeting and testimonial of their sympathy for the homeless Belgian children. King Albert will accept this tribute from the Montclair children on behalf of his little daughter, and has written that the contributions accompanying the book will be distributed by the little princess herself to the suffering children of his nation.

In the illuminated album is this pledge: "We American children here pledge our loyal devotion to the principles of liberty and justice for the upholding of which the Belgian people have given their 'lastful measure of devotion.'"

Already more than 400 have signed the book, and $200 has been collected, mostly, however, in ten-cent offerings. Many local artists have contributed sketches and some authors have sent poems.

Among those who have signed the album are ex-President Taft, Thomas A. Edison, General Goethals, Colonel I. N. Lewis, Admiral Peary, Rev. Dr. Hugh Black and Alexander J. Hemphill.

JEWS RALLY TO AID OF $2,000,000 FUND

Hundreds Volunteer at Meeting to Enlist More Subscribers.

TRIBUTE TO JACOB H. SCHIFF

He Predicts That Work for Federation Will Unite His People as Never Before.

The campaign to raise the final half million of the $2,000,000 needed for the work of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies in New York City began last night with a rally at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre. Hundreds of those in the audience rose in response to the appeal of Leo Arnstein, Vice Chairman of the committee, who asked for 2,000 volunteer workers to enlist 20,000 more subscribers in the course of this week. Daily reports of progress will be made at the Biltmore, where there will be speeches every afternoon.

The meeting was addressed by Jacob H. Schiff on the future of the New York Jewish community. Mr. Schiff, who because of the applause was unable to get a hearing for several minutes, said that the $2,000,000 which is on the federation's present program would not be enough, and that $3,000,000 could be raised just as easily. He said that he had heard that the Russian Jews were doing more in support of the federation than those of any other nationality, and predicted that it would unite the Jews of New York as they had never been united before.

"We older men," he said, "are like Moses and Aaron. We have brought the Jews of New York to the border. Like Moses and Aaron we have had our troubles in the desert, but we now look down on the promised land. We know that these younger men are growing up as leaders, not only as good as we, but better. We know that they understand the new problems that are coming up better than we of the former generation understand them, and we feel that in their hands Jewry will be safe in this great land. The few hundred thousands that we have still to raise for the federation are as nothing in the great future of the Jews of New York. Go on, and God bless you!"

A less congratulatory tone was adopted by Louis Marshall, who asked for a support of philanthropies by the public spirit of the community rather than the charity of a few men of wealth.

"I don't think the Jewish people of New York are entitled to all the encomiums which they habitually shower on themselves," he said. "We are 800,000 in Manhattan and the Bronx, and we are trying to raise only $2,000,000, yet we have to have this meeting to induce people to raise the last beggarly half million. Time was when the Jews of New York were few in number and it was considered a disgrace for any one to hold aloof from the work of the community. All we are asked to do today is to support institutions already existent."

Both Felix M. Warburg, the Chairman of the meeting, and Borough President Marcus M. Marks looked forward to a day when the work of charity and philanthropy would be more generally taken over by public agencies.

"Get people to give willingly and generously," said Mr. Warburg, "and make them compare how little is asked of them here in these blessed United States in comparison with the sacrifices which are asked abroad. I hope the time will come when people will be educated to the point of view that it is to their advantage to pay toward a wise and far-reaching health, old age, and invalid insurance; but so far all this does not exist, and our philanthropic institutions will have to be prepared to give freely and attend to their duties according to the best methods evolved."

"From the city's outlook," Mr. Marks said, "it would seem ideal to divide the town into districts and have local committees representing all races and religions dispense relief to the worthy on an absolute nonsectarian basis. But until we reach the ideal state we must not neglect the practical duty that lies right before us, nor the reasons that make relief from Jews more acceptable to Jews."

Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago told of the successful working of the Federation plan in that city for the last seventeen years and of the greatly increased contributions that had resulted. The Rev. Dr. Nathan Krass of Brooklyn told of the work of the Brooklyn Federation, and said that for the New York body ten millions would be more nearly the sum required for adequate handling of the problems than two millions.

"Not long ago," he said, "Mr. Schiff uttered some very noble sentiments with regard to peace, and immediately certain papers on the other side of the Atlantic attacked him as being pro-German. Tonight he has praised the liberality of the Russian Jews, and I suppose tomorrow we shall hear that he has turned about and become pro-Russian."

The introductory prayer was by the Rev. Dr. Moses Hyamson, and music was furnished by the Russian Trio—Eugene, Michael and Arthur Bernstein—and by Miss Vera Barstow, violinist, with Josef Adler at the piano. It was stated that the $1,500,000, so far subscribed, had come from about 6,000 donors, and represented nearly $600,000 more than their previous subscriptions to individual charities. The entire sum must be pledged before Jan. 1.

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TELL SANATORIUM PLANS.

Christian Scientists Will Finance Project with $1,000,000.

BOSTON, Dec. 3. — The Christian Science Sanatorium, which is to occupy a site on Lone Tree Hill, Brookline, will be built, equipped, and maintained through the establishment of a fund exceeding $1,000,000.

Plans were announced tonight by the Christian Science Board of Directors. For the sanatorium, which will be under the immediate supervision of the Christian Science Benevolent Association, at least $600,000 will be used, according to the estimate of the Directors, and the plans for the fund include also an expenditure of $525,000 for purchasing real estate adjoining the Mother Church property in this city.

The purpose to which the new property is to be put its not announced.

AIMED AT FRAUDULENT ADS.

Proposed Milwaukee Ordinance to Make Newspapers Liable.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 3.—An ordinance to draw the lines still closer on the question of fraudulent advertising in newspapers has been prepared by Alderman Bohn and will be introduced through a City Council committee at the next City Council meeting.

The ordinance will make newspapers liable for the validity of advertising in their columns. The city already has an ordinance making fraudulent advertising illegal and punishable, but so far the law only places responsibility upon the person placing the advertising contract.

The proposed ordinance provides that the newspaper is equally liable for the publication of illegal advertising. The ordinance is said to be sponsored by the Milwaukee Advertisers' Club, which won the Truth trophy at the last National Advertising Club convention.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

How ARMOUR Makes Your Food Supply Certain!

ARMOUR Service to consumers is *many* sided. *Selection of top quality* at the source of supply, *skilled preparation* evolved from a half century's experience, *scientific utilization of by-products* to keep prices at true-value levels—these are all of highest importance to *you* in your daily living. Yet, far from least in the service that Armour gives you is *a steady and continuous* supply of the world's best.

And this is made possible through Armour's great system of Refrigerator Cars—*as vital to your welfare* as the refrigerator that keeps foods fresh in your *own home.*

Think *what* this means. Suppose Armour were today in the position of the coal-mine operators and there were no suitable cars available. Your table would be radically *changed;* the staples which a lifetime of use has brought you to regard as *necessities of life* would be cut off.

In a twinkling, *you would be back to the days of your grandfather*—forced to live upon such foods as your own community might be able to produce. If you lived in a great city, you would even face famine, for obviously no cattle could be *raised* there.

And the *prices* you would have to pay!

If you will only stop to consider it, you will realize *how fortunate it is for you* that the late Philip D. Armour, *perfected the traveling refrigerator.*

For it means that so long as conditions warrant Armour's maintaining a supply of traveling refrigerators nothing short of a complete tie-up of the railroads themselves can ever stop the delivery of your foods to you. And it means, further, that *no car shortage can ever raise the price of meat*—that prices are solely dependent on the Law of Natural Supply and National Demand.

The user of meats and meat products, or of fish, fruits, vegetables and other foods scientifically marketed by Armour, cannot help but be reminded three times each day, *who* it was made such *variety* in foods possible *everywhere* and in *every season.*

And with this constant reminder, there must logically grow up in the mind of every thoughtful householder, a desire *to make it possible for Armour to render still greater service.*

More and more, as one grasps the true *inwardness* of the Armour *policy,* does it become apparent that this wonderful organization is *virtually a public institution and the national bulwark of safety* in quality, price, value and assured delivery of foods.

Thus, you will understand that when you demand *Armour* foods, you are not only buying *the best you can possibly obtain today,* but you also are lending your influence to *the maintenance of fair prices and values for the future.*

Armour's QUALITY PRODUCTS

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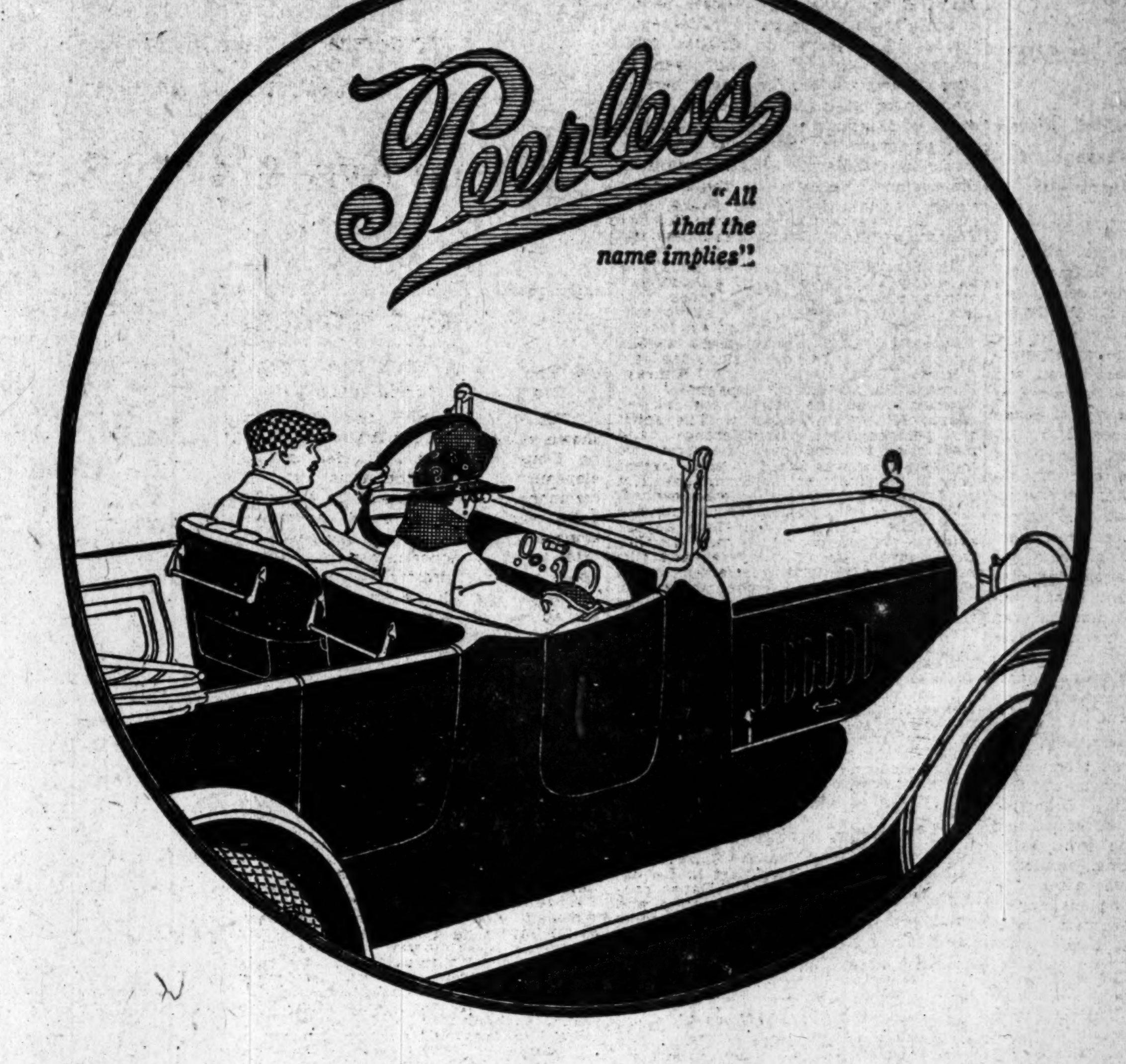
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"All that the name implies"

Announcement

The Van Cortlandt Vehicle Corporation

are now distributors of Peerless Products, the Model 56 Eight Cylinder Car and Peerless Motor Trucks in New York City and adjacent territory

Sales Rooms: 1896 Broadway, at 63rd Street
Service Station: 1926 Broadway, at 64th Street

THE General Manager of the Van Cortlandt Vehicle Corporation is Mr. Walter Woods, for many years associated with Peerless Motor Cars and Trucks, first with the factory branch when it was operated in New York, and later with the Cleveland office as a sales executive.

Mr. J. A. Clark, long identified in New York City with the Peerless Product, is Sales Manager.

The Peerless Eight

Balanced greatness is responsible for supremacy of the *Peerless Eighty Horsepower Eight* among cars of distinctive merit.

Specifically the motor, Peerless designed and Peerless built, performs with graceful agility and smoothness consuming fuel at so low a rate as to put many a *forty* horsepower six or four to shame.

Superlative smoothness, get-away and flexibility are conceded by all who drive this latest and greatest development of motor efficiency.

The car throughout is a super-quality product exemplifying experience, skill, taste and unswerving adherence to the highest ideals.

No other car in the world can exhibit such sporting class coupled with such inexpensive operation in ordinary every-day driving.

Increased production enables us to announce prompt deliveries.

Ask for a demonstration of the Peerless Eight's double power range.

Three passenger Clover Leaf Roadster	*$1890*	*All prices f. o. b.*	*Seven Passenger Touring Car*	*$1890*
Six passenger Touring Sedan	*$2750*	*Cleveland*	*Seven passenger Limousine*	*$3260*

The Peerless Motor Car Company
Cleveland, Ohio

Peerless Eight

WAR BLIND BENEFIT BRINGS IN $20,000

Audience Hastens to Meet James M. Beck's Donation of $1,000.

STIRRED BY WAR SCENES

Pictures Showed Work of Aiding Maimed Soldiers—Message of Sympathy Sent to Bernhardt.

The entertainment given last night in the ballroom of the Hotel Biltmore for the benefit of the British, French and Belgian Permanent Relief Fund for those blinded in the war was an unqualified success from the standpoints of attendance, the program given and the interest manifested in the work of the charity. Even the absence of Sarah Bernhardt, who was prevented by illness from being present, could not change the spirit of the meeting, although it was apparent that the audience's disappointment at the great actress's inability to appear was keen. When James M. Beck, who presided, announced at the close of a stirring plea for the fund, that he had a sad announcement to make, a murmur ran through the audience. A moment later the audience was on its feet signifying unanimous approval of the Chairman's suggestion that a message of sympathy be sent to Mme. Bernhardt.

Audience Gives Generously.

Concrete evidence of the interest of the audience in the charity, in addition to its presence, came in a collection taken after the exhibition of motion pictures setting forth the work being done in France to restore men blinded in battle to usefulness, and after Mr. Beck's address. In closing his appeal in which he said that Norman Prince lying dead in France meant more, as far as he was concerned, for the cause of liberty than all the platitudes of shifty politicians, Mr. Beck said a Chairman should not ask an audience to give more freely than he would give himself, so he would donate $1,000 to the fund if nine others in the audience would each give a like amount. A hurried canvass of the collection basket showed some remarkable returns. There was one check for $5,000, another for $2,500, while Miss Helen Trix, one of the collectors, got $3,000 in her basket. Later in the evening a program autographed by Mme. Bernhardt was bought by Herbert Brenon for $1,000.

It was estimated that at least $20,000 had been obtained for the blind fund.

Mr. Beck paid a glowing tribute to France's part in the world war. He referred to the services on Saturday attendant upon the illumination of the Statue of Liberty, and expressed the belief that if a court was to determine periodically where that statue should stand, basing its decision upon the fitness of a nation as determined by self-sacrifice in the cause of liberty, the goddess would not now be in our harbor but at Verdun. Some such monument, the gift of the American people to France, Mr. Beck said he believed would one day be erected on the hill crowned by Douaumont.

Mme. Bernhardt's Address.

The address Mme. Bernhardt had prepared to deliver in conjunction with Victor Hugo's "Patria" as her contribution to the program was read by Mme. Chautard-Archambaud of the Paris Odéon. A translation of the address, which was read in French, follows:

"It is a joy for me to once again find myself among my dear American friends. This joy is veiled for the reason that our reunion this evening is so painful that all my being is filled with emotion.

"Of all the ills brought on by this terrible war, the most criminal and most painful is that which has thrown these young lives into eternal darkness. To fight is the right of man; to kill is the right of war; but to find before one a chivalrous enemy who in all the faith and loyalty of his twenty years offers himself for the fight, and to put out his eyes so that he may no longer know where to strike or how to defend himself—that surpasses the right of war. It is an inhuman act and without example in the history of nations. God will judge while awaiting His hour. He softens the pains of the blinded by means of terrestrial angels, who are our American sisters.

"Yes, they have understood that to no longer see the sun, no longer see the flowers, no longer see the tender, smiling faces of women, no longer see the bright eyes of the children is to be condemned to a perpetual prison—those who have committed no other crime than that of offering their lives to defend their country in danger.

"Oh, may your tenderness never tire, for it is a phalanx of young lives full of vitality which had the right to live and have been abruptly separated from their fellow men.

"I feel that you will never abandon them, and the hearts of the French so crushed by suffering in the last two years will feel the call of your gratitude. Vive l'Amérique, Vive la France."

One of the impressive features of the program was Sergeant Major Robert Middlemiss's account of how he was blinded by a Turkish hand grenade in the present war. Ignace Paderewski played a group of Chopin selections and because of the failure of Mme. Bernhardt to appear added a number to his program. Frances Alda sang four songs with Frank La Forge at the piano, and Hugh Allan sang also. Mme. Alda's program included two songs written by Mr. La Forge and dedicated to her.

The patrons and patronesses included Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Charles Greenough, Mr. and Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, George F. Baker, Henry C. Frick, George J. Gould, T. Coleman du Pont, Elihu Root, Charles H. Sabin, Mortimer L. Schiff, Mrs. George A. Kessler, Mrs. Philip Lydig, William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Alexander D. B. Pratt, Mrs. Ralph Sanger, Mrs. F. W. Whitridge, and Mrs. Preston P. Satterwhite.

TO PLAY JACOBS'S TRAGEDY.

Amateur Comedy Club Rents Garden Theatre for Its Productions.

W. W. Jacobs, writer of sea tales, is the author of a tragedy in three scenes that will be included on the program to be given by the Amateur Comedy Club at its first performance of the season in the Garden Theatre.

The program will include also a pantomime by Austin Strong and a comedy dialogue by Louis de Coucy.

Portmanteau Theatre Programs.

The popularity of Lord Dunsany's drama, "The Gods of the Mountain," in the repertoire of Stuart Walker's Portmanteau Theatre, has been so great that it will be retained on the program to be given at three of the special matinées at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre this week. The Dunsany piece will be repeated tomorrow, Thursday, and Friday afternoons in conjunction with "Six Who Pass While the Lentils Boil" and "Nevertheless." This afternoon's program will be made up of Dunsany's "The Golden Doom," a Japanese play, "The Lady of the Weeping Willow Tree," and "The Very Naked Boy."

Theatre Party for Stevens Alumni.

The annual theatre party of the Alumni Association of Stevens Institute of Technology will take place next Friday night at the New Amsterdam, where "Miss Springtime" is the attraction. The Glee Club will sing during the evening, and it will be assisted by the students, who will fill the second balcony. Motion and still pictures of the athletic teams and of scenes attendant upon the dedication of William Walker Hall Gymnasium will be shown between the acts.

NINE CONCERTS YESTERDAY.

Philharmonic and New York Symphony Orchestras Heard.

There were three orchestral concerts in New York yesterday and six of a smaller calibre—nine in all, which should have satisfied the musical appetite of New York. The Philharmonic and the New York Symphony played in the afternoon; in the evening the orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera House. Grace Elliott gave a pianoforte recital in the afternoon; the Fuller sisters continued their recitals of English folk-songs both afternoon and evening; Mme. Yvette Guilbert continued hers in the evening, giving an exposition of the songs of Montmartre and the "spirit of the boulevard": there was chamber music in the Harris Theatre course in the evening, presented by the Scholder sisters, Anne Arkadij, and Frank Pollock; and chamber music in the Comedy Theatre by Mmes. Young-Maruchess and Schwarz.

Mr. Stransky's program for the Philharmonic Society—heard by an audience considerably smaller than those that have recently filled the hall at its concerts—comprised Mendelssohn's overture, "Fingal's Cave"; Schumann's second symphony in C, Tschaikowsky's fantasy, "Romeo and Juliet," and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Capriccio Espagnol." Mr. Zimbalist was the soloist and played Glazunoff's violin concerto. The spirit of performances, indifference and mediocrity brooded over the first two numbers, and was lifted to some extent only in the finale of the Symphony. Not till Tschiakowsky's fantasy was reached, and with it the opportunity for piquant and facile "effects," did there appear evidences of interest on the part of either the conductor or the players; and this attitude was naturally reflected in the attitude of the public toward the music. Thus are the Philharmonic audiences of the present—no such connoisseurs as those of the past—taught to lose interest in a certain class of masterpieces. Mr. Zimbalist lavished all his remarkable skill, his intelligence, his beautiful tones, his commanding style, on Glazunoff's concerto, which has little to say, except in the very good tune of the last section. It is not one of the concertos that violinists are looking for to fill the voids in the modern repertory.

Mr. Damrosch's program for the concert of the Symphony Society at Aeolian Hall yesterlay afternoon comprised Bach's Suite in C, arranged by Mr. Damrosch, and Elgar's "Enigma" Variations, while Carlos Salzedo, as soloist, played the harp part in Debussy's "Danse sacrée" and "Danse profane" and Ravel's "Introduction and Allegro." It was a program adapted to quiet and leisurely enjoyment, with all the thrills left out. In the way he has of occasionally injecting verbal comment into his programs, Mr. Damrosch explained to his audience that they would probably enjoy Elgar's music better if they did not undertake to worry unduly about which friend of the composer each variation described, but instead endeavored to apply the music of each variation to their own circle of friends until they found some one it would fit. He helped things along by saying one of the movements could be applied to "a celebrated ex-President and African explorer."

At the popular concert in the Metropolitan Opera House Ernest Schelling, pianist, made his first appearance of the season in New York. He played Liszt's concerto in E flat brilliantly, and as an encore an étude by Chopin. Later he played a nocturne and a polonaise by the same composer. Mme. Homer sang "O Don Fatale" and "Mon Coeur s'ouvre," and Paul Althouse "Celeste Aida" and Burleigh's "The Young Warrior."

Among the concerts of yesterday evening, outside the Opera House, one of the most interesting was that at the Harris Theatre, where Helen Scholder, 'cellist; Harriet Scholder, pianist; Frank Pollock, tenor, and Anne Arkadij, soprano, were heard. Both the Misses Scholder and Mr. Pollock provided music artistically and interestingly performed, and above the average for artists who are not widely known to the public. In the afternoon Grace Elliott, a new pianist, appeared at the Comedy Theatre. While she had good points, she did not succeed in establishing a claim to highest honors.

GIVE UNUSUAL MUSIC.

Series of Six Sunday Night Recitals Begins at Sherry's.

The first of a series of six Sunday musicales was held last night in the grand ballroom at Sherry's at 9 o'clock. Jacques Thibaud, violinist; Robert Lortat, pianist; Mlle. Renée Criticos, soprano, and Wilfred, a lute player, were heard. After music supper was served.

Among those present were Miss Alice Preston, Mrs. Edmund Bayles, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, the Duke and Duchess de Richelieu, the Marquis de Polignac, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Benjamin Guiness, Mr. and Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Miss Malvina Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Warburg, James L. Breese, E. L. Bernays, and de Peyster Livingstone.

This is the first of three musicales which will be held in December. Three will be held in January, and at each an unusual musical feature will be introduced. The Society of Ancient Instruments will be heard at one of the affairs.

Fight Closing Sunday Movies.

A meeting of the Executive Committees of the National Association of the Motion Picture Industry and the Motion Picture Exhibitors' League, the two national bodies of the film industry, will be held during the week to outline a campaign to combat the movement to close picture theatres on Sunday. This movement was brought about by the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which declared Sunday movie shows illegal. The National Association has prepared a circular for State-wide distribution in which editorials and news articles on the subject printed in newspapers of the city are reprinted.

To Revive "Erstwhile Susan."

A special performance of "Erstwhile Susan," with Mrs. Fiske in her original rôle, will be given on Monday afternoon, Dec. 18, at the Lyceum for the benefit of the Carmelite Fathers and the Sisters of Mercy. Father O'Connor of the Carmelite Fathers is in charge of the arrangements for the benefit. This will be Mrs. Fiske's only appearance in this play in Manhattan this season.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Lee Wilson Dodd has dramatized Francis Perry Elliott's story, "Pals First," and the piece will be produced by J. Fred Zimmerman, Jr., in the holidays. Rehearsals will be begun today at the Globe with the following principals: William Courtney, Forrest Robinson, Edith Luckett, Lyster Chambers, Marion Kerby, H. W. Blackmore, Francis Conlon, and Frank Kingdon. Frederick Stanhope will be the stage director.

The Hippodrome will be one of the theatres at which a special bill will be presented on New Year's Eve. Motion pictures, vaudeville, musical comedy, dramatic and grand opera stars will contribute to the program. A benefit for the Home for Hebrew Infants will be given next Sunday night at the Hippodrome.

Mrs. Annie Craford Flexner, author of the dramatic version of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" and of "The Marriage Game," has written a farce called "Wanted—An Alibi," which the Shuberts will produce soon.

Wilton Lackaye will make a speech between the acts of "Follow Me" at the Casino tonight. The Restaurateurs Society of New York has bought out the house and will donate the premium from the resale of seats to the Actors' Fund.

"Flora Bella" will end its engagement at Forty-fourth Street Theatre on Saturday night, Dec. 16. On Christmas Day "Joan of Arc," the Lasky picture for which Geraldine Farrar acted last Summer in California, will be put on exhibition there.

Francis Byrne has been engaged by Selwyn & Co. for a role in James Forbes's new play, "A Woman of Today." The first performance is scheduled for Dec. 18 in Baltimore.

Vivian Wessell will return to her role of the chorus girl in "Nothing But the Truth" tonight at the Longacre.

Robert Whittier will give a series of fifteen recitals in America of Ibsen's "Peer Gynt." His reading of the drama will be accompanied by Grieg's score, played by a symphony orchestra. Two of the recitals will be given at Carnegie Hall.

The opening of George B. Parker's play, "Margery Daw," at the Princess has been postponed to tomorrow night in deference to Sarah Bernhardt's appearance at the Empire tonight.

Mae Marsh, who is in "Intolerance" and "The Birth of a Nation," will be one of the leading stars of the Goldwyn Corporation, a new motion picture concern.

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MORE FAIRBANKS "STUNTS."

Agile Comedian Finds New Thrills for "The Matrimaniac."

"The Matrimaniac," the new film shown yesterday at the Rialto, seems to be Douglas Fairbanks's idea of an elopement. When the time for the ceremony finally is caught up with the agile star is perched amid the cross-arms and wires of a telephone pole, the bride is held prisoner in her room in the hotel and the minister occupies a cell in the county jail. A lineman, woman servant and deputy sheriff are the respective witnesses to this triangular ceremony, not to mention a group of wildly gesticulating deputies stationed at the base of the pole with the girl's irate father, waiting for the groom to descend.

The road that leads to the point of highest interest, symbolized by the telephone pole, is a rough one for Mr. Fairbanks and the minister. The latter was in his tub when the eloping bridegroom dashed to his home as the train stopped at a prairie town, and when he was dragged unwillingly to the station a bathrobe was his principal raiment. Of course the train started just as the pair came in sight of it, as trains are in the habit of doing in and out of the movies.

A railway motor car that escaped when its passengers became frightened at an impending derail switch, a donkey that moved forward, backward or simply sat with impartiality, the rods of a freight train, a limited passenger train held up and boarded between stations and an impressed automobile were some of the means of locomotion employed by this modern Don Quixote in the pursuit of his fiancée. When he reached the town where his fair Dulcinea was held captive his familiar gymnastic prowess found full play on the walls and roof of the jail building. An unusually spectacular performance on some wires leading from the hotel preceded his arrival at the crossarms that become for him Hymen's altar.

Theda Bara is vampiring again. After a period in rôles calculated to win the sympathy instead of the hisses of her audiences Miss Bara returned to the type of characterization that won her first fame. The picture was called "The Vixen," and was exhibited at the Academy of Music. Leonore Ulrich, who was seen as an Indian maiden in David Belasco's production of "The Heart of Wetonah," at the Lyceum last season, acted the part of an Algerian dancing girl in "The Road to Love," yesterday's new offering at the Strand.

2 MUSKRATS COST HIM $50.

H. M. Tilford's Farm Manager Arrested by Game Warden.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW CITY, Dec. 3.—Efforts to rid the farm of H. M. Tilford, the oil man, in Monroe village, near New City, Rockland County, of a destructive horde of muskrats, resulted in the arrest and conviction today of Leslie W. Pyle, Superintendent of the estate, on a charge of violating the game laws. Mr. Tilford's town house is at 24 West Fifty-second Street, Manhattan.

The muskrats, by burrowing tunnels about the farm, were undermining buildings. One of Mr. Tilford's valuable horses was injured by thrusting its legs through one of the tunnels, and may have to be shot. So the employes got out firearms to hunt the muskrats, and Mr. Pyle set out traps. While two muskrats were imprisoned in them Game Warden Walter Kohl ordered Pyle to go before Police Justice Gregory of Monroe in his home. The Magistrate wished to adjourn the case until later in the week, but Pyle asked that the case be disposed of immediately. "How many did you trap?" quizzed the Justice. When Pyle replied "Two" the Magistrate said: "Twenty-five dollars apiece." Pyle paid the fine.

HENRY CLAY HAD NO LICENSE

His Auto Labeled "13-Junk" Got Him in Toils of Police.

Henry Clay, 20 years old, an electrical manufacturer of 3,544 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, who informed the police that he was a descendant of Henry Clay, statesman, displayed his disbelief in signs yesterday by driving a racing automobile about Times Square and other crowded districts which bore the legend "13-Junk," chalked on its sides. He failed to affix the rear license tag before invading New York, and so spent last night in the West Forty-seventh Street station house, where he was detained to face the Magistrate of the Traffic Court today.

Much attention was attracted by the decorated motor, and when it blocked traffic Policeman Berger asked Clay what he was celebrating, and the motorist said, "My disbelief in signs!" Berger looked the car over, and finding the rear license tag missing arrested Clay and took him to the station. Here Clay reiterated his contempt for signs, and was later taken to Night Court. Magistrate Murphy did not argue the sign question, but held him for the Traffic Court today.

CONVICTED OF LAND FRAUD.

Case Established Against Only One of Six Accused in Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—The second attempt of the United States Government to obtain the conviction of six defendants in the so-called Oregon land fraud cases ended here today with the discharge of the jury in the Federal court when it reported failure to agree in three cases.

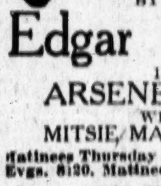
Three verdicts were reported late last night. W. B. De Garmo, a Los Angeles real estate dealer, was found guilty of conspiracy to use the mails to further a fraudulent scheme. W. A. Nicholson, a San Francisco attorney, and Sidney L. Sperry, a Los Angeles real estate man, were found not guilty.

The jury failed to establish the guilt or innocence of Franklin P. Bull and Norman B. Cook, San Francisco attorneys, and A. J. Peets, a Los Angeles real estate man.

The Government alleges that home-seekers have been mulcted of hundreds of thousands of dollars through fraudulent location of settlers on railroad land grants in Oregon.

CORT West 48th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:20
Season's ONE Substantial Hit. Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success
Upstairs and Down
CORT THEATRE—Today at 2:30
Afternoons at 2:30, Dec. 5, 7 and 8.
THE YELLOW JACKET
LYRIC Mat. Today 2:30, 25c to $1
B'way & 42d TONIGHT 8:30, 25c to $2.00.
William Fox presents "The Picture Beautiful,"
A Daughter of the Gods
WITH ANNETTE Kellermann
STRAND Enrico Arensen, Nadine Legat, Lenore Ulrich. Soloists. World's Greatest Wa. Fink. Strand Orch.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evenings 8.
THE GREATEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT ON EARTH
MATINEE TOMORROW, 50c. TO $1.50.
SHOW OF WONDERS
"A WONDER OF A SHOW IS THIS 'SHOW OF WONDERS.'"—Herald
PRINCESS 39th, nr B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
BEGINNING TOMORROW NIGHT
JOHN CORT Presents
Margery Daw
a play in 4 acts by George D. Parker, with KATHLENE MacDONELL.
ASTOR Thea., 45th & B'way. Beg. WED. EVE.
CLIFTON CRAWFORD in HER SOLDIER BOY
JOHN CHARLES THOMAS ADELE ROWLAND
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
ANNA HELD "A pacemaker: sparkling with girls."—Herald. FOLLOW ME
39th St. Thea., near B'way. Evg. 8:25. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:25.
EMMA DUNN in "OLD LADY 31"
39TH STREET THEATRE SPECIAL.
Stuart Walker's PORTMANTEAU Today at 3 New Bill
Dunsany's "Golden Doom," "Lady Weeping Willow Tree," "Very Naked Boy."
Tomorrow, Thurs., Fri., at 3 (by popular demand) "Six Who Pass," "Nevertheless," Dunsany's "Gods of Mountain," called by Tribune the "one great play in town," by Globe "Play everybody should see."
Sat. A. M., "Trimplet," "Six Who Pass," "Nevertheless."
P. S. This paper (The Times) says you should put the Portmanteau on your list.
BOOTH Thea. 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
Presenting and appearing in SHAW'S
GETTING MARRIED
with HENRIETTA CROSMAN
CHARLES CHERRY and HILDA SPONG.
SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
BIGGEST HIT IN YEARS
Oliver Morosco's Great Musical Farce.
SO LONG LETTY
With CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD.
LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. Pop. Mat. Wed. 2:30.
WILLIAM COLLIER in NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH
Red-Blooded!
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse Matinee Wednesday
48TH ST. Theatre, East of B'way. Evs 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
The 13th Chair
By BAYARD VEILLER.
"Twelve and a half times as good as 'Within the Law.'"—Heywood Broun, N. Y. Tribune.
Now AT THE 44th St. THEA., nr. B'way. Ph. 7292 Bryant. Evenings 8:15.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mat. $1.50.
JOHN CORT Presents
LINA ABARBANELL
IN THE BIG MUSICAL SUCCESS, FLORA BELLA
With a Great Cast.
Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
WM HODGE LAST 2 WEEKS FIXING SISTER
"Every Bit as Good as 'The Man from Home.'"—Globe.
TO-NIGHT
AT 8:45. The "Times" says: "See it before all else in the Theatres of New York."
PIERROT THE PRODIGAL
MUSIC THROUGHOUT
Mats. Wed. & Sat. LITTLE THEATRE W. 44th St.
COMEDY W. 41st St., East of Broadway. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS
BUSHIDO & 3 PLAYS.
TONIGHT—JAPANESE NIGHT.
Theatre Francais des Etats-Unis
TF New Garrick 35th St. & Broadway.
TEL. 6224 GREELEY
BY REQUEST
Edgar Becman
IN ARSENE LUPIN
WITH MITSIE MARSA (Debut)
Matinees Thursday & Saturday at 2:20. Evgs. 8:20. Matinee Friday at 3 P. M.
—FOR CHILDEN—
PUNCH AND JUDY SHOW, SATURDAY AT 10:30 A. M.
PARK Columbus Circle. Evenings 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2.
ABORN GRAND OPERA 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.
Tonight, Tues., Wed., "Madam Butterfly." Thurs., Fri. and Sat., "Il Trovatore."
HIPPODROME



TWICE DAILY Mat. Today $1 Best Seats
"THE BIG SHOW"
With ANNA PAVLOWA. World's Biggest Show at the Lowest Prices.
Nights at 8:15
Loew's New York Thea. & ROOF 10, 15, 25c.
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
PEGGY HYLAND in "A Rose of the South"
Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'y. Every Ev. at 8:15
"THE FASCINATING FLIRTS" All Seats Reserved
HICKMAN BROS. & CO. MILANI 5, & OTHERS 25, 35, 50
Punch & Judy Theatre, 49, E. of B'way
TREASURE ISLAND
256th TIME. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Fri. & Sat. 2:30. Circle 1368.
SELENICK PICTURES BROADWAY THEATRE, at 41st. 2:30-8:30, 25c to $1.
LAST WEEK—Herbert Brenon's Presentation of
NAZIMOVA in "WAR BRIDES."
81 st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. 3980 Schuyler
LILLIAN GISH "THE CHILDREN PAY"
Keystone Com. Splendid VAUDEVILLE
Mat. To-Day 10c, 15c; Evgs. 15c, 25c, 50c
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th | Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15 | Popular Prices.
DAVE MARION
STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow, 25c & 50c.
Richard Walton Tully's The Flame Direct from 44th St. Thea.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42d St.
Night, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
IRRESISTIBLE!
IN ITS CHARMS
IT PASSES AWAY A JOYOUS NIGHT AS IF BY MAGIC!
Klaw & Erlanger's Masterly Production
MISS SPRINGTIME
Music by KALMAN. Book by BOLTON.
GREATEST MUSICAL COMEDY OF THIS GENERATION!!
After the Play visit ZIEGFELD Atop this Theatre.
MIDNIGHT FROLIC
TONIGHT: JACK NORWORTH
EMPIRE B'way & 40 St. TONIGHT AT 8:15
Mats. Wed., Thurs., Fri. and Sat.
Engagement for 3 weeks only.
MME. SARAH BERNHARDT
Tonight, Tomorrow Night & Wed. Mat., Cleopatre; L'Holocauste; La Paix chez Soi; Du Theatre au Champ d'Honneur.
Wed. Eve., Thurs. Mat. & Eve., Cendres d'Opium; Jeanne d'Arc; La Chance du Mari; Le Vitrail.
Fri. Mat. & Eve., Sat. Mat. & Eve., Hecube; Rosalie; Du Theatre au Champ d'Honneur; Camille.
Full Repertoire on Application.

"MILE-A-MINUTE KENDALL AT THE LYCEUM IS A HURRICANE OF FAST AND FURIOUS LAUGHTER."
EVES. at 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Tel 392 Bryant. Evs 8:30.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SAT. 2:20.
Ruth Chatterton
and Company, incl. BRUCE McRAE in
COME OUT OF THE KITCHEN
"One of the most delightful evenings of the year."—Sun.
Turn to the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE. B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.

Laurette Taylor
In J. Hartley Manners' play,
The Harp of Life
"Achieved another success as big as 'Peg.'"—Telegram.
Globe B'way, 46th St. Ev. 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat.
HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
Pollyanna
The Play That Puts Joy Into Living.
FULTON 46th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wednesday & Sat. 2:20.
BEGINNING TOMORROW NIGHT
Arnold Daly in THE MASTER
KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38th St. Eves. at 8:15.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID
WARFIELD
in THE MUSIC MASTER
Engagement extended. Seats 4 weeks ahead.
A COMEDY DELIGHT!
Captain Kidd, Jr.
A Story of Love, Youth & Adventure by Rida Johnson Young.
Cohan & Harris Theatre, W. 42 St. Call Bryant 6344
Eve. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
IS SHE YOUR LITTLE WIFE OR ?
OUR LITTLE WIFE
A RAZZLE-DAZZLE FARCE
With MARGARET ILLINGTON
HARRIS THEATRE W. 42D ST.
Evenings 8:30. Matinees Wednesday & Sat. 2:30.
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
JOHN DREW in MAJOR PENDENNIS
BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. EVES. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
Seven Chances
Intolerance
D. W. Griffith's COLOSSAL SPECTACLE | LIBERTY West 42 St. Twice Daily Inc. Sun., 2:15 & 8:10 PM ORCHESTRA OF 50.
MIRTH!
Good Gracious Annabelle
MAGIC!
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
ELTINGE West 42d St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday at 2:20.
Cheating Cheaters
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th, W. of B'way.
Evs. at 8. Mats. Wednesday & Sat. 2.
Klaw & Erlanger's Gigantic Production.
BEN-HUR 250 Living People 20 Living Horses
First Time at These Prices. 25c. 50c. 75c. $1

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Century B'way, 62d St. & Central Park West.
Eves., 8:20, Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:20.
POPULAR PRICED MATINEE WED.
DILLINGHAM & ZIEGFELD PRESENT
The Century Girl
ELSIE JANIS, HAZEL DAWN, DOYLE & DIXON, SAM BERNARD, LEON ERROL, HARRY KELLY, FRANK TINNEY, MAURICE & WALTON, VAN & SCHENCK
524 Choice 1st Balc. seats at...1.00
300 Excellent seats at...75c.
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Exact reproductions of this great pianist's playing. Interpretations also by
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This Afternoon at 3
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Admission Free
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NEW AMSTERDAM Thea. TUES AFT., DEC. 12, at 3:30
Request Program of
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BRAMHALL PLAYHOUSE Cor. 27 St. & Lexington Av. Evenings 8:20 Mat. Sat. 2:20
"Keeping Up Appearances"
Letter to the American Author-Manager from the foremost German Actor-Manager:
Dear Mr. Davenport, Nov. 29, 1916.
This morning I feel that my congratulations last evening on your production were not sufficient, however earnestly I expressed them. Your play and production are among the best things I have seen in a theatre in America; your theatre is the first I have told my pupils to visit for this reason, and also that they may study the acting of your stage.
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Telephone Bryant—10031-10032.
Tonight, at 8:15. Tosca. Muzio (debut); Caruso, Scotti, Malatesta, Rossi. Cond., Polacco.
Wed., at 8. Prince Igor. Alda, Perini; Amato, Botta, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs., at 8. Rosenkavalier. Hempel, Ober, Mason; Goritz, Weil, Althouse. Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri., at 8. Aida. Rappold, Homer; Martinelli, Amato, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Polacco.
Sat., at 2. Fidelio. Kurt, Mason; Sembach, Braun, Ruysdael, Weil, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat., at 8:15. Spl. Perf'ce. Manon Lescaut. Muzio, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Papi.
Next Mon., at 8:15. Iphigenia. Kurt, Sundelius; Sembach, Weil, Braun. Cond., Bodanzky.
AMY GRANT presents Francesca da Rimini. Recitation of text with piano score. Tuesday, Dec. 5, Hotel Plaza. Tickets $1.50.
Maxine Elliott Theatre, 39th St., nr. B'way.
YVETTE GUILBERT
LAST SIX RECITALS.
FRIDAY NEXT, DEC. 8, AT 3
Mme. Yvette Guilbert will lecture on
The Art of Interpreting Songs
("How to Sing a Song")
With Many Songs as Examples.
Dir. Cath. A. Samman. Tickets at Box Office.
Carnegie Hall, Tues. Ev., Dec. 5
The War Lecture of the Year
IAN HAY (Captain Ian Hay Beith)
In the story of the FIRST HUNDRED THOUSAND.
Tickets $2 to 50c. at Box Office.
Mgt. J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau
AEOLIAN HALL, Tomorrow Aft. at 3.
The Brilliant French Pianist ROBERT LORTAT
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Eve., Dec. 7, at 8:15
SUSAN Metcalfe-Casals
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
PHILHARMONIC
JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor.
CARNEGIE HALL.
Next Thurs. Evg., 8:30. Next Fri. Aft., 2:30.
BEETHOVEN—WAGNER—LISZT
SOLOIST TERESA CARRENO
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.
ST. NICHOLAS
ICE SKATING
69 West 66th St. Largest and Best of All Rinks
MORN., AFT. AND NIGHT. ADM. 50c. Music. Beginners Taught.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. & 7th Ave.
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TODAY MAT. AT 2:45 | THE GARDEN OF ALLAH
PRICES 25c., 50c., 75c., $1 and $1.50.
CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Dec. 10, at 3.
Kreisler Assisted by the distinguished pianist Carl Friedberg
CARL LAMSON, Accompanist
Seats 75c to $2. Boxes $15 and $18. Now at Box Office. Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano used.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.
COMEDY THEATRE, This Afternoon at 3.
Violin Recital EVELYN STARR
Tickets 50c. to $2. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
AEOLIAN HALL
2nd Concert Tues. Evg., Dec. 5, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Seats $2 and $1.50. Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St.
Comedy Theatre, Tomor'w (Tues.) Aft. at 3
Song Recital ELIZABETH GUTMAN
Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, Inc. Steinway Piano.
COMEDY THEATRE, Wed., Dec. 6, at 3:30
Michio Itow in Japanese Character Dances.
Seats $2 to 50c. Mgt. Mrs. H. Lewis, 402 Mad. Av.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 ST. Daily Mat. 25c.-$1. | MAUD ALLAN & CO., JACK WILSON & CO., PONZILLO SISTERS, MILO, "CREATION," and WM. ROCK & FRANCES WHITE.
IRVING PLACE Irving Place & 15th Street.
MON. EVE., TUES. 8:15. THE LIVING CORPSE
RIALTO B'way, 42d 15-25-50c | DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in "The Matrimaniac," JENNY DUFAU, soprano, and RIALTO Orchestra.
RUSSIAN CATHEDRAL CHOIR CONCERT, Aeolian Hall, Friday Evening, December 8th, at 8:15. Choirmaster, Ivan T. Gorokhoff.
BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences
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IN RECITAL THURSDAY DEC. 7 8:15 P. M.
Seats Now on Sale
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
24 Years at this Address Means Something
MODERN DANCES
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You'll see our soldiers—you'll thrill with the sense of our power—you'll have the most interesting journey of a lifetime, and at its end lies California—the land of eternal summer.
No quicker time—no better service via any route to Southern California—the direct route of lowest altitudes.
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GOLDEN STATE
Rock Island—El Paso-Southwestern—Southern Pacific
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Dec. 9, at 2:30
VIOLIN RECITAL—MISCHA
ELMAN
Tickets at Box Office or WOLFSOHN BUREAU, 1 W. 34th St. Steinway Piano.
AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft., Dec. 6, at 3
Mason & Hamlin Piano. WINIFRED Christie
Tkts., Florence L. Pease, 1 W. 34 & Aeolian Hall
Princess Theatre, Tues. Aft., Dec. 5, at 3
Piano Recital—PAULINE
MALLET-PREVOST
Tickets $2 and $1 at Box Office.
AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3.
SONG RECITAL MAUDE DE VOE
Seats Hall or Wolfsohn Bureau, 1 W. 34 St.
Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Dec. 7, at 3. | Song Recital—ARNOLDE STEPHENSON —MEZZO SOPRANO.—
Kurt Schindler at Piano. Mgt. M. H. Hanson.
OPERA TICKETS 'Phone 4133 Greeley | SEATS FOR CARUSO in "TOSCA" TONIGHT, and theatres; subs. bought and sold. JACOBS THEA. TICKET OFFICE Normandie Hotel, B'way, Cor. 38 St.
Opera Tickets Phone 7878 Bryant | Choice Seats for Tonight—Caruso in "Tosca" and "Manon," Dec. 9. Special Ben. Italian Hospital. Subscriptions bought, sold & exchanged. Consoli, 133 W. 40th, 1 door E. of B'way.
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by dining tonight at Shanley's. The unsurpassed cuisine will satisfy your bodily needs, while the carabet will provide a really refreshing entertainment
Each act amuses in a different way—there are twenty—evenings seven to one.
Drop in soon for luncheon—seven courses—75c (music) from 12 to 2:30 P. M.
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THE MOST UNIQUE DINING PLACE WHERE EXCLUSIVE NEW YORK MEETS
FAMOUS DORALDINA
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Luncheon Fifty Cents
A LA CARTE AT ALL HOURS. | Presented Nightly at 7:15 and 11:30 P. M.
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A la Carte Specialties. DINNER $1.25. Luncheon 50 Cents. Sunday Mid-Day Dinner $1.25. DANCING AND ENTERTAINMENT, Continuously From Dinner Hour to Closing Time. MUSIC AT LUNCHEON. Rooms for Private and Club Dinners. Tel. 4150 Bryant.
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1916.

THE REASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS

The second session of the Sixty-fourth Congress, which begins at noon today, will have more than enough to discuss and do in its short life. Pondered consideration of the great appropriations bills for the next fiscal year is in itself enough to engross most of the time of a short session. Legislation of national necessity and far-reaching scope has to be acted on at this session. The railroad measures supplementary to the Adamson eight-hour law, measures recommended by Mr. WILSON, parts of a comprehensive plan of which that law is as yet only an isolated fragment, are pending from the first session. The bill increasing the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission has been passed by the House. In the Senate it will have to meet the criticism of the professional railroad-baiters. It is of great importance to the railroads in connection with the measure concerning a possible increase of freight rates if the working of the Adamson law proves that they must have more revenue to pay the higher wages.

Of permanent national import is the bill, adapted from the Canadian statute, for an investigation of controversies between railroads and their employés, the postponement of proposed strikes pending inquiry, compulsory arbitration, so thundered against by the American Federation of Labor and the chiefs of the railroad brotherhoods. Finally, there is the bill authorizing the President to operate the railroads for military objects, if need arise.

Beside this nexus of railroad and labor measures, only one of prime national value and necessity is left over from the preceding session. That is the Webb bill granting to American exporters the right of collective selling abroad unlawful under the Sherman act.

That is about all. There will be a tremendous pother about an embargo on foodstuffs—Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. BUCHANAN, and Mr. SABATH will press this revival of an old folly. The American Federation of Labor rushes joyfully into the scheme, which, whether on domestic or exterior grounds, has nothing to recommend it. It will fail. Investigations into the high cost of living will be proposed and undertaken. It is doubtful if they will result in anything more than rhetorical and partisan reports.

The country will survive if the conservationists do not succeed in patching up their immortal quarrel. The prohibition and suffrage amendments will be mere wasters of time and oratory. The session should stick to the necessaries and leave the luxuries of legislation alone.

THE WATERED LANDS.

In these days of high prices, projects for reclaiming desert land and thus increasing the supply of food deserve some consideration. The area under irrigation in our arid region is now about 15,000,000 acres. In seventeen years it has been doubled. This watered land yields $200,000,000 worth of products every year. Water is available for the irrigation of 40,000,000 acres more. Since the passage of the Reclamation act, fourteen years ago, the Federal Government has expended more than $100,000,000 in irrigation work. The money has come from sales of public lands, and those who use the water pay eventually the cost of construction.

The results of an inquiry about irrigation were published a few days ago by a committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce. All agricultural products, the committee says, can be grown more successfully on irrigated land than elsewhere, the average yield per acre exceeding that of nonirrigated farm areas by from 10 to 50 per cent. There is scarcely any risk of loss. Crops are not exposed to drought or destructive rainfall. They are not attacked by insects, for the surrounding desert does not breed these enemies. The committee points to the Salt River project in Arizona as a typical example of the excellent work which the Federal Government has done. There, what was a desert is now a garden, whose products are sold for about $4,000,000 a year.

It would be profitable for the nation to add to the 15,000,000 acres now irrigated the 40,000,000 which can in the same way be made equally productive. Under present conditions the watered area grows slowly. The committee does not ask for or suggest legislation, but its report shows that the irrigation movement deserves to be stimulated by the Federal Government as well as by the States in which the arid lands lie.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

No doubt the pending changes in the British Ministry are in obedience to the public will. It is not conceivable that changes which might have grave consequences would be made in an hour of national peril unless under compulsion. We have not been clearly informed in this country of the conditions which have led to this transfer of huge responsibilities, which has seemed to most American observers one to be avoided until the nation was less disturbed. The American idea has been that the coalition Cabinet has been as competent, loyal, and alert as any that could have been chosen in this crisis. We have had great faith in the discretion and ability of Mr. ASQUITH and Lord GREY, and have felt that no other British statesmen of the present hour could have performed their duties with clearer vision or greater zeal.

Of the violent and strongly organized opposition to them and some of their associates we have been fully aware, but it has been the prevailing idea in the United States that the opposition was fostered and encouraged for partisan reasons, that the cry for a change was for the sake of a political party, rather than the good of the empire. But the event must be accepted as proof that this view was founded on a defective understanding of the situation in Great Britain. The British Ministry is not to be changed in the most critical hour of the struggle for the very life of the nation for merely partisan reasons. The truth lies deeper. We must assume that the changes are necessary and that the management of the enormous enterprises Great Britain has in hand will be intrusted to men who, in the view of all their influential compatriots, are better qualified to achieve the desired results more surely and more quickly.

COMEDY TURNED TRAGEDY.

When a certain type of mind undertakes to extract the future or explain the present from the signs of the times, it predicts and explains dogmatically and dramatically. The man is poor in psychology and logic, unfettered by doubts, unable to make use of history to correct his extravagancies, hopeful and anticipatory of the spectacular. He does not understand the world around him or the world that has been, and cannot correct his calculations of the one by the other. He takes a local symptom for a disease. Whenever there is a prolonged series of labor troubles, he goes about predicting a repetition of the French Revolution within some precisely named space of time—five years, ten years, or one year. A Populist movement sets his prophecy mill clacking instantly; "this country will be socialistic within a decade." A man with this kind of mind, writing in The Saturday Review of London concerning BRYAN's free silver campaign in 1896, called it "an event of profound historical significance, political, social, ethical, international," and added, "There is no exaggeration in putting it among the great epoch-making occurrences, like the gathering of the States General in May of 1789."

We smile at these cocky, cocksure, and hopelessly wrong predictions and attempts to analyze events, because they cannot do much harm. They come from minds that are permanently immature, large in credulity, small in information, vastly self-confident, and quite certain to be wrong about any large subject because they cannot make allowances for things below the surface. If there were any danger that one of these ill-balanced, commonplace minds, with its love of the spectacular and its confidence in itself, could ever get in a place of power, where its owner could affect the fate of the world, we should tremble; but that can never be. The rulers of the world have access to so many founts of information, their fingers are on so many secret pulses, that even if they had that kind of mind to begin with, their vast sources of knowledge about the true state of things would step in to save them from themselves, and they could make no great blunders about the meaning of passing events.

Are we so sure? In an essay published some years before the war, MAXIMILIAN HARDEN, who knew the Emperor well, discussed him with his usual freedom, and casually dropped this bit of information, which, slight and simple as it is, may be the key to the greatest tragedy the modern world has known:

> WILLIAM was firmly convinced that BOULANGER would be Emperor, predicted for ALEXANDER III., whom he thought lazy, the end of LOUIS XVI., and called the heir to the throne, NICOLAI ALEXANDROVITCH, "an intelligent man, who would follow quite a "different system."

A pinchbeck hero waved his sword and got the cheers of the unthinking among the crowd; and straightway the kind of mind we have been discussing saw in him an Emperor of France. It was all over, the Third Republic was about to fall, and BOULANGER would be Emperor. There was unrest in Russia, there were Nihilist plots; to this type of mind the end of Russia has come, and ALEXANDER III. will mount the guillotine—say, within five years. Too bad that he will be guillotined before NICHOLAS can succeed him, for I am a keen psychologist, and I can see that NICHOLAS, were he Czar, would immediately overturn the whole despotism of the ALEXANDERS and become the first reform Czar.

Now, if a man whose mind was cast in this mold had tried his logic, his psychology, his deductive processes, on Europe in 1914, no doubt he would have seen that France, England, and Russia were plotting against Germany, and that she must immediately strike. He would have seen that it was a propitious time, because England would not enter the war for fear of revolutions in Ireland and India. He would have seen that Russia could never get ready in time, and that if Germany struck at once she could possess herself of a place in the sun that would never be challenged. And, confident of his own infallibility at divining, analyzing, and predicting, as is the way with that kind of mind, he would have instructed his dependent ally, FRANZ JOSEF, to send to Serbia the ultimatum that would start this train of events in motion.

Perhaps that is just what happened. If that is the case, the man that deduces French Revolutions from a riot, meetings of the States General from a free silver campaign in America, may hold himself a little prouder. His kind are not mere flies on the wheel. One of them has been in a place where his cocksure deductions had an incalculable effect on a century, and has proved for all time that that type of mind is not humorous but grotesquely terrible.

CARRANZA'S VISIONS.

Mr. CARRANZA's address to the Constitutional Congress at Queretaro was thoroughly characteristic of his mental habit. If the defects in the Government of Mexico in such periods as that distracted country has had Government have been due to the defects in the revised Constitution of 1857, it is well that the organic law should be further revised. CARRANZA seems to infer that the corruption of the civil law courts and the lack of any reasonable administration of criminal law have been caused by the weakness of the Constitution. Few foreign students of Mexican history will be inclined to agree with him. The Constitution of BENITO JUAREZ would have served the Mexicans well if it had ever been enforced. But CARRANZA's desire for honest and humane courts is entirely creditable, and some of his other recommendations are admirable. He treads on dangerous ground in one suggestion:

> I ask you to consider whether it is necessary to have every foreigner who obtains title to real property resign treaty rights with respect to such property and conform to Mexican laws.

The convention should decide against any interference with international treaty rights. A citizen of a foreign country holding property in Mexico must be privileged to exercise all his rights or there will be a cessation of all foreign investments in Mexico. But it is still too early to consider changes in the Mexican organic law. There are matters of vastly graver moment impending. Huge and perfectly justifiable claims for lives destroyed and property damaged *must* be settled before Mexico can take a place among the nations. Mr. CARRANZA has much work to do, if he remains where he is, before he can establish his socialistic community or whatever form of Government he is aiming at. And peace, which still eludes him, must be secured from the Rio Grande to Guatemala.

SHAM FOWLS.

One too obvious failing of cold storage as an art preservative obtruded itself upon the palate of everybody who was unfortunate enough not to get his Thanksgiving turkey or chicken from a butcher faithful to the farm and farmyard. The cold-storage bird looks like turkey or chicken. But in the refrigerating interval the flavor has departed. The fowl, however goodly to look at, is but a sapless simulacrum. The taste, the very essence and impalpable charm are gone. The turkey is not turkey, the chicken is not chicken.

Cold storage has its uses, but the transformation of honest, toothsome meats into tasteless shavings, ghost meat, is not to be endured. Not merely the epicure but every sound eater, every partisan of simple country messes, every believer in the genuine and unsophisticated, has a right to kick at these sham birds.

THE COD THAT ANNEXED ALASKA.

The Bureau of Fisheries publishes Mr. JOHN N. COBB's "Pacific Cod Fisheries," a work the study of which should be made compulsory in New England schools and colleges. Pacific cod? Why, most people never heard of the fish. It must be a myth. We all know the Sacred Codfish of Boston State House, symbol of the innumerable host which the Yankee fishers, no longer Yankee of origin, have reaped for years from Neptune's Atlantic farm. Can Pacific creamed codfish, Pacific codfish balls be allowed by Boston to exist in any possible universe? Mr. COBB's exhaustive pamphlet counts nearly 80,000,000 Pacific cod caught in vessel or shore fisheries since 1863 and brought into home ports in California and Washington. Last year the catch was 3,801,588. Besides, an uncounted lot is eaten along the vast reach of Alaskan coast.

For a long time the Pacific cod was almost taboo in the East. The Yankee codders, haughty with generations of codding, scorned the Occidental parvenu. The Pacific cod was not a cod. The scientific folk still disagree as to the right name of his species. The Pacific cod that is not a cod is an inferior cod at best, won't keep, said the Yankee codders. Slowly, against calumny and suspicion, the newcomer had to make his way East and in the Middle West. The very dealers who scoffed at him sold as true cod cusk, hake, and pollock, cheap, poor relations of the true cod. The pure food law stopped that, and since its passage the market for Pacific cod has broadened swiftly.

One achievement of the Pacific cod must be mentioned. In 1866 Mr. J. L. MCDONALD, a member of the Legislature of Washington Territory, drew up a memorial, adopted by that body, to President JOHNSON, asking leave to show that vast quantities of cod, halibut, and salmon were found along the shores of Russian America, and requesting him to secure from the Russian Government rights and privileges for American fishing vessels. Mr. MCDONALD writes:

> In forwarding a copy of the abovenamed memorial to the Secretary of State we imparted such information touching the fisheries around the Russian possessions, and the impulse which the opening of those resources to our fishermen would impart to the commercial development on the northwest coast. In acknowledging our humble services the illustrious Secretary assured us that "in consummat-"ing the recent purchase I was "strongly fortified by the letters which "you wrote to me touching the valu-"able fisheries in those waters." THE NEW YORK TIMES of April 1, 1867, (the acknowledged organ of Secretary SEWARD,) said "that a memorial from "the Territorial Legislature of Wash-"ington Territory, dated January, "1866, asking the President to obtain "certain rights for the fishermen, was "the foundation of the present "treaty."

Oct. 18, 1867, that Russian realm of multiple and then mostly unknown riches passed into the possession of the United States, amid the sneers of the wiseacres. Let the Pacific cod, so long neglected, have his share of glory in that Aladdin annexation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Indeterminate Sentences Endangered.

Assuming that court records are competently kept—which, of course, would include the preservation of finger prints—and that they are reasonably available as between one court and another, it would seem, at least to lay minds, that the proving or disproving of previous convictions in the case of any defendant was a task far too easy and simple to require the assistance of a jury in performing it. In a decision just rendered by Judge DELEHANTY, however, the opinion is expressed that Magistrates have been in the habit of determining this point, and of basing on it the length of imprisonment to be imposed, in such a way that the accused is not necessarily sentenced only by "due process of law," and that, therefore, his constitutional guarantees are violated.

As a criticism either of the statute as it stands or of the customary procedure under it, this decision has the presumption of accuracy, but it would be indeed lamentable if the effect should be to interfere with the now steadily increasing tendency to substitute what are called indeterminate sentences for those of fixed length.

The old view of the prison as almost entirely a place of punishment for crimes willfully committed did give the offender a sort of right to have his penalty carefully adjusted to the gravity of his act and to claim his liberty as soon as he had paid an allotted price. But that view has been essentially modified, if not altogether abandoned, in recent years, by all except the most conservative, while with the theories of "the new penology" a definite sentence is wholly incompatible and logic requires the extension of the indeterminate sentence throughout the entire field of crime.

Most students of the subject have come to see the futility of letting a man out of prison in a condition that makes certain his prompt repetition of the act for which he was sent there, and not less clearly do they see that there is no sense in keeping him shut up after proper treatment of his mind and body has rendered his return to criminal courses impossible, or highly improbable. It is true that indeterminate sentences do not go with prisons of the old sort—that there practically all of them would be for life. But prisons of the old sort are passing away, and, at least as fast as the better methods of prison management come into vogue, the fixed sentences should be abandoned.

Needed Coins and Coins Undesirable.

That our monetary system should provide an actual as well as a theoretical means of dividing our cent at least once has long been the opinion of our more thoughful financiers and economists, but it is only of late that there has been a real popular demand for a coin that would enable us practically to recognize the fact that one-half of five is not three and that one-half of twenty-five is not thirteen. Indeed, as purchasers we have been resigned, if not exactly content, when sellers enjoy the advantage of such errors, and when we gave them any consideration at all we let it go with a careless "What's the odds!"

But with other and harder times come other ways of looking at things, especially at matters of money, and now, in the East, however it may be in the haughty West, we do not think at all scornfully of saving fractions of a cent, nor would we despise a metallic token that would enable us to do it.

The Director of the Mint, according to a Washington dispatch, is aware of the new yearn for close reckoning, with incidental economy, and is disposed to facilitate its gratification. What he proposes, and apparently purposes, to give us is not a half-cent coin, but one worth five times as much, or 2½ cents, for which nobody, so far as known, has asked! Of course there would be occasional use for a coin of that value, but it would be comparatively rare, and between whiles the 2½-cent piece would be a burden and a nuisance. A half-cent, on the contrary, would have appreciable elements of convenience, if not of grandeur, and, in combination with its bigger brother, would perform with ease any service that could be expected of the anomalous 2½.

While the Director of the Mint has his massive intellect at work, why doesn't he consider the question of restoring to us the 2-cent piece of well-remembered eld?

At Least It Needs Explaining.

Criticisms of the British Government and its conduct of the war by Admiral Lord BERESFORD are so apt to be marked by more of vivacity than of any other quality that usually they do not carry much weight either at home or abroad. Once in a while, however, he does say something that to remote hearers has a certain plausibility, and one of these occasions was when, at a meeting held in London last week, he found fault with the Government for not ordering constant aerial attacks on the German naval base at Zeebrugge.

From that base, presumably, start most of the submarine raiders of merchant ships carrying food and other supplies to England, and, as it seems impossible to catch the raiders, once they are out in deep water, in sufficient numbers to prevent their depredations from being truly serious, frequent bombing of Zeebrugge apparently promises results of a kind analogous to those of preventive medicine in another field.

That there are reasons for not doing what is not done by any of the Allies is a fairly safe assumption, however, for distant observers of this war, and BERESFORD himself is not quite as close as he might be, or as are the men in actual management of the operations. Just the same, we all would like to know why his advice in this case is not good, his criticism sound.

HOPE IN GERMAN PEOPLE.

For a Plain Statement to Them by the Allies.

New York, Nov. 27, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to express most hearty approval of the effort you are making, through publication of the papers by "Cosmos" and your earnest editorials, to forward a movement toward world peace.

If it were indeed true, as Hall Caine intimates in his article published in THE TIMES of Nov. 26, that a peace made at the present time would fail to accomplish the objects for which the Allies are fighting, and would leave Europe still a prey to militaristic despotism, and a tinder-box in which another world conflagration might start after a short breathing space—if that were true, then the war had better go on, terrible as is the torture to which countless millions are being subjected.

But is this true? Is there not enough statesmanship left in the world to find a way out of this terrible world catastrophe by some better road than the sacrifice of still other millions of men—and with no end yet even remotely in sight?

We in the United States can readily understand, on the one hand, just how the Allies feel toward any other conclusion of the war than the overwhelming and complete victory which they have made such vast sacrifices to attain. We can understand, too, many of us, on the other hand, something of the sentiment that animates the German people in their stubborn resistance.

It is because we fully appreciate how difficult it is for those caught in this terrible maelstrom to find any way of escape from it that we in the United States long to do for them what they cannot do for themselves.

Many of us believe that there is a far better and quicker road to peace today through statesmanship than through the army and navy and munition factory.

If the statesmen of Great Britain, the leader of the Allies, can once impress on the German people that what the Allies seek to destroy is not Germany and its legitimate hopes and ambitions as a nation, but the military despotism that has made the Central Powers a menace to the peace of Europe—if that is once realized by the German people, the end of the war will be in sight.

A plain declaration from the Allies that peace may come when Germany will establish a democratic Government in place of its autocratic military rule will turn a vast proportion of the German people from enemies into friends.

And surely there can be no doubt that here lies the road—and the only road—toward a durable peace. Hall Caine is right in one thing—we cannot safely ignore the causes of the war.

And the broad cause of the war, as even Germans will admit, was that Germany and Austria were ruled by a military oligarchy. Had their peoples possessed such bulwarks of liberty as freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom from military control of civil government, rulers elected by and responsible to the people—had these existed in Austria and Germany, that terrible demand on Serbia would never have been made, or if an unwise set of officials had made it the people would have repudiated it. They would have promptly recognized it as the first step toward making them food for cannon.

Nearly three-quarters of a century ago the German people made a mighty effort to obtain for themselves a free and democratic Government. Had that effort succeeded the great world conflagration that has raged for over two years would never have been kindled.

Great Britain, as the leader of the Allies, can bestow no greater blessing on the world and on the German people themselves than by aiding them to obtain the liberty they failed to secure for themselves and which, so long as they lack it, makes them a menace to the world.

CHARLES WHITING BAKER.

Sees with "Cosmos."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to express the great profit and satisfaction with which I read the articles by "Cosmos" appearing in your paper. No other person, to my mind, has approached the consideration of the underlying causes of this terrible European conflict with so ripe a knowledge of European history or with a keener insight into "the thoughts that move mankind" than is shown by your correspondent.

I am particularly interested in the emphasis he puts upon the strong antagonism that exists between the two political ideas that are at the bottom of the conflict and dominate the militant conduct of the respective belligerents: The Allies, with more or less distinctness of aim, are contending for the political principle that government should be "of the people, by the people, for the people," while Germany is contending for just the opposite principle—that government should consist of the subjection of the people to a ruling class for such benefits as the ruling class may prescribe.

Stripped of all local or particular interests, this terrible conflict centres around these two antagonistic political principles—the one fully represented by England and the other equally represented by Germany; and the conflict must go on, in some form or another, until the former triumphs, for we cannot believe that the political world is regressing into highly organized militancy.

I look forward with much interest to further articles from "Cosmos" pointing the way to the world's political salvation. You are doing a much-needed work in promoting this higher, but no less practical, form of discussing the conditions for an enduring peace.

JOHN SPENCER CLARK.

Boston, Dec. 2, 1916.

BISSING'S STATEMENT.

Belgians Have Evidence of a Different Course.

Baltimore, Nov. 28, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of November 19, in an interview given to Cyril Brown, Governor von Bissing is represented as having been very much concerned from the first with the food problem in Belgium and the impoverishment of the country. Others, and most eloquently Cardinal Mercier, have already pointed out that the expression of such kind feelings toward the Belgians is very difficult to reconcile with the dealings of the German administration in Belgium; i. e., the seizure of raw material and machinery in the factories, the requisitions without payment, the heavy war levies added to the normal levies which the Germans collect also, &c.

Without hoping to get an answer, I take the liberty of asking Governor von Bissing the two following questions: First, how is it that people, who can be of no use in the army, men over military age, women and children, who have found the means of making their living in a far distant neutral country, are refused the permission of leaving Belgium, as in several cases I know of? Why not let go all these "bouches inutiles?" How is it, further, that Governor von Bissing is willingly going to spend several hundred thousands of francs to establish in Ghent a Flemish university, a mere political move, the purpose of which is but too apparent?

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of November 26, I find an abstract from the Cologne Gazette, which states that the unfortunate Belgians deported to Germany will not, "as a matter of course," be employed in any military industry.

This may be the fortunate result of the intervention of the neutral powers, but is by no means "a matter of course." In fact, Belgians have been requested to do military work for the Germans, and have been severely punished for refusing to do so, for example, in Luttre, Malines, and Sweveghem, during the Spring of 1915. The following bill, posted in Ghent in June, 1915, is characteristic of the cynical attitude of the German authorities:

> The attitude of some factories, which under pretext of their patriotism, and basing themselves on the Convention of The Hague, have refused to do work for the German Army, shows that part of the population is willing to create difficulties to the administration of the German Army.
>
> By this opportunity, I give notice that I shall crush by all means at my disposal such dealings, which can only spoil the relations between the administration of the German Army and the population.
>
> I consider as responsible for the extension of such tendencies, first, the municipal authorities, and I add that the extensive liberties granted to the population will, through its own fault, have to be suppressed and replaced by restrictive measures. GRAF VON WESTARP.

Comments are, I believe, useless.

JULES DUESBERG.

"Open Window Week."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The most valuable agent for improving the health of the community is fresh air. It is free to every one, but few take advantage of it or understand its value. It increases the resistance of the body to infections, and in many diseases is a more efficient curative agent than medicines. In pneumonia it is our main resource, while in tuberculosis it has to divide the honors with sunlight or heliotherapy.

Rickets, a common disease of infancy, in its severe form is due to a Winter housing of babies whose parents have lived in warm climates where Winter housing was unnecessary. The anaemias or diseases that thin the blood are bred and made worse by dark, close rooms.

New York houses are all kept too hot and too tightly closed in Winter, while in the tenements, where the kitchen is the living room, conditions are much worse.

Cold, fresh air, sunlight, and cold baths are most valuable stimulants and health-providing agencies.

Our New York City Board of Health can give no better evidence of its intelligence in endeavoring to improve the health of the community than by emphasizing the value of fresh air by its "Open Window Week."

New York, Dec. 2, 1916. M. D.

Middle Names.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your paper of Friday last a dispatch from Concord, N. H., dated Nov. 23, stated that there was a possibility of President Wilson losing an electoral vote from that State on account of the fact that the name of one of the Democratic electors, Lawrence M. Conor, appeared on the ballots as Lawrence A. Conor.

There is no ground for this fear, as the Supreme Court of the United States has repeatedly held that initials are no part of a name. In the case of Games vs. Stiles et al., 14 Peters, 322; 10 L. Ed., 476, the rule was laid down that "The law knows but one Christian name, and the omission or insertion of the middle name or of the initial letter of the middle name is immaterial. It is competent for a party to show that he is known as well without as with the middle name." To the same effect are the cases of Monroe Cattle Co. vs. Becker, 147 U. S., 47; 37 L. Ed., 72; and Manx vs. Hawthorn, 148 U. S., 172; 37 L. Ed., 410. CHRISTIE BENET.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 27, 1916.

THE LAST TRAIL.

(Jack London—Nov. 22, 1916. "Your words were silver, your silence now is golden.")

Nay, it shall never be
That sombre requiems are tolled for thee!
But there shall be wild music from the shore
Of flowering Wai-ki-ki; and when the door
Of Morn opes wide upon blue Frisco Bay,
Then let a rollicking fo'c'sle song
Be lilted loud and long
To cheer thee, comrade, on thy shadowy way.
See! where, above the pines, snow-clouds are drifting
And Nome's white lights grow weary with the dawn.
Hark thou the sledge-dog drivers, calling, calling,
While Winter's chains are falling.
'Tis thee they mark, old comrade, thee they hail
With "Musha! Musha!" down the Sitka Trail.
But, hush!—the wind from off the Yukon's shifting,
And thou must hasten on!

Thou wert indeed adventurous with life—
Yea, life was but adventure keen for thee,
Ev'n as Ulysses on the moonless sea.
Like Jason, too, thou sawest much of strife,
Yet camest home at last,
From all thy journeys vast,
To domesticity.

O King of proud adventure, fare thee well!
Master of silver words, with tales to tell,
May thou by day have hunter's winey zest,
And, by thy nightly campfire, happy rest,
Whether through sun or rain or snow-lashed gale,
On this which is for thee the last—
The Unknown Trail.

J. CORSON MILLER.

All Want Peace: What Must Be Its Basis?

By A DISTINGUISHED PUBLICIST.

ELEVENTH ARTICLE.

Speaking as a member of the second Peace Conference at The Hague on Aug. 1, 1907, Mr. Joseph H. Choate closed his address in support of the American project for a permanent court of arbitral justice with these words: "We have done much to regulate war, but very little to prevent it. Let us unite on this great pacific measure and satisfy the world that this second conference really intends that hereafter peace, and not war, shall be the normal condition of civilized nations." Mr. Choate's language may well serve as the text for a discussion of the form and jurisdiction of such an International Court of Justice as will contribute most powerfully to a durable peace.

It is desirable to make clear the important distinction between a real court and an arbitral tribunal, and not to permit ourselves to confuse the one with the other.

The history of the principle of international arbitration and its various applications is a long and interesting one, but it is not necessary to recount or to examine it here. At the first Peace Conference at The Hague international arbitration was not originally a matter of main concern. The Russian circular note proposing that conference, which was held in 1899, dealt almost entirely with the desirability of reducing armaments or at least of checking their rapid growth. In a few striking sentences this note, which, coming from Russia, took the whole world by surprise, pointed out how national culture, economic progress, and the production of wealth were being either paralyzed or perverted in their development by the huge expenditures upon "terrible engines of destruction, which though today regarded as the last word in science are destined tomorrow to lose all value in consequence of some fresh discovery in the same field." Moreover, continued the note, "in proportion as the armaments of each power increase so do they less and less attain the object aimed at by the Governments. * * * It appears evident, then, that if this state of affairs be prolonged it will inevitably lead to the very cataclysm which it is desired to avert, and the impending horrors of which are fearful to every human thought." In this note the subject of arbitration was not specifically mentioned, although it may fairly be urged that the principle of the judicial settlement of international disputes was latent in the expression of the hope that such a conference as was proposed would result in an agreement among the nations to unite in "a solemn avowal of the principles of equity and law, upon which repose the security of States and the welfare of peoples." If the nations are to agree upon an avowal of belief in certain controlling principles of equity and law, then it would seem that they must be prepared to construct an institution for the application of these principles to specific cases of international difference, and such an institution could only be what the world knows as a court.

When the adhesion of the leading powers had been secured to the principle that such an international conference as the Russian Government proposed should be held, Count Mouravieff, Russian Foreign Minister, submitted a program for the conference containing eight topics. The last of these related to the acceptance in principle of the use of good offices, mediation, and voluntary arbitration in cases where they were available with the purpose of preventing armed conflict between nations, together with an understanding in relation to their mode of application, and the establishment of a uniform practice in applying them. As the event proved, it was this topic and not any question of the reduction of armaments that most engaged the attention of the first Hague Conference. It was quickly felt, not only by the delegates to the conference, but by the public opinion of the whole word, that, generous and humane as were the motives of the Czar in inviting an international conference to consider a limitation of armaments, this question did not furnish either the wisest or the most practical mode of approach to the solution of the problem of establishing a new international order by means of which peace would be better secured. It was seen and generally admitted that armaments are themselves an effect and not a cause, that they are the instruments with which war is waged, but that armaments alone do not declare or directly provoke war. Therefore to attempt to limit armaments, while leaving untouched the real causes of war and the real incentives to international jealousy and hostility, would be to put the cart before the horse.

By such a policy war would not be prevented, but it would be carried on, in all probability, at a greatly increased cost in human life and human treasure because of the necessity of improvising at short notice a great series of military and naval instrumentalities with which to conduct a war that was the outgrowth of international jealousy, international ambition or international greed. There can be no doubt that a competitive race in armaments among nations is an economic and moral disorder that has the gravest consequences, but the way in which to cure that disorder is to strike at its causes and not merely at its symptoms. Its causes lie deep in human nature and in national pride and ambition. There is no practical way to lessen the likelihood of international war and to insure a consequent steady diminution in military and naval armaments except one which will bring the public opinion of the great nations of the world more and more to the support of the principle that international differences may and should be judicially examined and determined.

For these reasons the work of the first Hague Conference is not only commendable, but stands as a notable landmark in the history of the progress of better international relations. Americans, Englishmen and Frenchmen may well be proud that in establishing that Court of Arbitral Justice, which was the chief permanent result of the first Hague Conference, the initiative was taken and the greatest influence in carrying the project to a successful issue exercised by Dr. Andrew D. White and Frederick W. Holls, Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the American delegation; by Lord, then Sir Julian, Pauncefote, Chairman of the British delegation, and by MM. Léon Bourgeois, d'Estournelles de Constant and Renault, the three chief representatives of the French Republic. Dr. White's personal letter to von Bülow, then Imperial German Chancellor, written under date of June 16, 1899, may well prove to be one of the most important documents in modern diplomatic history. That letter, together with the personal influence in Germany of Dr. White and of Mr. Holls, who was its bearer, persuaded the German Emperor and the Chancellor to withdraw their opposition to any recognition of the principle of arbitration and so secured the adhesion of Germany to the final act of the conference. When a real International Court of Justice comes to be established, it may be found that the support both of official Germany and of German public opinion, if given, may be traceable in large part to the action taken by the German Emperor and his Chancellor in 1899, at the urgent and most persuasive solicitation of Dr. White.

The first Hague Conference did not really establish a court in the sense in which that word is generally understood, but it did make great progress toward the establishment of such a court, and toward preparing the public mind for further and more definite steps. It was no small achievement to have the powers unite, as they then did, in the declaration that they would use their best efforts to insure the pacific settlement of international differences with a view to obviating as far as possible recourse to force in the relations between States. They agreed upon admirable provisions for good offices and mediation as well as for international commissions of inquiry. They defined international arbitration as having for its object "the settlement of disputes between States by judges of their own choice and on the basis of respect for law." It will at once be seen how far this falls short of the settlement of disputes between States by judges independently chosen, and on the basis not alone of respect for law, but of submission to law. The permanent Court of Arbitration was really nothing more than a panel of men "of known competency in questions of international law, of the highest moral reputation and disposed to accept the duties of arbitrators." Such a tribunal as this, wholly dependent for its existence and usefulness upon the concurrence of two disagreeing States in submitting a question to arbitration and in agreeing to the choice of individual arbitrators, was not a true court. Nevertheless its importance must not be minimized, for this tribunal has dealt with not a few cases of more than usual difficulty, and it has served to accustom the public opinion of the civilized world to the spectacle of sovereign nations submitting international disputes which had not been resolved by the usual diplomatic means to inquiry and judgment by arbitrators.

Mexico and the United States, at the instance of President Roosevelt, quickly submitted to this tribunal the Pious Fund Case. Shortly afterward Germany, Great Britain, and Italy brought before it in the Venezuelan Preferential Case their controversy with the Republic of Venezuela over certain pecuniary claims of their subjects. Similarly France, Germany, and Great Britain submitted to The Hague Tribunal their difference with Japan over a matter arising from the exterritorial jurisdiction which was maintained in respect to the citizens of foreign nations resident in Japan prior to 1894. The Casablanca Case between France and Germany and the Savarkar Case between France and Great Britain were similarly considered and decided. Doubtless the most important case yet heard by this tribunal was the North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Case, in which Great Britain and the United States were opposing parties in a vexatious controversy that had lasted for one hundred years.

It will be seen, therefore, that while the nations have not yet established a real International Court of Justice, they have taken such long steps toward it that it should not be difficult to cover the remaining distance, in view of the vital importance of the existence of such a court to an international order which aims to secure a durable peace.

COSMOS.

OBSERVE TWO FETES IN OLD FIRST CHURCH

Presbyterians Commemorate Two-Hundredth Anniversary of Its Founding.

THE PASTOR ALSO HONORED

The Rev. Howard Duffield Completes His Twenty-fifth Year in Pulpit There.

At the two Commemoration Day services yesterday, which began the celebration of the 200th anniversary of the Old First Presbyterian Church at Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, the Rev. Howard Duffield, who is also celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pastorate in that church, and the Rev. Dr. William H. Roberts traced the history of the Old First Church and of Presbyterianism in the United States from 1716 to the present.

Dr. Roberts said that in the last 200 years the catholicity of the Presbyterian Church in America had had a great deal to do with the development of the broadmindedness of the American spirit.

"Since its foundation in 1716," he said, "obviated the need of furtive meetings of Presbyterians in private houses, the Old First Church has been growing into the position which it now holds. What Trinity is to the Episcopalians of New York City that the Old First is to the Presbyterians."

Dr. Duffield began his historical sermon with a description of the arrest of Francis McKenna, a Presbyterian minister from the South, who, with some of his congregation of five, was arrested in 1706 for holding a service in the house of a shoemaker on the lower end of Pearl Street. The First Church, he said, was organized in 1716, and for a while held meetings in the City Hall at Wall and Nassau Streets. The first building was erected in 1719 on Wall Street, but it was not until 1749 that the building had a steeple and a bell.

Both speakers recalled the important part that members of the church had played in the Revolutionary War and particularly the name of Dr. John Rogers, pastor of the Old First Church and a leading spirit in the church during the Revolution and the following years. He was one of the movers in obtaining free schools for New York. Dr. Duffield said he once made an oration before the Tammany Society.

"If Tammany Hall had taken the advice he probably gave it on that occasion it might have become an academy of political purity," the preacher added.

Dr. Roberts reviewed the list of the ten pastors of the old First Church since its foundation and said that the church owed much of its growth and power to the evangelical spirit which it had always kept alive. George Whitfield, the evangelist, he said, spoke in Old First Church in 1739 when every other meeting house in the city was closed to him.

The Rev. Richard D. Harlan, former pastor of the Old First Church, congratulated the congregation at the evening service on the fact that the church was at last endowed and assured of a permanent existence. The anniversary celebration will be continued by a special festival service on Wednesday evening, and a consecration service next Sunday. The Presbyterian Union will hold its annual dinner this evening at the Hotel Savoy. At the Wednesday evening services there will be addresses by Governor Whitman and others.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Vice President and Mrs. Marshall at the New Willard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Vice President and Mrs. Marshall arrived this evening. They are again occupying an apartment at the New Willard, where they may spend the Winter.

The Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff went to New York today for the opening of the Russian bazaar in aid of the sick and wounded in the war.

The Japanese Ambassador, Aimaro Sato, accompanied by several members of his staff, went to New York today to stay until Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock gave a breakfast today at their home in Sheridan Circle, in honor of out-of-town friends, who came on for their reception yesterday, when Miss Margaret Fahnestock made her début.

Mrs. William F. Draper will go to New York tomorrow to sail later in the week for France. She will pass the Winter in Rome, where she intends joining her daughter, the Princess Margaret Boncompagni, for Christmas.

Captain William B. Fletcher, U. S. N., who has been assigned to duty in Washington, has leased the house at 1,323 Twenty-first Street, where his family is now established. Miss Mary Louise Fletcher will be one of the débutantes of the Winter.

Mrs. Henry A. Peckham of New York and her daughter, who have arrived to pass the Winter in Washington, are at the Shoreham.

Mrs. Barton, wife of the Episcopal Bishop of Kentucky, is visiting Mrs. John Lindsay Morehead, in Farragut Square.

TO WED IN JANUARY.

Plans for Marriages of Miss Wyeth and Miss Alexandre.

Miss Charlotte Grosvenor Wyeth, the eldest daughter of Mrs. Stephen G. Williams by her first husband and a granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Grosvenor Goodridge, and A. Chalmers Charles, a son of the late Richard P. Charles, will be married on Jan. 25 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Miss Wyeth will have her two sisters, the Misses Caroline L. and Elizabeth Jarvis Wyeth, and Charlotte Delafield and Jeannette Flagg as her attendants.

Another wedding, which will take place on Jan. 18, is that of Miss Mary E. Alexandre, youngest daughter of Mrs. John E. Alexandre, and Nathaniel E. C. Rutter, a son of Mrs. Nathaniel C. Reynal by her first husband. They will be married in St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Barker 50 Years Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Barker of 832 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary yesterday at the Hotel Bossert, Hicks and Montague Streets, in that borough. They were married in Manchester, England, in 1866. Three of their four children, John H. Charles A., and Wendell P. Barker, and many of their friends attended the reception.

MR. ARCHBOLD WORSE AFTER NEW OPERATION

Doctors Say, However, That if He Passes Crisis Today There is Hope for Him.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 3.—John D. Archbold, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, who was recently operated on for appendicitis and for whom blood transfusion was resorted to to restore his ebbing strength, is worse, and tonight he is reported in a critical condition. Today it was found necessary to insert a tube into his intestines.

At 9 o'clock tonight it was reported that Mr. Archbold was resting comfortably. His condition is precarious, however, but his physicians say that if he passes the crisis tomorrow there is hope that he will pull through.

Many called at the Archbold home today. Mr. Archbold's son said that the minor operation had been attended by no evil results and that his father was holding his own.

Mr. Archbold was operated on for appendicitis on Nov. 23. He failed to rally, and a week later Otto Mosger, his chauffeur, gave some of his blood to save the life of his employer. The blood transfusion brought a change for the better, but the improvement was not sustained. Mr. Archbold has a rugged physique, and it is due to that and the regular habits of his life that he has been able to make such a brave fight for his life.

TO BUILD SHIPS IN TACOMA.

New Company Obtains 100 Acres for Its Plant.

The organization of a new shipbuilding company, financed in part by New York capital, situation at Tacoma, Wash., where 100 acres have been purchased as a site, was announced last night by Chester Thorne, banker and brother of Oakleigh Thorne. The new company, which is to be known as the Todd Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, with William H. Todd of this city as President, will construct ships of all tonnage, according to Mr. Thorne's announcement, and be in a position to commence operations in about four months. Mr. Todd is President of the Todd Shipyards Corporation of New York.

Although all of the details of the undertaking were not announced last night, it was learned that $1,000,000 has already been subscribed as a working basis for the company. Of this amount $500,000 was subscribed by bankers and business men of Tacoma represented by Mr Thorne in the transaction. The remainder was contributed by the Todd Shipbuilding Company of this city. This company already has extensive holdings on the Pacific Coast, one of its Western concerns being the Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Company. The company also owns the Erie Basin Dry Dock Company of Brooklyn and the Tietjen & Lang Dry Dock Company of Hoboken. The company was incorporated on June 14, 1916, in this city, acquiring through stock ownership the properties and business of the Robins Dry Dock and Repair Company, the largest ship repair yard in New York Harbor.

"The site purchased for the new shipbuilding and dry dock company," Mr. Thorne said, "covers 100 acres of tide lands at Tacoma. There is, I believe, only one other company with so extensive a site, this being the Union Iron Works at Alameda, Cal.

"The venture originated in the conviction that the present tremendous demand for ships will continue for several years. The Todd Shipyards Corporation owns the Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Company, but the yards of that company were working to capacity, and it was necessary to find additional facilities elsewhere. Tacoma being very anxious to have the yard located there, its business men subscribed $500,000 as an inducement. The offer was accepted several days ago by William H. Todd, the President of the Todd Shipyards Corporation, and I am here to complete the details. Mr. Todd has announced that he will be ready to lay the first keel within four months after the technicalities of organization have been disposed of, which I do not think will take long."

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Dec. 3.—The dredging of slips and filling in of the site of the new shipbuilding corporation already is in progress. The largest floating dry dock on the Coast, now building at Eagle Harbor for W. H. Todd, will become part of the Tacoma plant. As the Government received no bids last week for three of the scout cruisers authorized, an effort will be made to obtain the contract for one to be built here.

Ways are to be built permitting the simultaneous construction of seven steel steamships within a year. The plant will employ 2,000 men. The site is part of 600 acres of Tacoma tide lands owned by a New York syndicate formed ten years ago by James Ashton.

Benefit for American's Fund.

The entertainment given annually under the auspices of The New York American for the benefit of its Christmas Fund, which is devoted to giving dinners and toys to the deserving poor on Christmas Day, took place last night at the Hippodrome. The receipts from the sale of tickets netted $9,250, and about $5,000 more was realized as the result of a collection taken. The program was made up of numbers given by actors from the Hippodrome, from vaudeville, grand opera, the musical comedy, and dramatic stages. In addition to these, some of the artists of The American's staff made drawings before the audience.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the American liner St. Louis were:

Albert Adams, John S. Allen, Mrs. Valerie Allison, Miss E. G. Austin, Mrs. S. Ball, Mrs. E M. Bartlett, A. J. Bartlett, W. H. Black, Arthur E. Blake, Wilbur Carr, Miss A. Carruthers, Miss E. Carruthers, Dr. A. D. Chambers, W. L. Chandler, T. C. B. Cleaver, Archer L. Cole, William Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Croker, T. E. Davies, D. Stewart Dawson, W. H. Eastwood, F. W. Fairbairn, Alexander Gibson, Major J. C. Grace, Miss Bella da Costa, W. Griffiths, Harry C. Hays, W. T. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. D. Irving Bell, J. W. Isherwood, the Right Rev. Cecil de Cartaret, Bishop of Jamaica; Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Johnson, A. M. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Mackay, Arthur Moore, John L. Murray, L. H. Nelson, W. W. Reville, Lieutenant C. J. M. Riley, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Roberts, Hugh Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Smith, Starr Taintor, H. D. F. Thompson, William E. Todd, F. W. Warren, R. P. Wilder, Mrs. H. F. Wright, E. W. Wyatt, J. J. McGlone, William Davies, C. H. Drysdale, Ira Owens, and Philip A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine Company.

Some of the passengers from Havana yesterday on the Ward Line steamship Morro Castle were:

Henry Bandelin, Mrs. Catherine Campion, Miss E. Margaret Deane, Ralph Seaman, James Williams, Miss Maria Sutour, George Laudgren, and Ralph Borgeson.

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Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

CHURCH PENSIONS FOR BETTER WORK

Bishop Lawrence Says Lesson in Efficiency Should Be Learned from Corporations.

PLEADS FOR OLD AGE CARE

Tells St. Thomas's Congregation More Than $3,500,000 Has Been Raised for $5,000,000 Fund.

The Church should learn from the experience of corporations which find that it promotes efficiency and good work to have employes know that their old age is protected by a pension system, according to Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts, Chairman of the committee which is raising $5,000,000 to pension retiring clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Bishop Lawrence said in a sermon at St. Thomas's Church yesterday that more than $3,500,000 of the $5,000,000 had been raised.

"It has been said that corporations have no soul," said Bishop Lawrence in his sermon, "but every one knows that corporations are composed of men and women with hearts, sympathies, and sense of justice.

"The question arising among them today is whether it is just or wise to take the life service of a man at a salary fixed so as to support him and his family, but which will not allow him to lay up anything for old age, when he will have to fall back upon charity.

"The nation has answered these questions by pension systems for the army and navy. Many corporations are creating systems of pensions, or rather deferred salaries, for employes; amounts laid by for the future with payment deferred until retirement in old age.

"The Episcopal Church has over 5,000 men of high character and devotion who are serving her on a scanty living salary. Twelve hundred dollars is practically the wage of a New York policeman; $1,200 is the average salary of a clergyman in the Episcopal Church. Out of this amount must come rent and all expenses of the household. These men must be highly educated, they must live where rents are highest, keep open house, they and their families must dress well. They are not complaining, but are the men and women of the Church content? Are they getting the best service from these men, who know that in old age they must fall upon charity?

"The Church has responded to this call of justice. A pension system has been formed whereby through premiums paid annually by each and every parish the people will lay up money in a central pension fund which, when the rector retires at 68, will give him an annuity, not of charity, but with self-respect—a deferred salary. An annuity is given also in case of disability in the midst of active service and an annuity also goes to the widow. The system is actuarially and financially sound. The one condition is that a reserve fund of $5,000,000, to meet the accrued liabilities and to enable the older men now in service to be pensioned, be raised before the system be put into operation. March 1, 1917, is the date set for starting the system, and on that date the Church expects the $5,000,000 to be in hand."

NO MORE HERESY TRIALS.

Dr. Crapsey Says Episcopal Church Does Not Dare Hold Them.

Ten years ago today the Rev. Dr. Algernon S. Crapsey of Rochester, after a trial held in this city, was pronounced guilty of heresy and suspended from the ministry of the Episcopal Church. Yesterday he told the Society for Ethical Culture, Central Park West and Sixty-fourth Street, that Episcopal rectors at the present time were free to hold any views they pleased. He said the Episcopal Church did not dare today to try its ministers for heresy.

"There are two trials," he explained, "one is of the church court, the other of public opinion. I was convicted by the Church, but freed by the public. The Episcopal Church has felt in the decade such force of public opinion that its ministers are now free. There will be no more heresy trials, for the reason that the Episcopal Church doesn't dare again to do what it did to me."

Dr. Crapsey reviewed his life, beginning with his service in Trinity parish and ending with the failure of his public forum in Rochester two years ago, after eight years as an independent leader. He gave voice to many flings, first at Trinity, next at the Episcopal Bishop under whose jurisdiction he last labored, and finally at the Episcopal Church in general. In large measure he included all evangelical churches. Finally, he explained that his Rochester forum failed because he and it took up social problems and tried to fight some of the socialist battles.

PASTOR FOR BIRTH CONTROL

The Rev. Mr. Hess Attacks Police for Activity Against Its Advocates.

The Rev. William Milton Hess, pastor of the Trinity Congregational Church, at 176th Street and Washington Avenue, the Bronx, defended the teaching of birth control in a sermon on "Christianity and Birth Control" yesterday. He attacked Mayor Mitchel and Police Commissioner Woods for causing the arrest of Mrs. Margaret Sanger and other advocates of birth control.

"Birth control teaching is a good thing and something that ought to be encouraged, not discouraged," he said. "We have human cattle enough; we need men. We need quality rather than quantity. We have enough millions of the race now. The race is multiplying faster than we can evangelize it.

"Fewer children and better ones is a good slogan for all but those who still live in the past of 3,000 years ago. Where there are fewer children there will be better ones. The teaching of birth control will bring incalculable relief to the poor and will help to get rid of poverty and destitution.

"The police say they must do their duty and enforce the law against the teaching of birth control. So they heroically arrest a brave woman. Well, what about enforcing the Sunday liquor selling law, Mr. Mayor and the police? Why is it so difficult to obtain a conviction for Sunday selling under any of our worthy Magistrates?"

At the meeting of the Forum of the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, last night the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, the pastor, said that he would do all in his power to have the law prohibiting instruction as to birth control repealed. He said that he was heartily in favor of birth control, and advocated the abolition of restrictive laws. The subject, he said, should be discussed frankly. In the discussion Dr. S. Adolphus Knopf, Professor of Tuberculous Diseases at the Post-Graduate Medical School, said that he also was in favor of birth control, and gave figures to prove that where families are largest the infant mortality rate is the largest.

LOST.
See advertisements on last page.—Advt.

BERNHARDT IN THE CITY WITH A SORE THROAT

Will Decide as to Tour After Seeing Specialist Today—Motors From Wilmington.

After a motor trip from Wilmington, Del., which lasted several hours longer than had been expected, Sarah Bernhardt, who was unable to appear on Saturday night in Wilmington because of a slight cold, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon with a more serious throat affection and a fever. After receiving reporters she retired at once. Dr. Eugene Geury, her physician, said that Mme. Bernhardt would see a throat specialist first thing this morning and that she was determined not to postpone her first appearance at the Empire tonight.

It was explained that Mme. Bernhardt came to this city by automobile, despite her cold, to avoid crowds of curious persons. Hundreds had gathered at Wilmington for a glimpse of her, while in the lobby of the Hotel Ansonia, at 6 o'clock, there were many who had come to gratify their curiosity. Dr. Guery said that Mme. Bernhardt would undoubtedly appear tonight: "A slight cold is nothing to the woman who played a matinée in London and returned to Paris for the evening performance to satisfy public demand," said Dr. Guery.

Mme. Bernhardt was not "feeling up to the mark," as she said, and hid her face in her high fur collar as she was carried through the lobby of the Ansonia. To reporters she said later: "I cannot talk about my tour tonight; perhaps tomorrow, after I have seen a throat specialist, you will know all." Of the reporters she asked whether the Germans had captured Bucharest. When told they had not, she cried: "Thank God! I was afraid, you know."

TO TEST THE PAROLE LAW.

Counsel Will Try to Have Woman's Sentence Revoked.

To test the constitutionality of the parole commission law and the indeterminate sentence law, a motion will be argued before Justice Greenbaum in the Supreme Court this morning for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the Justices of Special Sessions to retract the three-year sentence imposed on March 15 on May Williams and to sentence her under the law in effect before the acts named were passed.

Frank Hendrick, the lawyer who will attempt to reopen the case for the defendant, expects the Court of Appeals to be called upon to decide the question. His action follows the declaration of Judge Delehanty in General Sessions last week that the parole commission law was unconstitutional in so far as it referred to the use of finger prints as presumptive evidence of prior convictions.

Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Corrections, issued a statement last night in connection with Judge Delehanty's opinion, in which Mr. Lewis declared that if the Judge's contention was upheld it would nullify a broad, humane, and progressive statute, which was vital to the work of the Magistrates' Courts and the well-being of the community.

After declaring that Judge Delehanty had been instrumental in drafting and obtaining the passage of the acts, and had proved by his administration of them in his own court that they did not mean the infliction of too great punishment when wisely used, Mr. Lewis said:

"It is the firm belief of those who are chiefly interested in facts and results, rather than theories of administering the law, that if given an opportunity of appeal, they will be able to obtain from the Appellate Courts of this State a ruling declaring or indicating that a reformatory statute is not to be regarded as analogous to the habitual criminal law."

CONDEMNS NAVY PRISON.

Treatment of Men at Portsmouth Unduly Severe, Says Osborne.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—An indication of the tenor of the report that Thomas Mott Osborne, ex-Warden of Sing Sing prison, will make to Secretary of the Navy Daniels on his investigation of the penitentiary at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, was given in an address by Mr. Osborne before the Twentieth Century Club. Mr. Osborne asserted that the penitentiary seemed to him "absurdly managed," that the uniforms were "degrading" and that the treatment of the men was "the most severe anywhere."

"What is it for?" he asked. "To fit men to return to the navy? or to go out into the world? In either case it is a failure. Though it shelters youths who have committed no crime in the eyes of the civil authorities, the treatment is the most severe anywhere. When the men return from working on the seawall, in a place where they could not possibly obtain anything but sand, boulders and seaweed, they are stripped and searched. Portsmouth reminded me of Portland, England, where men are searched in that absurd fashion ten times a day."

Pointing out that the Superintendent of Prisons of New York State had ordered that the ex-Warden should not be permitted to enter any State penal institution, Mr. Osborne said: "So I have to resort to 'kites,' that is, illicit correspondence, in order to keep in touch with the inmates. I have been sending 'kites,' and I am going to continue to do so."

MODEL HOMES FOR NEGROES

Modern Tenements Will Be Erected as an Investment.

The local committee of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, which has been studying the problem of negro housing and living conditions here, especially the conditions affecting a large part of the negro colony in Harlem, recommended in a report yesterday that the worst features of present conditions there could be met only by construction of modern and model tenements. As a start in this work the committee announced that the first of the proposed buildings would be erected on eight city lots, according to plans of the City and Suburban Homes Company, to cost $325,000, including the land. It is intended to be a practical and profitable investment, as well as an experiment in sociology.

The living and sanitary and moral conditions found under present conditions of housing, the committee says, are due principally to crowding in one apartment or house, and to higher rents.

WILLIAM W. SCRANTON DEAD.

Descendant of Family for Whom City was Named Left $30,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 3.—William W. Scranton, President of the Scranton Gas and Water Company, the wealthiest citizen of this place and said to be worth more than $30,000,000, died suddenly this afternoon at his home on Ridge Row, in his seventy-third year. He was a son of the late Joseph H. Scranton, and this city is named after his family, which settled here in 1847.

Mr. Scranton started work in the puddling furnace of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, and in 1881 organized the Scranton Steel Company, which was the first to roll steel rails 120 feet long direct from the ingots. Ten years later Mr. Scranton sold out to the Lackawanna Company, and since then had devoted his time to developing the Scranton Gas and Water Company, which was founded by his father in 1854.

TOSTI THE COMPOSER GOES HOME TO DIE

Famous Musician Knighted by King Edward Passes Away in Rome.

ROYALTY AMONG HIS PUPILS

Man Whose Songs Became Known All Over the World Once Suffered for Lack of Food.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The death in Rome of Sir Francesco Paolo Tosti, composer and writer of songs, is announced in a dispatch to the Havas Agency.

For many years Tosti was one of the most picturesque figures in the world of music. Although he had made his home in London since 1880, when he was called there to serve as singing master to the royal family, he returned to his native country to die. He was born on April 9, 1847, in the little town of Ortona, in the Abruzzi. From his earliest years he showed a fondness for music, and when he was 11 years old his parents decided that he should make music his life's work and sent him to the Royal College of St. Pietro a Mejella, at Naples, so that he might study the violin under Pinto. In addition, Sir Francesco studied composition under Conti and the aged Mercadante. The latter soon saw in him a pupil of great promise and had him appointed maestrino, or pupil teacher, at a salary of 60 francs a month.

Soon after entering the Royal College Tosti was thrown on his own resources, and, finding that his 60 francs a month was inadequate for his needs, he migrated to Ancona, where he gave lessons at 50 centimes an hour. Here he suffered hardships, for his living was meagre, and he had difficulty in obtaining the bare necessities of life. For many months bread and cheese and oranges were his only food. Then his health failed, and he returned to his native town of Ortona, where he was ill for nearly a year. During his illness he spent many hours in study and composition. Always in his mind there were snatches of melody, and when he returned to Rome to resume work he took with him two songs, "Non m'ama piu" and "Lamento d'Amore," which he had composed. Publishers would not accept his songs, so he finally saved enough money to have fifty copies of them printed at his own expense. These he sold quickly, more were ordered, and both songs became popular. Tosti sold both copyrights for $100 each.

Then came his great success. He was introduced to Sgambati, leader of the new musical school in Rome, who had many friends in high places and who organized a special concert for Tosti at the Sala Dante. This was a great success. Tosti sang several of his own compositions and the ballad "Eravi un Yecchio Sene," especially written for him by Sgambati, with such depth and tenderness that Princess Margherita di Savoja, later Queen of Italy, appointed him her music master then and there.

This appointment led to a better one, that of Keeper of the Musical Archives of the Italian Court. Tosti, however, for years had desired to get to England, where he felt that he would find a more appreciative public. In 1875 he made his first visit there, taking with him his song "For Ever and Ever." This he offered to a number of publishers, all of whom refused it, saying that it "was impossible." Finally, in despair, he managed to have it introduced into an operetta at the Globe Theatre, where it was sung superbly by Miss Violet Cameron. The song immediately became the rage, and his other songs were accepted by the public with equal favor. Among these were "That Day," "Verrei Morire," and "Aprile," while "Good-bye," "The Venetian Song," and "Beauty's Eyes" became popular all over the world. Some of these ballads have run through more than a dozen editions and have been translated into eleven languages.

In 1880 Tosti was appointed music master to the royal family, and numbered among his pupils Prince Leopold, Queen Alexandra, Princess Mary of Battenberg, Princess Louise, the Duchess of Argyle, and the Princess of Wales. Tosti owed much of his success in England to the late Duchess of Cambridge. For more than twelve years, during which she was an invalid, he sang and played to her and she used to say that his sweet singing did more for her than all the medicines in the world. She helped him in many ways to attain popularity, both as a composer and teacher.

He was noted for his kindliness and sympathy and was entirely unspoiled by success. He refused to be patronized, though, and it is told of him that a very fashionable woman called on him one day and told him that she intended singing two of his songs at a concert to which all Belgravia was bidden. She informed the master that she had called to try the songs over with him. He told her that if she wanted lessons he would be glad to accept her as a pupil. She then informed him that she would not sing the songs. Tosti at once advanced toward her with outstretched hands and said with a smile, "Madam, I thank you sincerely for that favor."

Tosti was made a Commander of the Victorian Order in 1906, and two years later was made a Knight Commander by the late King Edward.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH F. TOMMASI, an artist, died on Saturday at his home in Yonkers in his fifty-first year.

Mrs. SARAH B. LYON, widow of Thomas M. Lyon, died on Saturday at her home in Meriden, Mass., in her 100th year.

SAMUEL GREENWALT, once a catcher and outfielder for the Philadelphia Athletics, died on Saturday at his home in Danville, Ill., in his seventy-fifth year.

PATRICK J. KAVANAUGH, President of the Union Pacific Tea and Coffee and the Ragus Tea and Coffee Companies of this city, died on Saturday at his home, 779 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, in his sixtieth year. His wife, a daughter, and four sisters survive him.

MARTIN R. COOK, who had lived in Bayonne, N. J., for fifty years, died yesterday in Salisbury, Conn. He was a Presidential elector for Cleveland.

Mrs. MARY A. THOMAS, who was said to have been one of the first women missionaries from this country to India, died on Saturday at the home of her niece, near Richmond, Va., in her eighty-third year.

JOHN FENTON, an actor, who played for many years with stock and road companies, died at the Brunswick Home, in Amityville, L. I., yesterday, in his sixty-fourth year.

WILLIAM J. MINOR, sexton of "The Little Church Around the Corner" for more than twenty years, died yesterday at his home, 112 East Twenty-ninth Street, in his seventy-fourth year.

EDWARD WALTER WEST, a retired lawyer and a civil war veteran, is dead at his home, 1,060 Park Place, Brooklyn. He was born in Newton, Mass., on Aug. 10, 1836, and was educated at Columbia College.

Miss MARY A. DILLON, for twenty years overseer of Dr. Brown's sanitarium, Sanford Hall, in Flushing, L. I., died on Friday in Roosevelt Hospital. She was born in Tuam, County Galway, Ireland, on April 15, 1861.

JAMES FERRIS ROGERS, a retired shoe merchant, died on Friday at his home, 251 Prospect Place, Brooklyn. He was 82 years old, and for the last twenty-three years had been an invalid.

ROSALIE STEWART, wife of Daniel B. Stewart, a retired policeman, is dead at her home, 350 East Twenty-ninth Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Central Islip, L. I., 52 years ago.

Mrs. EMILY MATILDA MORGAN DUNTON, wife of Frederick W. Dunton, and well known in Hollis, L. I., as a charity worker, died on Friday at her home on Palo Alto Avenue, Hollis. She was born in Brooklyn 60 years ago.

JAMES F. HUGHES, an employe in the Flushing office of the Bureau of Highways, is dead at his home, 140 Broadway, Flushing, L. I. He was born in Blissville, L. I., 50 years ago.

JONATHAN FRAZEE WOODRUFF, a retired business man, died on Friday after a long illness at his home, 99 Macon Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-eighth year.

JESSE VALENTINE SMITH, a blackface comedian, known to the stage as Sam Valentine, died on Saturday in St. Catharine's Hospital in his fifty-sixth year. At one time he was a member of the old Harrigan & Hart stock company.

VIRGIL JACOB BUSH, a marine engineer, died on Saturday at his home, 852 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Ulster County 53 years ago, and had lived in Brooklyn since he was 17 years old.

MARGARET FEEHAN, wife of Stephen Feehan, died on Saturday at her home, 524 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Mrs. CATHERINE ROPER, widow of Terence Roper, died on Saturday at her home, 6,008 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. CLEMENTINA FRIEDLAENDER, wife of Herman Friedlaender, an insurance broker, is dead at her home, 128 Dresden Street, Brooklyn, where she was born 48 years ago.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

PINCKNEY.—To Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pinckney of Garden City, L. I., a daughter, Dec. 3.

CANTER.—Nov. 30, St. Mark's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Canter, a daughter.

ERNST.—Dec. 1, 540 West 144th St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Ernst, a daughter.

FRIEDLANDER.—Dec. 2, Brunor's Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Friedlander, a son.

GREENMAN.—Nov. 27, 127 West 111th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Greenman, a daughter.

LEVI.—Nov. 30, 420 Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Levi, a son.

RUBY.—Nov. 30, 894 Riverside Drive, to Mr. and Mrs. M. Ruby, a daughter.

Engaged.

ALKAN—ROBISON.—Mr. and Mrs. Gerson Robison of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Leah, to Mr. Milton Alkan of New York.

GELBERG—KASHOWITZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Radler of 920 Prospect Av., Bronx, N. Y., announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Anna Kashowitz, to Mr. Abraham Gelberg.

SCHWEITZER — KRULEWITCH. — Mr. and Mrs. Philip Krulewitch, at 92 Haven Av., announce the engagement of their daughter, Irene, to Mr. William H. Schweitzer.

ADELMAN—GUTTMAN.—Stella Guttman to M. J. Edelman.

ALKAN—ROBISON.—Leah Robison to Milton Alkan.

BICKET — BRUSSEL. — Amelia Brussel to Alex Bicket, Jr.

BLUM—COHN.—Sadie V. Cohn to Isadore Blum.

BODENHEIMER—MORGENROTH.—Sedalia M. Morgenroth to David Bodenheimer.

BUXBAUM—BLUM.—Viola Blum to Joseph Buxbaum.

FRANKL—STEINBERGER.—Dora Steinberger to Samuel J. Frankl.

FRIEDMAN — HERRMANN.—Fannie Herrmann to Jack Friedman.

GOLDMANN—JOSEPH.—Sadie Joseph to Ike Goldmann.

GOLDSTEIN—STEINHACKER.—Clara Steinhacker to David E. Goldstein.

HILDEBRAND—MEYERS.—Edythe V. Meyers to the Rev. A. M. Hildebrand.

HORN—ROSENBERG.—Henrietta Rosenberg to Jack Horn.

KAISER—ROSENBAUM.—Hilda Rosenbaum to David Kaiser.

KALMANOWITZ — KORNBLUTH.—Beatrice Kornbluth to Louis Kalmanowitz.

KARP—SILVEY.—Sadye Silvey to Milton J. Karp.

LEWIN—WALDMAN.—Pearl F. Waldman to Harry Lewin.

LICHTENSTEIN—PERLSTEIN.—Anna Perlstein to Arthur Lichenstein.

LIPSHITZ—LEWIS.—Jennie Lewis to Dr. William Lipshitz.

MAYER—TIMBERGER.—Fannie Timberger to Irving Mayer.

MILLER—BLUME.—Myra Blume to Charles Miller.

PEARLE—ZION.—Anna Zion to Abraham Pearle.

ROSE—METZGER.—Jean Metzger to Moe Rose.

ROSENBAUM—MAYBAUM.—Tessie J. Maybaum to John Rosenbaum.

ROSENBERG—LEVY.—Lillian Levy to Jack Rosenberg.

ROSENBERG—MEYER.—Elsie H. Meyer to Mortimer Rosenberg.

SAALBERG—EHRLICH.—Sara E. Ehrlich to Herman Saalberg.

SCAL—REINHARD.—Theresa Reinhard to Samuel Scal.

SYDNEY—ENDEL.—Lucille Endel to T. Paul Sydney.

Married.

GRIGGS—PORTER.—Dr. and Mrs. Hobart Charles Porter of Philadelphia announce the marriage of their daughter, Helen Hinckley Porter, to Mr. David Craig Griggs of Sommerville, N. J., at Grace Church Saturday, Dec. 2, by the Rev. Charles L. Flattery.

SEIDELL—TOLER.—On Nov. 28, 1916, at the Congregational Church, River Edge, N. J., by the Rev. W. F. Pullan, Minerva Burhans Toler of River Edge, N. J., to Charles Frederick Seidell of New York City.

GORDON—SCHWARTZ.—Nov. 30, Fannie Schwartz to Herbert Gordon.

HEYMANN—CAREY.—Nov. 30, Alma J. Carey to Harry S. Heymann.

INGRAHAM—MILLIGAN.—Dec. 1, Agnes S. Milligan to Irving I. Ingraham.

MAER—LAPIDUS.—Nov. 30, Beatrice Lapidus to Samuel W. Maer.

MILLINGER—FRIEDMAN.—Nov. 28, Martha Friedman to David H. Millinger.

MONASH—KLINE.—Dec. 3, Estelle A. Kline to Alexander Monash.

PIPEROUX—ROBINSON.—Nov. 30, Elizabeth E. Robinson to Rene P. Piperoux.

RESNIKOFF—PEYSER.—Nov. 28, Thelma Peyser to C. M. Resnikoff.

TOMBERG — FEINBERG.—Nov. 30, Saidee Feinberg to Aaron Tomberg.

WALDO—GOLDSMITH.—Nov. 30, Esther Goldsmith to Clifford Waldo.

WEINSTEIN—MONCHARSH.—Nov. 30, Dora Moncharsh to David Weinstein.

WEINSTOCK—BAUER.—Nov. 30, Sarah Bauer to Samuel Weinstock.

Brooklyn.

PARTOKA — SCHRAMM. — Nov. 29, Lulu Schramm to Theodore Partoka.

WILDE—MURDOCK.—Nov. 29, Elizabeth O. Murdock to Sydney L. Wilde.

ZIMMERMANN — DONNELLY. — Nov. 29, Theresa Donnelly to William Zimmermann.

Died.

AZBILL.—Dec. 2, at Orange, N. J., Paul Page, son of Paul and Alice Bowne Azbill, aged 2 years and 10 months. Funeral services from his parents residence, Hutton Park, today, at 2 P. M. Funeral private.

BAKER.—Kate M., wife of Horace, at Great Neck Station, Long Island, Dec. 2. Services Dec. 5, at 2:30 P. M.

BARNARD.—At his residence, 416 West 113th St., on Saturday, Dec. 2, 1916, Charles Fairbanks Barnard, Verger of Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Funeral service at St. John the Divine, Amsterdam Av. and 113th St., Monday, Dec. 4, 8 o'clock P. M. Members Empire City Council, No. 557, Royal Arcanum, and Comrades of John A. Dix Post, No. 135, and Laymen's Club of the Cathedral are invited.

BARROW.—On Thursday, Nov. 30, at her residence, in Gainsville, Fla., Mary Katharine Barrow, daughter of the late Thomas J. Barrow of New York City. Funeral service and interment at Pittsfield, Mass.

CARSE.—On Dec. 3, after a short illness, Marian Bisland, widow of John Carse, in her 85th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 205 West 57th St., on Wednesday, Dec. 6, at 10 A. M.

CRANE.—On Dec. 3, 1916, Cornelia Tucker, daughter of Alden S. and Cornelia T. Crane, in her 21st year. Funeral service at Christ Church, Clinton St., corner of Harrison St., Brooklyn, Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment private.

CYGE.—Simon, beloved husband of Sarah, father of Hannah Simon and Fannye Gutner, Nathan, David, and Abe. Funeral Monday, 10 o'clock, from his late residence, 74 East 104th St.

CYGE.—Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 71, I. O. F. S. of I.: Brethren—You are requested to attend funeral of our late brother, Simon Cyge, from 74 East 104th St., Monday, 10:30 A. M.

HENRY SWAIN, President.
I. B. REINHARDT, Secretary.

DOLGE.—At his residence at Westport, Conn., Dec. 2, 1916, Carl B. Dolge, aged 69 years. Funeral service will be held from his late residence, Westport, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 5, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages in waiting on arrival of 12:03 train from Grand Central Station.

FITZHUGH.—On Saturday, Dec. 2, 1916, at Cazenovia, N. Y., Esther Hughs Fitzhugh, in her 83d year. Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, Cazenovia, on Tuesday, Dec. 5, at 2:30 P. M.

GAUNT.—At his residence, 24 West 50th St., Dec. 2, 1916, James Gaunt. Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, 20th St. and 6th Av., on Tuesday next at 2:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

GODONE.—At her residence, 204 West 86th St., on Dec. 1, 1916, Emma Stevenson, widow of Napoleon Godone. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

GOLD.—On Dec. 3, Levy Gold, beloved husband of Bena and dear father of Kaufman, William, Jennie Stam, Nathan, Samuel, and Clara Goldsmith, in his 97th year. Funeral from his late residence, 603 West 160th St., Tuesday, Dec. 5, at 1:30 P. M. It is earnestly requested that flowers be omitted.

Died.

HUGHES.—The Rev. William Mortimer Hughes, S. T. D., some time rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, N. J., at the French Hospital, New York City, on Sunday, Dec. 3, after a brief illness. The body will lie at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th St., until Wednesday morning, when a requiem will be said at 11 o'clock. Funeral services at the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, N. J., on arrival of the Lackawanna train leaving New York at 12:45 P. M.

KAVANAUGH.—On Dec. 2, at his residence, 779 Carroll St., Brooklyn, Patrick J., beloved husband of Sarah T. Kavanaugh. Solemn requiem mass at St. Francis Xavier's Church, 6th Av. and Carroll St., on Wednesday, Dec. 6, at 10 A. M. Washington and Baltimore papers please copy.

KELTON.—On Dec. 3, 1916, Elgie, wife of Harry J. Kelton. Funeral private, at her late residence on Tuesday morning at 9:30. Interment at Philadelphia, Penn.

KIMBALL.—Suddenly, at his residence, 727 Park Av., on Friday, Dec. 1, Alonzo Kimball, in the 88th year of his age. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, Monday, Dec. 4, at 9:30 A. M.

KIMBALL.—Whereas, it has pleased Divine Providence to call from his earthly labor unto heavenly rest, our esteemed friend and highly respected employer, Alonzo Kimball, whose sterling qualities had won for him not only the esteem and respect, but also the love and affection, of all who enjoyed the honor of his friendship or the privilege of his acquaintance; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the employes of A. Kimball Co., That we extend to his family our heartfelt sorrow and sympathy in this sad hour of their bereavement.

His death—an irreparable loss to his family—is also a distinct loss to us, to whom he always was a kind, considerate, ideal employer. The good he did will live long after him, and his memory will be cherished as long as any of us live.

KNAPP.—On Dec. 2, at his residence, 891 Kenmore Place, Brooklyn, Howard M. Services Monday, 2 P. M. Funeral private. New London, Montreal, and London, Ontario, papers please copy.

LAPSLEY.—At her residence, 104 East 65th St., on Nov. 30, 1916, Katharine Aldis Willard, widow of Howard Lapsley and daughter of the late John Willard of Troy, N. Y. Funeral service at Grace Church Chantry, Broadway and 10th St., on Monday, Dec. 4, at 10:30 A. M. Philadelphia papers please copy.

MARKS.—Esther Louise, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Marks, of Newbern, N. C., passed away peacefully at the Hotel Marseilles, Broadway and 103d St., New York City, at noon Saturday, Dec. 2d.

MARSH.—At his late residence, 210 Lincoln Av., Orange, N. J., on Dec. 2, Joseph J. Marsh, in the 83d year of his age.

MARTINE.—At Pine Bush, N. Y., on Sunday, Dec. 3, 1916, Rev. Abram I. Martine, aged 68 years. Notice of funeral in Tuesday's papers.

McCANDLESS.—On Sunday, Dec. 3, 1916, Mary Alice, beloved daughter of Henry W. and Mary Long McCandless. Funeral service will be held at her home, 600 2d St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday at 2:30 P. M.

MEAD.—At San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 27, 1916, Frederick G. Mead, son of the late Robert G. and Harriet N. Mead of Ossining, N. Y. Funeral service at the residence of Gabriel Mead, Ossining, N. Y., Thursday, Dec. 7, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment private.

MINOR.—On Sunday, Dec. 3, after a short illness, at his residence, 112 East 29th St., William J. Minor. Deceased was a member of the following organizations: Warren Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Warren Encampment, I. O. O. F.; Veterans, I. O. O. F.; U. S. Council, R. A.; Excelsior Lodge, No. 195, F. and A. M.; Amity Chapter, No. 160, R. A. M.; Palestine Commandery, No. 18, K. T.; Mecca Temple, Azim Grotto, No. 7, M. O. V. P. E. R.; Masonic Veterans, Masonic Club, Greene County Society, Nassau Driving Club, New York Driving Club, Roaddrivers' Association of State of New York, Undertakers' Society. Notice of funeral hereafter.

NIES.—On Dec. 3, Josephine, beloved wife of S. Arthur Nies, in her 51st year. Relatives and friends invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 640 West 171st St., Tuesday, Dec. 5, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

OPPENHEIMER.—Emil, suddenly, in his 44th year, beloved husband of Johanna and dear father of Florence and Milton, brother of Moses, Gustave, Helena Hess, and Anna. Funeral from his late residence, 622 West 113th St., on Tuesday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.

PARKE.—J. Raymond, 230 Riverside Drive, suddenly, Dec. 2, son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Parke and husband of Grace E. Parke. Services Monday, Dec. 4, at 8 P. M., at Frank E. Campbell's, Broadway, near 66th St. Kindly omit flowers.

POWERS.—On Sunday, Dec. 3, 1916, George Powers, in his 71st year. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 389 Washington Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 5, at 8 P. M.

REILLY. — On Dec. 3, at his residence, 467 West 153d St., Thomas Reilly, beloved husband of Emma Pauline Reilly. Notice of funeral later.

ROBINSON.—Willmarth A., Suddenly. Services Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1916, at his late residence, 116 West 80th St., at 8 o'clock. Interment at Richfield Springs, N. Y. Kindly omit flowers.

SCRANTON.—W. W., at Scranton, Penn., Sunday, Dec. 3, 1916, in his 73d year. Funeral services at his residence, in Scranton, Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 7, at 2:30 o'clock.

SIPP.—Benjamin Purdy Sipp, aged 61, at Peekskill, N. Y., Saturday. Funeral on Wednesday, 2 o'clock, at late residence, Peekskill.

SUTTON.—At Montclair, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 3, 1916, Martha J. Moore, wife of William H. Sutton. Funeral services will be held at her late home, 34 Forest St., Tuesday evening, Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—On Saturday, Dec. 2, 1916, Henry C. Taylor, in his 72d year. Funeral services on Tuesday, Dec. 5, at 1:30 P. M., at his late home, Middletown, N. J.

WETMORE.—On Dec. 3, Eliza W., widow of Charles F. Wetmore, in her 73d year. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Home, Amsterdam Av. and 104th St., on Tuesday, Dec. 6, at 2 P. M.

WILLEY.—Josephine. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th, Campbell Building, Monday, 2 o'clock.

BARRY.—Sarah, 109 East 87th St., Dec. 2, aged 65. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

BECKER.—Bertha, 887 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, Dec. 1.

BRASSEL.—William, 1,309 Pugsley Av., Bronx, Dec. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

COMISKEY.—Margaret, 646 Columbus Av., Dec. 2. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

CROWLEY.—John, 560 West 58th St., Dec. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DERN.—Louis, 613 Hudson St., Dec. 1. Funeral tomorrow, noon.

DOOLEY.—Annie F., 345 East 37th St., Dec. 1.

GATES.—Estella, 69 West 96th St., Dec. 1.

GLOAD.—Manon D., 74 West 165th St., Dec. 2. Funeral private.

HOGAN.—Stanley, 112 West 117th St., Dec. 1. Funeral private.

HOPKINS.—Elizabeth, 127 East 112th St., Dec. 1. Funeral today.

HORN.—Augusta J., 452 East 136th St., Dec. 1, aged 78. Funeral private.

KABLE.—Edwin, 2,600 Marion Av., Bronx, Dec. 1, aged 19. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

LEVI.—Carrie, Dec. 1. Funeral 239 Lenox Av.

McNULTY. — Thomas, St. Rose's Home, Dec. 1.

McQUADE.—Ellen, 60 East 129th St., Dec. 1.

MINETT.—Josephine, 352 East 32d St., Dec. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MULLIGAN.—Maurice T., 418 West 29th St., Dec. 2.

NEUWIRTH.—Peter, 436 East 155th St., Dec. 2, aged 67. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

O'NEILL.—Patrick J., 201 East 39th St., Dec. 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

PETERS.—Elizabeth, 526 East 156th St., Dec. 1, aged 54. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

ROBERTSON.—Albert, 216 East 5th St., Dec. 1.

SCHATZLEIN.—Lawrence, 275 West 145th St., Dec. 2. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

SCHWARTZ.—Marion, 21 West 128th St., Dec. 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SPENCER.—Margaret, 1,743 Amsterdam Av., Dec. 2. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

TAGGART.—Michael, 314 East 94th St., Dec. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

VANDERBILT.—Ruth, Westerleigh, S. I., Dec. 2. Funeral private.

Brooklyn.

BUSH.—Virgil J., 852 Glenmore Av., Dec. 2, aged 54. Funeral tomorrow.

CONWAY.—Annie, 725 McDonough St., Dec. 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

DOWDELL.—John, 469 Rogers Av., Dec. 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

GREENE.—Ida A., 1,125 East 36th St., Dec. 2, aged 67. Funeral service today.

JOST.—Gustav, 1,554 52d St., Dec. 2, aged 78. Funeral service today.

KILMARX.—Theresa P., 434 Greenwood Av., Dec. 2, aged 82.

KUNTZ.—Katie, 131 Kent St., Dec. 2, aged 76. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LIVINGSTON.—Mary, 202 Hull St., Dec. 1. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

LU CHASIE.—Joseph F., 4,218 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Dec. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

McCORMICK.—George S., 213 Franklin Av., Dec. 2. Funeral notice later.

McGROARTY.—James J., 663 61st St., Dec. 1. Funeral today, 2:15 P. M.

MILLER.—Emma, Dec. 2, aged 64. Funeral 916 Gates Av. today, 2 P. M.

PRITCHARD. — William, 1,013 Lorimer St., Dec. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

ROPER.—Catherine, 6,008 4th Av., Dec. 2. Funeral Dec. 6, 9:30 A. M.

STILLWAGON.—Lillie M., 309 Keap St., Dec. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WILLIAMS.—William J., 922 East 12th St., Dec. 2. Funeral tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

ZORN.—Albert F., 53 Chauncey St., Dec. 2.

This Afternoon at 2:30
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH NEW YORK CITY
At Unrestricted Public Sale
This, Monday, Afternoon (Dec. 4)
and four following days
at 2:30 o'Clock
The Important Collection of
Old English
and American China
Rare and Fine Old Staffordshire,
Dark Blue Historical Plates,
Rare Color-Glass, Bennington Ware,
Pewter and Copper
Formed by the Connoisseur
Mr. F. J. Williamson
FREE VIEW 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
The Sale Will Be Conducted by
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of the
American Art Association, Managers
2, 4 and 6 East 23d St., Madison Square So.

Died.

Hoboken and Newark.

MULHERN.—Patrick, 136 Park Av., Hoboken, Dec. 1. Funeral today.

PEYTON.—Bridget, 123 New St., Newark, Dec. 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

Long Island.

BAUMANN.—Mary A., Middle Village, Dec. 1.

CLODIO.—Victor, Seaport, Dec. 2, aged 63.

FLOCK.—Joseph, Woodhaven, Dec. 1.

HOSBACH.—Henry, Elmhurst, Dec. 2, aged 66. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

JONES.—Bridget M., Far Rockaway, Dec. 1, aged 75.

McNULTY.—Francis J., Great Neck, Dec. 2, aged 24. Funeral today.

MEAD.—George, Astoria, Dec. 1, aged 36.

In Memoriam

COHEN.—Sarah. In loving memory of our dear sister, who passed away Dec. 4, 1914. Fanny and Nathaniel Cohen.

COLEMAN.—In ever sad and loving memory of my darling, saintly mother, Mary Feron Coleman, who entered eternity Dec. 4, 1913. Her daughter, Mary Coleman.

AARON.—Isaac, unveiling monument, Bayside Cemetery, Dec. 10, 2:30 P. M.

BACON.—Arthur N., in memory; died Dec. 5, 1913.

BEEKMANN.—Regina, unveiling monument, Linden Hill Cemetery, Dec. 10, 3 P. M.

CONLON.—Ellen, in memory of; died Dec. 4, 1914.

DELANEY.—Cornelius M., in memory of; died Dec. 7, 1907.

ENGLISH.—Thomas, mass St. John the Baptist's Church, tomorrow, 8 A. M.

HIRSCH.—Julius, unveiling monument, New Union Fields Cemetery, Dec. 10, 2:30 P. M.

JENKINS.—Beatrice L., in memory of; died Dec. 5, 1915.

LEFEBURE.—Louisa, in memory of; died Dec. 7, 1914.

MURPHY.—Dudley, mass Guardian Angel's Church, today, 8 A. M.

SOBEL.—Rose, in memory of; died Dec. 4, 1910.

TWYFORD.—Catherine B., mass St. Jean Baptiste Church, today, 8:30 A. M.

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DARIO RESTA CAPTURES AUTO RACING LAURELS OF THE SEASON

RESTA GETS $7,000 AND TITLE TROPHY

Noted Auto Driver Leads Aitken and Rickenbacher by Wide Margin on Points.

The champion automobile driver of the year is Dario Resta. The contest for points in the A. A. A. championship standing closed with the running of the 150-mile race at the Ascot Speedway, Los Angeles, on Thanksgiving Day. Resta with his total of 4,100 points has a lead of 660 points over Aitken, his nearest rival, and he will be officially crowned by Chairman Kennerdell of the A. A. A. Contest Board at a dinner scheduled in Chicago on Feb. 1, under the auspices of the Chicago Automobile Club.

When it was announced last Spring that the American Automobile Association would officially designate the 1916 champion, the Bosch Magneto Company immediately offered to award a trophy and $2,000 in cash to the driver so selected, and $1,000 and $500 to the drivers ranking second and third in the final official standing. The B. F. Goodrich Company added $10,000 to the purse thus created, to be split $5,000, $3,000, and $2,000. These offers were accepted on behalf of the drivers by Chairman Kennerdell, and Resta will therefore come in for $7,000 and a trophy in addition to the titular honor.

John Aitken, who stands second with 3,440 points, and E. V. Rickenbacher, third with 2,910, get $4,000 and $2,500 respectively.

There were fifteen races which figured in the championship standings, and the number of points awarded in each was governed by the length and number and character of entries. Next year the number of events will be limited to one for each speedway, the schdule, as at present arranged, being Indianapolis, May 30; Omaha, July 4; Des Moines, July 14; Tacoma, July 28; Cincinnati, Sept. 3; Providence, Sept. 15; New York, Sept. 29, and Chicago, Oct. 13.

The final scores of all drivers, with their ranking in the 1916 championship standing follow:

Dario Resta	4,100
John Aitken	3,440
E. V. Rickenbacher	2,910
Ralph De Palma	1,790
Earl Cooper	1,405
Wilbur D'Alene	1,120
Thomas Milton	690
Pete Henderson	667
Frank Galvin	645
Ralph Mulford	620
Howard Wilcox	618
Josef Christiaens	540

Dave Lewis, 500; Ira M. G. Vail, 450; Jules Devigne, 350; Hughie Hughes, 275; Clyde Roads, 270; A. H. Patterson, 270; Eddie Pullen, 260; William Weightman, 3d, 240; George Buzane, 210; Eddie O'Donnell, 185; Charles J. Devlin, 140; Arthur H. Klein, 125; Jack Le Cain, 120; Glover Ruckstell, 100; Barney Oldfield, 80; Earl De Vore, 80; Omar Toft, 75; Ora Haibe, 60; George Adams, 55; Mel Stringer, 55; Jack Gable, 45; Billy Chandler, 40; Bert Watson, 35; M. Sorenson, 35; Art Johnson, 30; Jas. A. Benedict, 30; F. McCarthy, 25; Andy Burt, 25; W. J. Muller, 20.

NEW YORK TEAM BEATEN.

Loses Lead in Soccer League to Newark Eleven—Other Games.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 3.—Playing below their form against the Scottish-Americans of this city, the players of the New York Football Club were defeated today by 4 goals to 2 at Clark's Athletic Field in the presence of a big crowd and had to yield first place to their rivals in the National Football League. Garside of New York was the first to score, but Knowles and Shanholt, former Columbia soccer Captain, gave the Scots a lead of 2 to 1 at half time. New York is now tied for second place with the Jersey A. C. The line-up:

Scottish-Am., (4.)	Position.	New York, (2.)
Ward	G.	Portee
Post	R. B.	McWilliams
Flynn	L. B.	Robertson
Costello	R. H.	Vandeweghe
Rogers	C. H.	Van den Eynden
Ingram	L. H.	Nichols
Knowles	O. R.	Garside
Stark	I. R.	Carver
Shanholt	C.	Heminsley
Holt	I. L.	Puxty
Brierley	O. L.	Cooper

Goals—Knowles, Shanholt, Holt (2,) Scottish-Americans; Garside, Vandeweghe, New York. Referee—M. King. Linesmen—J. Burroughs and S. Fleming. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes.

An important game in the National League was won by the soccer eleven of the Jersey A. C. against the Babcock & Wilcox team by 4 goals to 1 at Washburn Park in Jersey City yesterday. The Jersey A. C. established a lead of 3 to 1 in the first half, during which Ford, (from a penalty,) Hogan, and Neilson scored for the winners and Sweeney for Babcock & Wilcox. Koelsh shot the fourth goal for the Jersey A. C. in the second half.

Visiting soccer teams that came to New York for matches in the second round of the American Football Association's annual cup-tie competition fared badly. The Brooklyn Celtics, New York State League champions, defeated the eleven sent over from Philadelphia by the Falls Cricket and Football Club, by 6 goals to 0 at Harlem Oval. At Lenox Oval the General Electric Football Club of Schenectady succumbed to the Continentals of this city by the score of 2 to 1.

Defeated by the Dublins of Paterson by 1 goal to 0 at Hawthorne Field, in Brooklyn, the Clan MacDonalds will protest the game to the American Football Association, which conducts the cup tie, on the ground that the Jerseymen had an ineligible player in their line-up.

In the New York State League series the Overseas Wanderers continued their winning streak by defeating the Subways, who lost their first game, by the score of 3 goals to 1 at Van Cortlandt Park.

The I. R. T. Strollers were treated to another surprise in the State League at Hedley Field, where they lost to Clan MacDuff to the tune of 2 goals to 1.

Although they led at half time by 2 goals to 1, the Yonkers-St. George soccer team was defeated by the Longfellows by 5 goals to 2 in the State League game at Taft's Oval.

The Metropolitan League game between White Rose and the Yonkers Rovers at Glen Park, in Yonkers, resulted in favor of White Rose by 3 goals to 2.

At Chelsea Park the Manchester Unity eleven defeated the Bohemians by 2 to 1.

Bay Ridge took the State League game from the St. George eleven on the grounds of the former in South Brooklyn by the score of 2 goals to 1.

TO DRAFT HOCKEY DATES.

Committee Will Meet Tomorrow—Inspection of Brooklyn Rink.

Reports that the Brooklyn Ice Palace would not be completed in time to allow the Crescent Athletic Club to use the building as its home ice have caused the management of the new rink, at Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, to invite the Executive Committee of the Amateur Hockey League to inspect the building officially tonight.

Besides President Hallock, the building will be inspected by R. L. von Bernuth, St. Nicholas Hockey Club; Tom Howard, Hockey Club of New York; E. J. O'Donnell, New York Athletic Club, and James O'Brien, Irish-American Athletic Club. The rink will open, it is said, on Saturday, Dec. 23.

The Schedule Committee of the Amateur Hockey League is to meet tomorrow evening and begin its work of drawing up playing dates for the metropolitan championship season.

FULTZ MAKES ACCUSATIONS.

Says Players Are Forbidden to Join Fraternity—Denial by Mack.

David Fultz, President of the Baseball Players' Fraternity, includes in his annual report to the Directors of the fraternity, made public yesterday, a charge that, according to reports made to him, certain clubs have forbidden their players to join the fraternity. The clubs mentioned by Fultz are the Philadelphia Americans, Indianapolis, and Denver. He adds that if this be true the three clubs have violated the agreement, which says there shall be no discrimination against fraternity members. As soon as Connie Mack heard of Fultz's accusation he denied that he had asked any of the Athletics' players not to join the fraternity, or even made such an intimation to them.

Fultz states that the fraternity, which has completed its fourth year, continues to grow in strength and is demonstrating its ability to accomplish benefits for its members. Although two of the major league clubs, Philadelphia and Cleveland Americans, are not in the fraternity and the Chicago American Club players have shown a lack of interest, the organization has a large representation and is stronger than ever in all the other major league clubs, Fultz asserts. In the minor leagues the fraternity has made more rapid strides. The return of a number of Federal League players increased the active membership to 1,215 members.

Many claims of players were taken up by the fraternity during last year. The sum of $7,521.98 was recovered from club owners, and in addition the validity of certain contracts was established, saving $2,775 to the players involved.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—Connie Mack tonight denied that he prohibited his players from joining the Baseball Players' Fraternity, as claimed by President Fultz.

"It is untrue," said Mack, "and Fultz should never have put such a charge in his report without first asking me whether it was correct or not. I paid Fultz a good salary for playing ball for me for a number of years. I was more than an employer. I was his personal friend. Several times I paid him extra money to sign players. Therefore, I want the sporting public to form its own opinion of a man who would make such an inaccurate statement about an old employer and friend.

"I don't know whether all or any of my players are members of the fraternity, because it is a matter that is the player's own business. But I want to say emphatically that never once, either by hint or open declaration, have I ever asked one of my players not to join the organization."

TRIS SPEAKER IN THE VAN.

Indians' Star Leads Ty Cobb in American League Batting.

The palm among American League batsmen this season is clutched tightly in the hand of Tris Speaker of the Indians, and Tyrus Cobb, with whom the honor has often rested, is relegated to second place. The official averages show that there was a difference of 15 points in favor of Speaker at the close of the season.

A comparison of the 1916 records of these two men is interesting, as they have long been rivals in wielding the willow. Speaker's average for 151 games is .386, while that for Cobb, 145, is .371. In the number of runs Cobb leads, having scored 113 as against 102 by Speaker. Each, however, has the same total in earned runs, 83. The marked superiority of Cobb on the paths is shown in the column denoting stolen bases. Here the "Georgia Peach" is credited with 68, while Speaker is down in the ruck with 35. Speaker was at bat 546 times and made 211 hits. Cobb faced opposing pitchers 542 times and made 201 hits.

Following Cobb is Spencer of Detroit, but his total of games is only 19, as compared with 155 by Joe Jackson of Chicago, who is fourth. Spencer's average is .370, just a point behind Cobb, but Jackson's drops to .341, and Rumler of St. Louis, who is in fifth place, falls to .324. The next five are more closely grouped. Strunk of Philadelphia is credited with .316, Eddie Collins of Chicago and Gardner of Boston are tied at .308, though the former has the call, as he participated in more games; Veach of Detroit has an average of .306, and Sisler of t. Louis, .305.

Felsch of Chicago is the last of the men over .300, his place being eleventh on the list. Following in order come Rice of Washington, Nunamaker of New York, McInnis of Philadelphia, Shortten of Boston, Hendryx of New York, Baumann of New York, Burns of Detroit, Roth of Cleveland, and Crawford of Detroit. This completes the first twenty in the league.

Detroit led the league in team batting, with Chicago, Cleveland, Boston, New York, St. Louis, Washington, and Philadelphia following in that order.

THINK PENN GREAT TEAM.

Cornell Regards Quaker Eleven as Best Encountered This Year.

ITHACA, Dec. 3.—It is said in Cornell's football circles that the Pennsylvania eleven, which defeated the Red team on Thanksgiving Day, was the best machine encountered by the local aggregation in the entire season. As the result of that final game, which hit Cornell harder than any other occurrence of the Autumn, supporters of the team, who had hoped that the champions of the East in 1915 would succeed themselves in that high post in 1916, are inclined to consider the entire season a failure. The outlook for next year is considered bright, however.

The general attitude among the undergraduates concerning the Penn defeat is expressed by The Cornell Daily Sun, which says in part:

"Nineteen hundred sixteen has taken its place with eighteen other years in which Cornell has suffered defeat at the hands of Penn. But the year 1916 will stand out from among other years of Cornell defeat, gaining prominence, we hope, from its very isolation as a defeat, as well as from the excellence of the teams which fought on Franklin Field.

"The defeat should serve to bring to us a fuller realization of the very success of the new football régime at Cornell. Until 1913 Cornell had defeated Penn only once in nineteen years. Under the coaching of Dr. Sharpe, and with the revived support of the entire undergraduate body, a football machine was built up which for three successive years defeated Penn. That machine has proved its ability; that system has proved its worth. The success of this new football era was not broken down yesterday. The convictions of Cornellians have not been shaken. Cornell will profit by her defeat."

Cubs May Give Up Tampa Grounds.

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 3.—President Weeghman of the Chicago Nationals has requested the Tampa Baseball Training Association to release him from the contract by which the club trains in Tampa. Officers of the association said the request would be denied. The Chicago club pays expenses and gets the gate receipts, and Weeghman declares this has proved too costly. The contract has two years to run.

English Billiard Title Play.

J. Howard Shoemaker, the national amateur pocket billiard champion, will be a contestant in the tournament to decide the amateur English billiard championship, which begins at Doyle's Academy on Wednesday night. The present holder of the title, Samuel Spicer, will not compete. Among the entrants, in addition to Shoemaker, are M. Chapman, H. Davies, S. Soloman, C. Claxton, H. Hall, J. Greaves, and L. Barron.

Taberski Retains His Cue Title.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Frank Taberski of this city retained the pocket billiards championship when he defeated Edward I. Ralph of Hightstown, N. J., in the third night's play, which ended here early today. The final score was 540 to 348.

QUESTION TIMING IN YALE VICTORY

First Period of Game with Harvard Said to Have Been Short—Official Denies It.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—It now appears, it is said, from a careful analysis of the Harvard-Yale game, that the first period was five minutes short, owing, perhaps, to an erratic watch, and that Harvard was thereby deprived for that amount of time of favoring wind which might have helped to bring about the kicking of another goal.

While the number of scrimmages or downs varies somewhat, unless there is some extraordinary cause, they are usually approximately the same in each of the four periods of a game. A glance at the diagram of the game of Nov. 19 shows that the first period had 29 downs, including the kickoff. The second period had 46 downs, the third period 43, and the last period 51.

Dr. Carl S. Williams, the former University of Pennsylvania football player, was field judge and timekeeper. He has had experience as an official, and is doubtless as well qualified as any man in the country to keep time. The only suggestion is that his watch might have been wrong.

The increase from 29 in the first period to 46, 43, and 51 in the last three periods can be accounted for, experts say, only by a great difference in the actual playing time.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—When informed of the charge made in Boston that the Yale-Harvard game was short-timed in the first period, Dr. Carl S. Williams, the Philadelphian who officiated as field judge and timekeeper in the big game, said tonight at the Germantown Cricket Club:

"It's all absolutely new to me. The first intimation that I had of the story was when a Mr. Sullivan, sporting editor of The Boston Globe, wired me today asking for an explanation. My answer to Mr. Sullivan was that I knew nothing about it."

Mr. Williams said furthermore:

"I timed that game as all the others that I have officiated in in recent years. No one questioned the time then or until today, and I can't understand why the point should be raised now. I notified the two Captains and referee and umpire five minutes before the close of the first and every other period. The period in question seemed about the usual length to me."

He also said that his watch was in good running order.

DENY OHIO STATE GAMES.

Two of Big Nine Decline Contests with Football Champions.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Ohio State University, winner of the 1916 football championship of the Big Nine Conference, failed to obtain games with either Minnesota or Chicago when the football schedule for the 1917 season was tentatively adopted at the annual meeting of the football coaches and athletic directors of the Western conference, which closed here early this morning.

Neither was Northwestern, runner-up to Ohio State, awarded games with Wisconsin or Minnesota. Practically the only other upset in the 1917 program was the dropping of Indiana by Chicago. Coach A. A. Stagg of Chicago declined to grant Ohio State a game, and Coach Harry L. Williams of Minnesota said it was impossible for Minnesota to play at Columbus. Coach Jack Wilce of Ohio State was deeply disappointed in failing to land games with either Minnesota or Chicago.

The coaches recommended that the starting of the football practice season be advanced to Sept. 15, from Sept. 20, as has been the rule for years.

Baseball will be thoroughly cleansed of rowdyism in the Big Nine next season. Players will not be permitted to harangue their opponents, and severe penalties will be provided for such offenses. George Huff of the University of Illinois introduced a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, to have a code of ethics for baseball drafted by a committee, of which all baseball coaches were made members. L. W. St. John of Ohio State University was appointed Chairman.

The annual conference of outdoor field and track championships will be decided at the University of Chicago on June 2. The indoor track and field championships were awarded to Northwestern University. The meet will be decided on March 24. Conference swimming championship also went to Northwestern. The date, however, was not set.

BROWN TEAM LIGHTLY HIT.

Only Two Players of 'Varsity Eleven to be Graduated.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 3.—Brown will lose only five men from its football squad this Spring by graduation—Sprague, Wade, Ward, Jimmy Murphy and Ormsby. Of these Sprague was the regular centre and Wade a regular guard. Ward would unquestionably have been a regular tackle had not injuries kept him on the hospital list a greater part of the time. Jimmy Murphy was substitute quarter back and Ormsby substitute end.

With fifty-five of the squad of first and second string men returning, with three men of tried 'Varsity calibre in Shaw, Kowalsky and Gordon becoming eligible, and with the usual amount of good material from the freshman class the prospects for 1917 appear the brightest in the history of the college.

Despite the setback of Thanksgiving Day the season just closed was the most successful Brown has ever experienced. Both the Providence and Boston alumni have arranged dinners for the players, and at the first of these, to be given Tuesday evening in this city, gold and silver footballs will be presented to the players, the gold ones to the men who won their letters and the silver to the substitutes and second team men.

Brown's schedule for next season is sure to come in for a revision. This year's anti-climax with Colgate is not likely to be repeated, and the season will wind up with a big contest for which the eleven will be properly pointed. Coach Robinson will return to college Monday, and announcement as to the schedule will be made soon.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Olympic A. C.—Vic Dahl vs. Bill Ketchel; Barney Adair vs. Joe Lynch. Both ten-round bouts.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn—K. O. Lew Williams vs. Jimmy Anderson. Ten rounds.

Clermont A. C., Brooklyn—Leo Johnson vs. Mel Coogan. Ten rounds.

Military A. C., Brooklyn—Johnny (Red) Allen vs. Soldier Bartfield. Ten rounds.

Comment on Current Events in Sports

Gridiron Season's Aftermath.

In a whirl of blinding dust the football season of 1916 passes into the far reaches of gridiron history, and the thousands in whose lives it has played a part peer after it, sprawling and confused, with much the sensation of one whose Pullman car has suddenly left the track and taken to the woods. It is gone, but it will not soon be forgotten, for its trail is deeply blazoned on unaccustomed byways, and it scattered its sweets and its bitters with no regard whatever for the sanctity of precedent. Sweets fell into hands gaunt from long, hungry waiting, and bitters drenched palates used to nothing except confections.

The prophets, perhaps, fared worst of all from the vagaries of this Autumn's football. A winsome band, bright of eye and confident, they were in September. Now they are haggard and gray of face, and an approaching footfall sends them up an alley. They were gluttons for punishment, but too much was amply sufficient.

As for the experts, those who must diagnose and explain, reason and conclude, and from the still bubbling cauldron extract the spun gold of team and individual rankings, their plight is peculiarly sad. Out of midnight oil, mental perspiration, and abstruse mathematics they must compound logical conclusions from utterly illogical occurrences. They must rate the teams only to be berated themselves. To a most perplexing riddle they must evolve an answer which cannot be riddled.

There will be, doubtless, general approval of the practical unanimity with which writers and students of football place Glenn Warner's remarkable eleven on the apex of the Eastern pyramid. Even upon this point, however, those who find bliss in lining up always with an opposition party will not be devoid of material for argument. They will call attention to the poverty of Pittsburgh's schedule in so-called "big games," to the team's narrow escape in the Navy game, and to the scoring achievement of Carnegie Tech against Warner's machine. However, an eleven which has rolled up 81 points against Syracuse, Pennsylvania, and Penn State, while keeping the ground behind its goal line terra incognita for three such potent adversaries, can reasonably well afford to smile, remain silent, and point with pride.

As a result of the surprise package opened in Providence on Thanksgiving Day, Pittsburgh may regret the failure to arrange a game with Colgate. As things are, however, it would be eminently fitting for the Western Pennsylvania institution to rechristen its chief building "Colgate Hall" and to call its athletic arena "Bankart Field," thus recognizing the debt of gratitude imposed by the men from Hamilton when they clipped the almost flowering bud of Brown's championship vision from its stem to use for a boutonnière. Colgate's defeat or a tie game would have resulted in the bestowal upon the Providence eleven, by consensus of opinion, of the Eastern title. Even the beating of Robinson's men by a close score in a hotly contested game would hardly have dislodged them entirely from their comfortable seat on the band wagon. It took a sound walloping by Colgate, a display of overwhelming superiority, to send Brown's temple crashing and crumbling and erect a Pittsburgh shrine upon its site.

There will be a considerable amount of sympathy in some quarters for the contention of West Point that no eleven of the East deserves to be rated in advance of the cadets' gridiron machine. The service teams always and naturally have a popular appeal, and the Army's record, clear of defeats, calls for ungrudging admiration. It is hardly to be granted, nevertheless, that a team scored upon successively by Washington and Lee, Villanova, Notre Dame, Maine, Springfield, and Annapolis can be considered worthy of first place in the ranking for the season.

As for the "big teams" of recent years—Yale, Harvard, Princeton—they barely emerge from the also rans. Good elevens, even powerful elevens, they had, to be sure, but their sole claim to preeminence for 1916 rests upon the traditions which make multitudes eager to see them do battle with each other. It is believed by many close observers that the former and fallen member of their coterie, Pennsylvania, could have beaten any one of the trio at the season's close, for Folwell's incisive work resulted in the uprearing of a formidable machine.

⁂

New York's Great Golf Season.

The Lakewood Fall tournament has come and gone, and the golf season in the metropolitan district has drawn to a close. The Lakewood event was a fitting end to what has been the best competitive season that golf has ever known in and around New York. Not one of the three national championships was decided here, but in the invitation tournaments that make up by far the major part of the annual competitive play, the 1916 fields were uniformly large and encouragingly well provided with fine players.

The Spring tournament at Lakewood and the Fall tournament at the same course among the pines are the start and finish of what is known as the Northern golf year. In the seven months that lie between these dates the New York golfers and their visiting friends were entertained at Ardsley, Garden City, Apawamis, Greenwich, Sleepy Hollow, Arcola, Englewood, Wykagyl, Baltusrol, and the other representative high-class links that dot the region known as the metropolitan district. The metropolitan open championship at Garden City and the metropolitan amateur championship at Nassau will stand as a mark to aim at for the coming season. Each succeeding year brings better golf, better golfers, and better golfing facilities. It is doubtful whether this country ever before witnessed such a succession of high-class golf matches as were seen in the single week of the Professional Golfers' Association championship at match play over the Siwanoy links. In spite of the defeat of the metropolitan team in the Lesley Cup contests, it is also doubtful whether this section will ever have better material for a team than was available this year.

Jerry Travers did not play on the Lesley Cup team, and neither did Phil Carter, but they are nevertheless metropolitan golf stars of the first magnitude. Walter J. Travis has withdrawn from tournaments, yet he is still a low handicap golfer, and as such may be claimed by this district. Even without the services of these three more or less magic wielders of the mashie and midiron, the metropolitan team was strong enough to vanquish its opponents for the custody of the Lesley Cup. The trophy was lost through careless work, and the players themselves know it only too well.

It is true that Philadelphia and Atlanta won the major honors in women's national golf this year, but golf as a pastime for the fair sex has made wonderful strides in New York in the season which has just closed. This is shown not so much in the fact that two of the four semi-finalists in the women's national championship were from New York as in the great series of inter-club and intersectional team matches that the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association carried through a long season to such a successful conclusion. This series has done more for theg eneral improvement of women's golf in this district than any other movement in recent years.

As for the metropolitan professionals, they hold their own with the best in the country. Some of the brighter luminaries of former days, who upheld the dignity of New York and vicinity for many years, have begun to shine with a lessening ray, but where other districts point with pride to one outstanding star, metropolitan golf courses can boast of a dozen scarcely a stroke behind. In any case, the drift of the best professionals is always toward New York, and the outlook for greater glory in this respect is more than bright. In amateur and professional golf the metropolitan district has made steady progress through the 1916 season, but it looks forward to even better things in the year that is to come.

⁂

Taps for Eastern Racing.

The most successful racing season under the jurisdiction of the Jockey Club since 1910 ended with the last race on Thanksgiving Day at Bowie, with the prospects for the renewal of the sport in 1917 brighter than they ever have been since the turf was staggered by the hostile legislation that had its inception in New York State and swept with crushing force through most of the other racing centres. Maryland was the one State over which The Jockey Club held control that remained steadfast and true, while the leading tracks in New York were forced to close gates until public sentiment again established contests among thoroughbreds. It is only fitting, therefore, that the Maryland tracks should have a fair share of dates and should reap liberally of whatever harvest accrues from the revival of the sport, which was kept alive for years largely through the meetings held in the vicinity of Baltimore and Washington.

Reports from Havre de Grace, Laurel, Pimlico, and Bowie indicate that the season just closed has been a banner one for those tracks. The class of horses running has been superior to that of any other year, the gate receipts have been larger, and the profits from the pari-mutuel machines have reached stupendous figures. Assuming that speculation of some kind is necessary for the continuance of racing on a large scale, the proved popularity of betting machines is worthy of the consideration of legislators, who insist that if speculation must be indulged in, it should not be conducted in an underhand manner that provides no actual evidence of wagers being made. In spite of the great amount of money that passed through the pari-mutuel machines during the Fall meetings in Maryland, there was not a breath of scandal occasioned by the speculation, and the State itself, as well as several worthy charities, benefited largely by the percentage from the money that the losers lost in any case, and the winners did not miss.

Turning from racing institutions to individuals, it is gratifying to note the success attained by the stable of Richard T. Wilson in the campaign just ended, and for the same reason that it is pleasing to note the profits gathered in Maryland. Mr. Wilson was a turfman who stood out in troubled days by the support he provided when racing was threatened with extinction. Instead of sending his thoroughbreds abroad and reducing his running expenses when purses were lessened, Mr. Wilson showed his confidence in the future of the turf by branching out and collecting a string of thoroughbreds, which he raced with greater enthusiasm than ever before in his career, wherever the law permitted. The season just closed finds him for the first time at the head of the list of winning owners, and what is more to the point—judged from a true sportsman's standard—that success has been obtained mainly by the efforts of a horse of his own breeding, the great two-year-old, Campfire, which stood head and shoulders over the other cracks of his age.

Another feature of last season, and one which augurs well for the future of the sport, was the number of new owners who entered the list and spent small fortunes in purchasing horses abroad calculated to enrich the blood of the horses of the United States. The most enthusiastic of the newcomers was A. K. MacComber, a wealthy Californian, who at the beginning of the season appeared to have lavished large sums with little prospect of gaining the honors he sought. Undismayed by initial failures, Mr. MacComber stuck to the task of acquiring a racing stable of merit, with the result that his colors were frequently carried to victory, and he now has in his stable five horses that rank with the best in training in Dodge, Ed Crump, Boots, Star Hawk, and Dick Williams—a formidable array with which to begin the 1917 campaign. Among the other owners, always staunch supporters of the turf, who stood well up in the winning list were August Belmont, James Butler, and John Sanford.

⁂

Amateurism and Tennis.

In attempting to solve the perplexing riddle of amateurism the United States National Lawn Tennis Association is treading a dangerous labyrinth where the false and the true converge so closely that only penetrating judgment and a discerning eye can guide it past disaster. The devious route has often been attempted in the course of the last few years, but few controlling bodies in the field of sport have been entirely satisfied that they emerged by the right exit. Now the tennis association is attempting to thread the maze, depending in part on the experience of those who have gone before, and trusting to the pilotage of its Executive Committee.

The line of demarkation between amateurism and professionalism a few years back was considered to be rather sharply drawn, with those who competed for the love of the game on the one side, and those who competed for money ranged on the opposite. But with wider participation the problem has become more confusing. The question of indirect gain has gradually risen until it now reaches towering heights and opinions of able men are found to be at wide variance regarding the wording and application of a rule which shall answer every purpose and yet preserve the future of the sport, clear and unblemished.

The ramifications which the question of amateurism is taking are indicated by this condition in tennis—the endeavor to bar a man from competition among amateurs, and yet sidestep the responsibility of calling him a professional. This is perilous ground; it tends to complicate the already intricate issues by creating a third body of men who are neither amateurs nor professionals, a nameless group.

This is a novel distinction; by many it is called unfair. The endeavor to enact it may wreck the association itself on the rocks of internal dissension. Most men believe in a clean-cut stroke. There can be little doubt that the Executive Committee's proposed law is an evasion of the issue. The Executive Committee will meet in this city on Friday. Already it has made its recommendations and pointed its course, but it is not yet too late to modify or amend so that an open break will not be a strong possibility when the proposals are submitted to the annual meeting of the association in February. If the committee adheres to its first pronouncement, it looks as if there were breakers ahead for tennis.

CREED DEFEATS BIG HARLEM A. L. FIELD

Salem Crescent Runner Pressed by G. Wright, Harbrook A. C.—Other Road Races.

Triumphing over the record field for the season, George Creed of the Salem Crescent A. C. yesterday won the gold medal in the weekly handicap Harlem Athletic League chase over the roads of Harlem. Creed started with a 4:30 handicap, and went the route of about five miles in 29:00. He was closely pursued by G. Wright of the Harbrook A. C., who had the limit mark of 5:00. Third prize went to J. Flynn of the Macomb's A. C., who broke from the same post as Creed.

The Harbrook A. C. had little trouble capturing the team honors with a total of 68 points. The Macomb's A. C. and St. Christopher Club were next in order with 82 and 88 points respectively.

There were sixty men in the field at the start of the contest, and all but five went the full distance. Creed was up with the leaders at every stage after the first mile, in which Wright made the pace. The order of finish of the leaders follows:

Pos.	Name and Club.	Hdcp. m.s.	Time. m.s.
1—G.	Creed, Salem Crescent A. C.	4:30	29:00
2—G.	Wright, Harbrook A. C.	5:00	29:42
3—J.	Flynn, Macomb's A. C.	4:30	29:29
4—C.	Johnson, Alpha P. C. C.	3:30	28:42
5—J.	Daley, Macomb's A. C.	3:45	29:09
6—D.	Ponteau, St. Christopher Club	4:00	29:25
7—J.	Hurley, Harbrook A. C.	5:00	30:26
8—V.	Bridgford, St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	3:30	28:57
9—A.	Innis, St. Christopher Club	1:15	29:44
10—A.	Lyons, Alpha P. C. C.	4:30	30:00
11—W.	Fitzgerald, Glencoe A. C.	5:00	30:32
12—E.	Camp, Glencoe A. C.	2:45	28:18
13—J.	Trottman, St. Christopher Club	3:00	28:34
14—A.	Fay, Macomb's A. C.	5:00	30:35
15—F.	Burks, St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	3:00	28:39

TEAM SCORES.

Harbrook A. C.	1	6	15	19	27—68
Macomb's A. C.	2	4	13	31	32—82
St. Christopher Club	5	8	12	30	33—88
Alpha P. C. C.	3	9	22	25	35—94
Glencoe A. C.	10	11	16	28	29—94
St. Joseph's Y. M. A.	7	14	23	24	34—102
Morningside A. C.	17	18	20	21	26—102

Swedish American A. C. athletes made a sweep of the honors in the Long Island A. L. road race of five miles, held over their own course in Brooklyn yesterday. Ralph Vickstrom, who had 2:15 allowance, came home the winner in 27:24, and was followed by two of his teammates, W. Larson and C. Benson. The Northmen made practically a sweep of the team competition, winning with 16 points, against 39 for the Maplewood A. A., the only other club to finish a full team.

Vickstrom was hard pressed by Larson in the final stretch, but held a lead of ten yards as he breasted the worsted. The leaders finished as follows:

R. Vickstrom, Swedish-American A. C., (2:15,) 27:24; W. Larson, Swedish-American A. C., (2:00,) 27:15; C. Benson, Swedish-American A. C., (2:15,) 27:43; L. Finkleman, Kings County A. A., (3:45,) 29:19; A. Gustavson, Swedish-American A. C., (4:30,) 30:47; D. Virgilio, Maplewood A. A., (4:30,) 30:51; J. Sheehan, Presentation Club, (4:30,) 31:23; H. Schuster, Swedish-American A. C., (scratch,) 26:57; E. Norem, Long Island A. C., (1:30,) 28:29; J. Easton, Swedish-American A. C., (3:00,) 30:18.

Louis Schmidt of the Bronx Church House scored a hollow victory yesterday in the Bronx A. L. contest over a four-mile course, turning the distance in 22:20. His chief rivals were M. Russo of the Ozanam A. A. and Frank Foran, the former St. Anselm's A. C. veteran, who now sports the Ozanam colors. The leaders were timed as follows:

Louis Schmidt, Bronx Church House, 22:20; M. Russo, Ozanam A. A., 23:04; Frank Foran, Ozanam A. A., 23:25; T. O'Connor, St. Anselm's A. C., 23:27; K. F. Hearns, Pastime A. C., 23:44; A. Lastfogel, Ozanam A. A., 24:13; L. Silverstein, Mohawk A. C., 24:18; S. Baker, Pennant A. C., 24:35; T. Gregory, Ozanam A. A., 24:44; A. De Luca, Ozanam A. A., 24:48.

In the run of the Yorkville A. L., Hungarian-American A. C. athletes had a field day yesterday in the chase which led over about five miles of east side roads. They finished the first four men across the line, and won the team prize with the almost perfect score of 16 points.

Lester P. Dutka made the going all the way, and won in 26:39. The finish of the leaders follows:

L. P. Dutka, Hungarian-American A. C., 26:38; E. Sille, Hungarian-American A. C., 26:45; J. Teleky, Hungarian-American A. C., 26:52; J. Perzestzy, Hungarin-American A. C., 26:58; J. Bascomb, St. Thomas's C. C., 27:36; J. Schwartz, Hungarian-American A. C., 28:02; E. Dolan, Union Settlement A. C., 28:19; A. Bascomb, St. Thomas's C. C., 28:30; S. Meyerson, Union Settlement A. C., 28:47; M. Coliss, Hungarian-American A. C., 28:54.

TEAM SCORES.

Hungarian-American A. C.	1	2	3	4	6—16
St. Thomas's C. C.	5	8	10	12	13—48
Union Settlement A. C.	7	9	11	14	15—56

The speed of Victor Voteretsas, the Morningside A. C. star, was shown to good advantage in the invitation run of the Hudson Guild A. A. yesterday, in which he carried off the principal honors in the good time of 24:20 for the four and a half mile journey. Charley De Stefano, now representing the Millrose A. A., and Jim McCurnin of the Jersey Harriers, followed Voteretsas over the trail.

Harriers of the Paulist A. C. were the shining lights in the cross-country run of the Catholic Young Men's National Union, held yesterday over their home course. Harry Wigger, who received forty-five seconds start, and was virtual scratch man, showed the way for a big field, in 27:00, and led his team to success in the club competition.

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STRAIGHT STRINGS GALORE AT TRAPS

Champion Gunner, R. L. Spotts, Stars in a Day's Excellent Shooting at Travers Island.

Gunners of the New York Athletic Club returned the highest scores of the season at their Travers Island traps yesterday afternoon. The light was ideal, and as there was only a little wind, every one of the regular shoots was taken by a straight score of 25 targets. The national champion, R. L. Spotts, did the most sensational shooting of the day, winning the Scratch Trophy with 99 out of a possible 100 targets. He had a run of 73 breaks before he missed.

No less than four gunners had straight strings of 25 targets in the shoot for the Travers Island Cup. They were W. B. Ogden, R. L. Spotts, D. S. McMahon and G. J. Corbett. The winner finally was the national champion. Spotts also scored legs on the Haslin and the Accumulation prizes.

F. J. Ham, Jr., and M. McVoy scored legs on the Tournament Cup. Each had a straight score of 25. The latter also won a special at 50 targets. During the afternoon, ten straight strings of 25 targets were returned, a remarkable performance, as there were only twenty gunners on the firing line.

The scores:

Name.	Hp. in 25.	T.I. Cup.	Has. Cup.	Tr. Cup.	Ac. Cup.	Scr. & Hp. Cups.
A. W. Currie	6	24	25	24	25	77—25—100
W. J. Smith	4	25	25	25	25	87—16—100
W. R. Delehanty	5	25	25	25	25	85—20—100
J. H. Hessian	5	25	25	22	25	79—15—94
Z. Rogers	4	25	25	23	25	87—16—100
W. B. Ogden	0	25	22	20	25	90—10—100
R. L. Spotts	0	25	25	25	25	99—3—100
D. S. McMahon	1	25	25	25	24	96—5—100
F. J. Ham, Jr.	3	25	25	25	24	92—12—100
M. McVoy, Jr.	2	25	24	25	25	93—10—100
J. H. Vanderveer	1	25	23	24	25	93—8—100
J. Nida	6	25	25	23	25	78—25—100
G. J. Corbett	0	25	24	24	23	96—5—100
E. H. Morse	0	22	24	22	22	90—0—90
A. Milne	0	7	15	18	18	58—0—58
A. C. Seabass	4	25	25	23	25	87—16—100
N. Webb	4	25	25	25	24	87—16—100
F. Hall	2	25	25	25	24	94—8—100
R. M. Owen	3	23	24	24	25	86—12—98
J. M. McLaughlin	1	25	19	23	21	86—5—91

Foster Crampton won the Monthly Cup competition at the traps of the Knollwood Country Club yesterday. Shooting from scratch Crampton broke forty-four out of fifty targets and defeated his fellow scratch man, E. Fox, by one target. The Season Cup handicap, was won by E. H. Holbook, who with a handicap of nine, had a score of 43. Fox did his best work in the Crampton accumulation cup event, gaining a leg on the trophy with 23 out of 25. The Crowe accumulation cup leg went to Holbrook, and I. Rheins was the winner of a twenty-five target sweepstakes. The scores:

Monthly Cup, Handicap.—Foster Crampton, 44, 0—44; E. Fox, 43, 0—43; E. H. Holbrook, 35, 9—43; Donald Brown, 31, 10—41; I. Rheins, 26, 14—40; William T. Koch, 28, 10—38; Walter Merrill, 31, 4—35; Walter Sykes, 27, 5—32; F. L. Richards, 23, 5—28.

Season Cup, Handicap.—E. H. Holbrook, 34, 9—43; I. Rheins, 28, 14—42; E. Fox, 40, 0—40; Walter Merrill, 35, 4—39; Foster Crampton, 39, 0—39; Walter Sykes, 31, 5—36; William T. Koch, 24, 10—34; F. L. Richards, 14, 5—19.

Eleven men faced the traps of the New Rochelle Yacht Club yesterday in the first shoot of the month. The conditions were excellent for the sport, and full scores were returned in all of the matches contested. George P. Granbery proved high scratch man for the day with a total score of 88. The high handicap man was B. R. Stoddard with 95 as his score on his handicap of 8. J. N. McLaughlin won both the ten and the fifteen target scratch events with full scores, the last named after a shoot-off with A. P. Bennett.

Of the six men who faced the traps of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club yesterday only three completed the 100-target shoot. Waldo Cross carried off the honors, capturing the high scratch prize with a total of 83, and also a leg on the Monthly and one on the Yearly Cup, finishing by taking the high handicap prize with a total of 99.

High scores ruled yesterday in the continuation of the trap shooting tournament of the Great Neck Golf and Country Club for the Frank C. Henderson Trophy. B. Callingham, who is the leader in the tournament, was high gun again, killing 50 of the clay targets out of a possible 75. With his handicap included he heads the list with 380 hits out of a possible 400. A. G. Relyea was second in yesterday's competition, breaking 44 out of 75 targets, and William Tobler was third with 39 out of 75.

WHEN going uptown from the Pennsylvania station, remember that route 4 takes you straight up the Avenue to 110th St., and then across and up Riverside Drive—while number 5 swings across to Broadway and Riverside Drive at 57th! So before you start, make sure you're on the right

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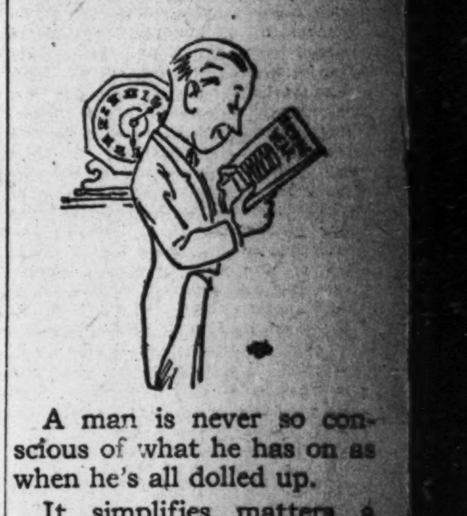

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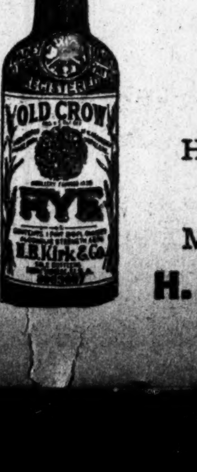

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SHORTAGE IS NOW ACUTE

Telephone Company Unable to Get Enough Paper to Print Full Edition of Directories.

The Fifth Avenue Association will consider taking the first step toward a "paper economy campaign" at a meeting of its Eecutive Committee tomorrow afternoon. Robert Grier Cooke, President of the association, will present the subject for discussion. Combined effort on the part of business houses using great quantities of wrapping paper annually, and now facing doubled and trebled bills for paper next year has been suggested by representatives of a number of firms in the last few days.

The Fifth Avenue Association has about 700 members, among them a large number of the most important merchants of the Fifth Avenue district. It is believed that if a movement to save paper can be started by a large number of prominent firms, it will spread over the country, and through the elimination of the present extravagant waste of paper it may be possible to reduce the demand to a considerable extent. In no other country on earth, one student of the situation said yesterday, has so much wrapping and other paper been wasted as in America. The supply purchasing agent of one house that uses hundreds of tons annually, said that he had made a study of the use of wrapping paper in European countries during normal conditions, and that no storekeeper there would think of "throwing away" as much paper as is used in wrapping bundles in this country. He argued that the paper shortage is not apt to end after the war, and that it would be wise for American firms to study methods of paper economy at once.

One of the largest users of paper in the city is the New York Telephone Company. F. B. Ellis, who buys the paper for the telephone directories, said yesterday that about 6,000 tons are used annually for the three issues of the book. The cost of the directories, he said, was about $500,000. They are issued three times a year, in February, May and October, and for the May issue, the only one which is sent to the suburbs, about 3,000 tons of paper are used. The genuine seriousness of the paper situation as it affects the city's business and industries was shown by the experience of the telephone company in getting out its October directory. One business man, in whose plant there are 167 telephones, said yesterday that his company has previously received a telephone directory for every one of its telephones, but that in all only ten of the October books were received.

"We have been simply unable to get the paper for the books," Mr. Ellis said yesterday. "We have been able, by utilizing every fraction of an inch of the paper we had, and eliminating every item of waste that might have been overlooked before, to get out just about two-thirds of the regular October issue thus far, and as we are able to procure paper we shall have more of the issue printed and distributed."

"Do you think that a paper economy campaign would help the situation?" he was asked.

"Yes. It is not only a question of what ought to be done—joint action to remedy the present condition absolutely must be taken either now or later, and should be taken at once," Mr. Ellis said. He believed a vast tonnage of paper could be saved by a countrywide paper economy campaign. Mr. Ellis said that he thought one of the contributing causes to the present shortage was that paper manufacturers had contented themselves with the nearest sources of pulp and other materials, and had neglected to develop new sources.

President Cooke of the Fifth Avenue Association said yesterday that joint action in saving paper had not been brought up at any previous meetings of the association or its Executive Committee, but that it was a plan which he thought it might be very appropriate for the organization to back.

NAVY LEAGUE IN OIL FIGHT.

Asks Its 300,000 Members to Oppose Land Surrender Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Navy League has issued an apeal to its 300,000 members and others in sympathy with its work to urge Senators and Representatives from all districts to defeat the bill pending before Congress which contemplates the surrender of the oil lands now under control of the Government. The statement says in part:

"Our nation has decided upon a strong naval defense policy and voted hundreds of millions for new ships. Now comes a danger of legislation to take from the navy its oil reserves upon which the fleet must depend for fuel in the future. At the last session of Congress a bill was passed by the House which would legalize the claims of private individuals and corporations to the naval oil reserve lands set aside in 1909 and 1910 for the use of the navy. This bill, or a substitute, said to be backed by powerful oil interests, is about to be taken up in the Senate.

"All Americans who believe in an efficient navy should do everything in their power to defeat this proposed legislation. We ask the members of the Navy League to at once write to their Senators and Representatives urging the defeat of the proposed bill or of any substitute that will take from the navy all or any part of its oil reserves."

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Yours faithfully, (Signed) L. TYFIELD."

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(Henry Siegel)

Will Be Sold at Public Auction by

H. KARP, Auct'r,

On WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6th,

on Premises, 35th St. & Broadway, N. Y. C. The above comprising a very fine and high-grade line of

CLOAKS, SUITS, WAISTS, DRESSES, Etc.

ALSO SLIPS, CHEMISES, PETTICOATS, CAMISOLES, Etc.

The above concern has only been established four months, having been opened with the finest merchandise, and, therefore, merits the attendance of all dealers catering to the better trade. Further particulars later.

H. KARP, Auctioneer, Office and Salesrooms, 477 Broadway, N. Y. C. Tel. 4197 Spring.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTHS wanted for cash; all qualities. Telephone 3781-3466 Stuyvesant.

BROADCLOTH.—Will pay cash for Columbia and Botany, all colors. T 154 Times.

CASH for coats, dresses, bathrobes, waists. Kaplan's, Washington St., Hoboken.

CHINCHILLA.—Open for Raritan 1272 gray; also gray, navy, brown in any other qualities. Telephone Stuyvesant 3640.

CLOTH.—Open for all kinds of jobs for cash, Spring or Fall materials for children's and misses' coats; call with swatches. Farragut 5245. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th St.

COATINGS.—Open to buy velour coatings for spot cash, any amount; also Raritan beaver, all colors. Phone Mad. Sq. 9136. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobbers looking at Spring coats and suits, misses' and juniors' better grades, all week. 22 West 26th St., 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Attention of manufacturers: We are open for job in ladies' suits and coats, fur trimmed preferred; also job of silk waists, and sample silk dresses of the better kind. K 162 Times.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on juniors', children's and infants' coats only; call with Spring samples. Korostoff & Rosenberg, 36 West 20th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber will look at coats and suits Tuesday, Wednesday mornings until 12. N. Y. Mfg. Co., 600 Broadway, N. Y. See Mr. Aaronson.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber will look all week at coats and suits. Saratorial Garment Co., 115 West 30th. Madison Square 10070.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring lines; call with samples all week, between 9-11 A. M. 3 West 29th St., Room 601.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking all week at Spring samples of ladies', misses', and juniors' suits and coats. 37 West 28th, 12th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Placing orders on Spring coats and suits. S. Goldberg & Co., 15 E. 26th St., N. Y. C.

COATS AND SUITS.—Will look at samples all week from 2 to 4. 145 West 30th St., 11th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking on Spring line of girls' and juniors' coats. Mr. Charles, 19 West 36th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring coats and suits, misses' and juniors,' of the better grade, all week. 22 W. 26th St., 11th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples, Monday from 10 to 12, 3 to 5. D. Schwarz, 16 East 33d.

COATS.—Jobber looking at ladies', misses', and junior coats of the better class. 9th floor, 134 West 29th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber will look at coats and suits all week. 1st floor, 115 West 27th St.

COATS.—Highest cash prices paid for jobs ladies' and children's coats, suits, dresses, skirts. Gruber, 456 Broadway. Spring 358.

COATS AND SUITS.—Will look on Spring samples coats and suits from 9 to 12 A. M. Rooms 1,210-12, 39 West 32d St.

COATS, SUITS.—Exclusive jobber looking at coats and suits. Rubin, 50 W. 17th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 134 West 26th St., 6th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring line. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples all week. Frank, 48 West 22d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Will look at samples all week. Rineberg, 38 West 18th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at children's coats all week. I. Frank, 48 West 22d.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring coats all week. 105 Madison Av., 5th floor.

COATS AND SUITS. — Looking at Spring coats and suits. 22 West 26th, 12th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Lipman & Biener looking at samples. 15 East 26th.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Open to buy 500 pieces, light shades, at a price. Tip Top, 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Contractors on dresses, placing orders. Bring samples from 2 to 5 P. M. Theo. Wolfert, 37 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at serge and silk and skirts of the better kind; call all week. 5 W. 31st St., 1st floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on toplin dresses. 1,161 Broadway, Room 503.

PEAU DE CYGNE and fancy silk linings; will buy for spot cash. Safran & Kreeger, 19 West 24th.

PEAU DE CYGNE and fancy linings.—Open for quantity cheap. Merit Co., 22 West 27th St.

PIECE GOODS, white chinchilla; will buy any quantity for spot cash. Telephone Gramercy 5874.

PLUSH, 25 pieces. Hutner, 60 East 11th St.

RAINCOAT CLOTHS, 64x60 bombazine, cashmeres, or other fabrics unrubberized; quantity no object. Write Box 2, 352 6th Av.

SERGES.—Open to buy for cash, single warp serges, in any width. J. A. Workman, 36 East 20th St.

SILKS.—We are open for jobs in silks, full pieces or short lengths; only perfect goods considered. The Golden Rule, 1,261 Broadway.

SILKS.—Will buy seconds and tender silks, satins, and velvets. 7934 Spring.

SPORT DRESSES.—Jobber buying Spring lines. 1,261 Broadway, 8th floor.

SUITS.—Will place stock orders on snappy styles of suits. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Large jobber placing orders on better grades suits and coats. 32 West 27th, 10th floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Exclusive jobber looking at Spring samples all week. 37 West 32d, 3d floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber looking at Spring samples will place orders if styles are right. 35 West 35th, 7th floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobbers looking at Spring samples. 19 West 24th, 11th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at better kind. 122 West 26th St., 7th floor.

TAFFETA.—Open to buy changeable taffeta; can use odd shades. 7934 Spring.

WHITE CHINCHILLA. — Open for large quantity; must be cheap. Merit Co., 22 West 27th St.

ZIBELINE wanted, large or small quantity; cash. 'Phone Prospect 9898.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BATHROBES.—We are in a position to deliver ladies' and children's bathrobes, from $15 to $60 per dozen. A. B. & A. Franklin, 151 West 26th St.

BRAIDS.—Five hundred pieces rough braids for ladies' hats; cheap. Smolin, 5 W. 37th.

BROADCLOTH.—White, tan, gray; immediate delivery. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. and Botany broadcloth, brown and navy. Telephone Madison Square 7704.

BROADCLOTH.—White Deering Millikens, No. 205, $1.50 per yard. Chelsea 608.

CHILDREN'S SETS, cloth and fur, and baby carriage robes. Frankel, 56 W. 24th.

CLOTH.—Jersey cloth, A. D. Juilliard Co., 4,058 style, all colors; immediate delivery. Joseph Berg & Co., 36 Union Square. Stuyvesant 1247.

COATS. — A bargain, silk plush coats, with large sailor collars trimmed with Nutria bottom, collar and cuffs; 45 inches long, with guaranteed lining; $9.50 net. F. J. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 28th St.

COATS.—The wonderful $10 silk plush coat, trimmed with nutria on collar, cuffs, and bottom, with guaranteed lining, 45 inches long, will be sold for $9.25 net. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—We are closing out 3,000 coats at a very low price, as we are starting on our Spring line. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—3,000 coats at cut prices, in plushes, velours, mixtures, and plaids; don't buy Fall coats before seeing our stock. F. J. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 28th St.

COATS.—Attention, mail order and jobbing houses. Sport and utility coats; best values in the market. Ellner Co., 49-51 West 24th.

COATS, SUITS.—Manufacturer will furnish good, snappy styles of misses' and ladies'. 42 West 15th. Chelsea 8729.

COATS.—Velours, broadcloths, and mixtures; sacrifice prices. Kurlan & Bernstein, 63 West 36th.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, desirable models, to close out. William Zitenfield & Co., 19 West 21th.

COATS.—Job clever coats to close out. Garment Specialty Co., Waldorf Building, 33d St.

COATS. — Entire stock infants', children's, ladies' coats, fur coats, sport coats; sacrifice. Hutner, 60 East 11th St.

COATS.—Sample line of children's coats to close out. Shoninger-Heinsheimer Mfg. Co., 35 West 31st.

COATS.—Children's and infants' coats to close out. Neuman, 11 West 20th.

COATS.—1,000 to close out, cheap. A., S. & H., 1,140 Broadway.

COATS.—Closing out 500 at cut prices. Rubin, Ulius, 50 West 17th.

COATS.—Wonderful styles, plush and cloth; surprisingly low prices. Novick, 40 W. 28th.

COATS, 1,000, excellent fabrics and styles, at a price. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

COATS, plush, mixtures, &c., to close out. Neuman, 11 West 20th.

COATS, velours and fur trimmed, to close at $6.50. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th St.

COATS.—Closing out plush and cloth; $3 up. Rineberg, 38 West 18th.

COATS.—Silk plush, trimmed; closing out stock. National Coat, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Plushes, velours, broadcloth, to close cheap. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—48-inch plush coats, Chase's beaver collar, bottom, $10. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Silk plush, trimmed, $9.00. National Coat Co., 40-42 West 27th.

COATS.—Silk, 45-inch corduroy, $5.50. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS, Suits, 100, close out very cheap. J. Buchman, 36 West 25th.

COATS, velours, plushes; immediate delivery suits; closing out. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

DRESSES. — About 350 beautiful evening dresses, ranging from $10.50 to $27.50; afternoon street dresses, about 75, from $12.50 to $35, for reasonable price. American Costume and Dress Co., 118 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Children's dresses, several hundred to close out at a bargain; white party, silk and serge. 40 East 21st, top floor.

DRESSES.—1,000 all-wool French serges, to close out. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th.

FURS.—Closing out children's and ladies' sets. Rosenberg, 151 West 23d St.

KNITTED PETTICOATS. — 800 dozen, to close out below today's market prices. M. S., 199 Times Downtown.

MACKINAWS.—Misses' sizes 14-20; large quantity to close out; fine quality, good style; cheap. Z 330 Times Annex.

NECKWEAR.—Odd lot 25c., 50c., and $1 neckwear, to close at attractive prices; also combination sets. Gumport, 708 Broadway.

PERCALE.—To close, cheap, about 20,000 yards plain color, borders, scouts, and chambrays, at 51 West 3d, 2d loft.

PIECE GOODS EXCHANGE.—Botany broadcloth, wholesale plushes, poplins, velours, charmeuse; act quickly. Goldberg, 1,239 Broadway. 5240 Madison Square.

PLUSH COATS, esquimette, muffloun, Kit Kooney, fur-trimmed, cheap. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

PLUSHES, Esquimettes, for sale. Chelsea 3742.

PLUSHES.—Closing out seal plushes, very cheap. Phone Gramercy 5573.

PLUSHES to close out at $2.75 up. Greeley 4377.

RED FOX SETS, $9.50 and $11, and others on hand. 19 East 8th.

SERGES.—Have ten cases, all colors, 4002 Amoskeag; all-wool serge at 55c.; also 50-inch at 72½c.; 36-inch navy cotton serge, 14½c. United Mills, 134 West 26th.

SERGES.—A. D. Juilliard Co., style 54,221, colors; immediate delivery. Joseph Berg & Co., 36 Union Square. Stuyvesant 1247.

SILKS for shoetops and silk and wool poplins and moire poplins for immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

SILK WAISTS packed in holly boxes for holiday trade, in stock, $2.25 up. Daily Waist, 8 West 19th.

SILKS.—Peau de cygnes, navy and gray, to sell at reduced price. Greeley 4007.

SKINNER SATINS, 3,000 yards black, at low prices; also Skinner's peau de cygnes and a big lot of other peau de cygnes at a great reduction. Phone Mad. Square 448.

SNAP FASTENERS, carded or bulk, white and black; all sizes; any quantity. L. Grossmann, Inc., 320 5th Av.

SUITS, fur-trimmed, broadcloth, velour, toplin, to close out at $6.50. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th St.

SUITS.—300 suits to be sold out at a low price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

SUITS, 50, mostly fur-trimmed, at a price. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th.

VELOUR, American, 544, $1.70; 50-inch velour du Nord, $3; gabardine, whipcord, Covent, and F. & H. Nicole. Gottlieb Bros., 225 5th Av. Mad. Sq. 4999.

VELOUR, 544 black, brown, and green, American wool plush, blue and black; also one-inch beaver. Farr. 3646.

VELVETS.—Assorted lots of fancy imported velvets for sale. L. Burger & Schwartz, 684 Broadway.

WAISTS.—Popular-priced crepe de chine and georgette waists to close out. 15 W. 20th, 6th floor.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

To register in this column telephone Bryant 1000.

ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; H. L. Bartlett, silks; 41 Union Square.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High Co.; R. J. Haynie, wash goods; 253 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; E. Goldenberg, dry goods; Grand.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, neckwear; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Dannenberg Son & Blumberg; A. E. Dannenberg, S. Blumberg, suits, dresses, skirts; Aberdeen.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; T. B. Watson, hosiery; 230 5th Av.; Herald Square.

CHICAGO—The Fair; I. G. Rice, jobs, dresses, silk waists; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—A. Abrahamson & Co.; A. Abrahamson, Spring coats; 110 W. 34th.

CHICAGO—Eiseman, Kaiser & Co.; M. Eiseman, leather goods; 18 W. 33d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. A. Wilson, furs, skirts; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; H. Morris, imports; 134 West 37th.

CHICAGO—Chicago Mercantile Co.; G. L. Stonehill, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss L. Griffin, waists; S. A. Gaylord, genl. mdse., bargain basement; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. G. Burt, prints; J. F. O'Neill, hats; Miss M. Ryan, cloaks; M. J. Nolan, hdkfs.; E. J. Burke, representing; K. B. Miller, jewelry; F. Reed, jewelry; 104 Worth.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Kline Bros. Co.; Miss E. Schwartz, waists; M. Herzog, suits, dresses; 95 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; Miss E. Cohen, dresses; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND — Ames Co.; Mrs. Emanuel, children's garments; 116 W. 32d.

CLEVELAND — Prentke-Kluge Co.; L. H. Feder, M. Levy, jewelry, novelties; Breslin.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bailey Co.; H. R. Tyroler, suits, waists; J. Meisel, coats; Miss A. Feihn, dresses; J. Kaplan, furs; 116 W. 32d.

CORTLAND, N. Y.—Beaudry-Allen Co.; G. F. Beaudry, general mdse.; Breslin.

DALLAS—Titche-Goettinger Co.; M. Goettinger, women's ready-to-wear, furs; 353 4th Av.

DALLAS, Texas—Lorch Mfg. Co.; A. Lorch, Spring suits, dresses, waists, skirts; 1,150 B'way, R. 1,018.

DURANGO, Col.—Rocheffsky Bros.; A. L. Berler, coats, suits; 303 5th Av.

EASTON, Penn. — Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 B'way.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann Underselling Store; J. M. Lloyd, fur-trimmed coats; 72 Madison Av.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Marrott D. G. Store; W. J. Wenvke, silks, dress goods, linens, domestics; Martinique.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; H. J. Koenig, cloaks, suits, skirts; 25 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Kline Cloak & Suit Co.; Miss K. Clancy, waists; Mrs. G. P. Mitchell, coats; Mrs. H. Schulze, dresses; 95 Madison Av.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Smith-McCord-Townsend D. G. Co.; W. Geissler, women's Spring coats; 72 Leonard.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Burnham-Munger-Root D. G. Co.; G. Mueller, flannels, blankets, jobs, seconds; J. W. Sherlock, sweaters, knit goods; 43 Leonard.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Doyle-Kidd D. G. Co.; H. J. Lensing, dry goods; 75 Leonard.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—W. B. McClain & Co.; B. C. Wolper, jobs, dresses; 47 W. 34th.

NEW ORLEANS—Kost Commission Co.; W. B. Kohlman, hosiery, underwear; 43 Leonard; Herald Square.

NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoad & Swartz; Miss A. B. Petar, cloaks, suits; Gregorian.

PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Mrs. F. Ridley, ready-to-wear; 1,140 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA — Strawbridge & Clothier; C. A. Alderfer, cloaks, suits; 230 5th Av.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—England Bros.; F. F. Shields, boys' clothing; 315 5th Av.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Roberts Bros.; W. E. Roberts, general mdse.; 4 W. 22d; Longacre.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Shepard Co.; E. B. Shepard, representing; 220 5th Av.

READING, Penn.—Lord & Gage; L. D. Dale, jobs coats; 23 E. 26th.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Tulloch, A. Dimpfl, furn. goods; 432 4th Av.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Emil Blum Co.; Emil Blum, crepe de chine, camisoles; 1,140 B'way, 7th floor.

SAN FRANCISCO—Juda Bros.; L. Juda, Spring dresses, waists, wash skirts; 15 W. 34th.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Tootle-Campbell D. G. Co.; H. J. Smith, domestics, prints, ginghams, dress, wash goods, silks, linings; 75 Leonard.

ST. PAUL—Golden Rule; C. H. Brown, silks; 1,261 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Kline's; Miss L. Julius, suits; 95 Madison Av.

ST. LOUIS—Levis-Zukoski Merc. Co.; E. S. Levis, flowers, feathers; 621 B'way.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; E. R. Ganz, coats, suits, dresses; 377 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Newbery-Burdick-Scott Garment Co.; G. B. Newbery, cloaks, suits; 1,170 B'way.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Kline Apparel Co.; Miss J. Flynn, waists; Miss E. Bennett, dresses; 95 Madison Av.

ST. LOUIS—Carleton D. G. Co.; A. K. Miller, mfg. dept.; T. G. Ratcliffe, cloths, dress goods, silks; 358 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Stix Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss E. Borck, millinery; Mrs. O. M. Thornton, waists, costumes; 1,140 Broadway.

TOLEDO, Ohio—W. L. Milner & Co.; R. M. A. Williams, men's furn. goods, women's, children's knit underwear, hosiery, umbrellas; Miss M. E. Le Hue, women's waists, aprons, petticoats, house dresses, kimonos; 116 W. 32d.

TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 B'way.

ers, feathers; 320 5th Av.

UTICA, N. Y.—F. W. Sessions Millinery Co.; J. V. Clement, silks, laces, millinery, flowers, feathers; 320 5th Av.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—B. McManus & Co.; B. McManus, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.

BUSINESS CLOGS ROADS.

New Haven and Central New England's Resources Overtaxed.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—According to a report issued today, the facilities of the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Central New England Railroads are overtaxed by the volume of business, but notwithstanding that fact the ratio of revenue to expense compares favorably with that of many other roads. The report covers the first four months ended Oct. 31, of the fiscal year. It says that the two roads, which are really all one for commercial and operating purposes, had a total operating revenue for the four months of $30,239,058, and total operating expenses of $19,220,939. The net income after deductions for taxes, interest, &c., was $3,585,292.

"The figures indicate a gross business at the rate of $90,000,000 a year on the 2,306.14 miles of railroad," the report says, "or at the rate of $39,000 a mile, much of which is earned on the heavy main lines. This great volume of business indicates the need of added facilities on these main lines, and at the important terminals.

"The business is so dense that it is difficult, at a number of places, to get satisfactory train and terminal movement. In spite of the overtaxing of facilities, the ratio of revenue to expense of 63.55 compares favorably with many other roads.

"The tendency of expenses and charges against income to increase rapidly, due to higher wages and prices for all kinds of materials, is shown very clearly in the reports for September and October. The increase in expenses and charges seems to be greater in those districts where there is intense manufacturing activity."

BRAZIL TRADE THREATENED.

Consul General at Rio Tells Why Americans Lose Customers.

The permanency of trade relations between the United States and Brazil is threatened unless American manufacturers mend their ways, according to a report from Consul General A. L. M. Gottschalk at Rio de Janeiro to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, as abstracted in today's issue of Greater New York, organ of the Merchants' Association. The report deals principally with complaints of Brazilian importers of drugs, glassware, window glass, hosiery, cotton, paper, and bristol board, and says:

"Briefly summarized, the objections are that the American supply house is usually exigent in matters of credit—far more so than exporters from any other country; that it exercises less care in filling orders than is used by French, Italian or German houses; and that it very often lacks candor and what is known in the Latin languages as 'seriousness' in entering into engagements or in keeping its promises."

The report cites a case of a firm that furnished excellent references and, after a wait, was advised by its American correspondent "after all we have decided that we do not find it quite possible to extend our trade to Brazil." It cites other instances of curtness in letter writing and others where specifications have been ignored, shipping instructions disobeyed and prices varied without fair notification to the customer. In some cases, says the report, goods have been shipped far into the interior without examination, only to have the eventual purchaser discover that he has been sent something he didn't order or something he can't afford to sell at an unexpected price.

ABANDONED LIBERIA HERE.

Ship Deserted by "Chief" Sam Towed 6,000 Miles from Africa.

The American steamship Zealandia, arrived yesterday in ballast from Cape Coast Castle, West Africa, towing the steamship Liberia, which was formerly the Munson Line steamship Curytiba. The vessel was purchased by "Chief" Sam in the Summer of 1913 to convey his negro followers to Africa in an ill-starved colonization scheme. She left Galveston in August of that year under the Cuban flag.

On arrival in Africa "Chief" Sam's plan failed dismally, the ship got into debt and the British officials at Cape Coast Castle would not give her any coal, so she was finally abandoned and purchased by the Universal Transportation Company of 29 Broadway, owners of the Zealandia. When the Zealandia arrived at Cape Coast Castle, Captain Partlett had to hire a number of negroes to get the Liberia into shape for the 6,000 miles tow to New York. On Oct. 17, he shipped eighteen of the West Africans for the voyage and had four of them taught to steer by the quartermasters of the Zealandia. The hawser used for towing the Liberia was 1,800 feet long.

$15,000 Gifts to McCreery Employes

Announcement was made yesterday that James McCreery & Co. will present cash Christmas gifts to their employes amounting to $15,000. Last year the employes received $10,000. The increase this year in the amount of the gifts, in which employes of all classes are to participate, is made, says the firm, to express the appreciation of the management for the helpful spirit of co-operation shown by the employes toward both the customers and the firm throughout the year.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Fair Mon. and Tues., warmer in the interior; moderate s. e. to s. winds.

Ga.—Fair Mon. and Tues., warmer in the interior; moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate s. winds, except e. over extreme s.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair, continued warm Mon. and Tues.; moderate s. winds.

Tenn.—Fair Mon., warmer in e. Tues. fair and continued warm.

Ky. and Ind.—Fair, continued warm Mon. and Tues.; moderate s. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues. fair, continued warm; moderate s. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; continued warm; moderate s. e. and s. winds.

Ohio—Fair Mon.; warmer in n. Tues. fair, continued warm; moderate s. winds.

Ark.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.

La., Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ill.—Cloudy and probably unsettled Mon. Tues. fair, moderate temperature.

Mo., Wis., and Iowa—Unsettled Mon. Tues. fair, moderate temperature.

Minn.—Cloudy Mon., probably unsettled in e. Tues. fair, moderate temperature.

N. and S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Mon. and Tues., moderate temperature.

CIGAR PAR EXCELLENCE
Marie Antoinette
TRY ONE
Sold Wherever Quality is in demand
10¢ and UP
Made by E. KLEINER & CO.—N.Y.

The Home Pattern Co.

Sole Manufacturers of Patterns for

The Ladies' Home Journal

114 Fifth Ave., New York,
Between 16th and 17th Streets.

The Best Managed Pattern Company in America

Writing and Rest Room equipped with telephone, stenographer, latest trade papers, etc., etc. Visits from Dry Goods Merchants most welcome.

WORMSER & CO., COMMERCIAL BANKERS
95 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Stuyv. 3380.
Accounts financed. Advances on merchandise.

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS
Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold nine barrels of butter. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on December 18, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated Dec. 2, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

Coat Buyers Attention

WE ARE MOVING

On or about January 15th we will move to 34-36-38 West 27th Street, where we will occupy the 8th and 9th floors.

We will close out before moving at

VERY LOW PRICES

2000 COATS

Plushes, Velours, Bolivias, etc., Fur Trimmed and Plain

Ready for Shipment

Leipzig & Rosenberg
27-33 West 20th Street

Closing Out Coats.

Entire stock season's most desirable styles; AMERICAN VELOURS, all shades, including BURGUNDY; also PLUSHES.

World Cloak & Suit Co.,
35-37 West 31st St.

TEA APRON SETS

Biggest Novelty for the Holiday Trade to retail at 50c. Boxed in individual White or Holly boxes. Any quantity for immediate delivery. Wire or write for price on quantity lots.

ALTER BROS., 487 BROADWAY

COATS Misses' & Juniors' Immediate Delivery 200 SUITS to close out.
M. & H. Gordon, 22-24 W. 26 St.

HOLIDAY NOVELTIES

to retail at 25c & 50c.
Silk Sachet and Vanity Bags
Immediate Delivery.
Falcon Mfg. Co., 16 W. 19 St.

Crowley Neckwear for Women That Something New

Gives Youthfulness, Dash and Style. Nationally Advertised.
TIMOTHY F. CROWLEY, INC.
40 E. 22d St. N. Y.

HUNDREDS OF COATS

Infants', Children's and Ladies'
FOR JANUARY SALES
MICHAEL BROS., 115-23 W. 29th ST.

NATIONAL WAIST MFG. CO. 141-145 Wooster St. WAISTS, Middies, 4.50 to 9.00

Sweaters, Caps, Scarfs & Tams, in fibre silk and zephyr yarn, to close out as Job.
Progressive Knitting Works
1170 Broadway, New York.

SILK From $2.75 to $4.50 **DRESSES** Messalines—Poplins—Taffetas. IPP & KWINT, 118 WEST 22D STREET. SERGE From $2.75 Doz. to $4.50 Ea.

Coats 500 ladies' plush coats, moufflon trimmed, to close out. Immediate deliveries.
Ulin Bros., 55 E. 11th St.

PLUSH COATS

Sacrifice prices; immediate delivery.
See our $12.75 special.
JOE KAROSTOFF, 36 W. 20th St.

1000 SKIRTS TO CLOSE OUT
POPLINS, SERGES & TAFFETAS.
GOOD VALUES. LATEST MODELS.
WIENER BROS., 19 West 21st St.

PLUSH COATS

Ladies', Children's and Infants'.
Low prices for special sales.
Immediate deliveries.
M. Felenstein & Bro., 56-8 W. 22nd St.

NOVELTY SWEATERS for Early Spring

Albertson, Beckhard & Allen
140 Fifth Avenue.

LININGS America's foremost specialty linings distributing and converting house.
J. W. Goddard & Sons, Incorporated.
America's Linings Leaders
92-94-96 Bleecker St., New York City

DRESSES POPULAR PRICED SILKS & SERGES.
PHIL. MARK & CO. 71 West 23d Street. Gramercy 4414.

SILK & COTTON WAISTS and Middy Blouses
The American Lady Waist Co.,
WALDORF BLDG., 2-16 W. 33d St.

SPRING LINE **DRESSES** NOW READY
MAJESTIC, 129 West 29th St.

FRANK & FRANK 141-143 WEST 28TH ST.
Offer Several Hundred Coats From Stock at $3.75-$6.00-$7.50

"BROADWAY" RIBBONS VELVETS
MAX FEIST, 52-54 W. 38th St.

Serge Dresses—Popular Price.
Booth, Bregman & Sumberg, 129 W. 27th St.

COATS to close out before moving. Pile Fabrics, Wool Velours, Cloths. $3.25 up. KLEPPER BROS., 56 E. 11th St.

M.B.KAUFMAN 6 WEST 32d ST
COATS & SUITS—Immediate Delivery.

COATS, FROM $6.75 UP.
A. ROSENBERG, 1,333 Broadway.

IMPORTED COTTON SUITINGS
Shipley-Hellias Co., 44 E. 25 St. Phone Mad. Sq. 89.

RAIN COATS New York Mackintosh Co., 39-41 W. 32d St.
AND BESTYETTE CAPES.

GLOVES WIMELBACHER & RICE
America's Largest Stock Glove House.
89 Union Square, Broadway at 17th. Wholesale only

We have a large quantity of cloth coats on hand for immediate delivery.
SIMON GINSBURG & BRO., Inc., 16-18 W. 22d St.

COATS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Bernard Bloom & Bro., 14 E. 33d St.

COATS Fall line of Plush Coats now ready
LEVITMAN & FEIN, 38 West 34th St.

COATS Specialist in Fur Fabric Garments
H. B. RUBIN, 36-46 West 25th Street

FURS, peltries of all kinds. Jos. Steiner & Bros., 115 West 30th Street.

SILKS SAMUEL EISEMAN & CO., 114-120 East 23d St.

WATCHES AMER., SWISS & NOVELTY.
E. S. HIRSCH, 3 Maiden Lane.

Velveteens and Corduroys. Immediate delivery.
A. Bacher & Co., 354 4 Av. Mad. Sq. 3844

LIBERAL PRICES for Cloaks, Suits & Miscellaneous Merchandise. H. PERLMUTTER, 326 Canal St.

Coats & Suits, new Spring models now ready.
Joseph Schwartz, 152 W. 25th St.

DAVID W. BIOW CO

Auctioneer to the Trade.

Merchandise guaranteed as represented or returnable within ten days.

Regular Weekly Sales Days
Every Tuesday and Friday
General Merchandise,
Wearing Apparel for
Ladies, Misses & Children,
Every Wednesday
Clothing for
Men, Youths & Children.

For details of daily sales see New York American.

Office and Salesroom
520-2 BROADWAY

ADVANCES made on your OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS without delay.
LICHTENHEIN & STERN, 26 Exchange Place.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE LEVISON & CO., 141 Fifth Av.

Accounts Financed Coleman & Co., 1133 B'way. Farragut 9763.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Reorganization

OF

The Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company

NOTICE is hereby given that holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under or subject to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization dated June 25, 1915, as amended, bearing notation showing payment at the rate of $800 in respect of each $1,000 of bonds represented thereby, upon presentation of their Certificates of Deposit to CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary, at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York City, for appropriate stamping will be entitled to receive Certificates (hereinafter termed Certificates of Interest) in bearer form, specifying the amount of stock of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company deliverable, in respect of the Certificates of Deposit so stamped, under said Reorganization Plan and Agreement as amended, if and when consummated. **Holders of Certificates of Deposit so stamped waive their right to receive under said Plan and Agreement as amended stock of the Wheeling Company or trust certificates representative thereof; and all such rights pass to the holders of Certificates of Interest issued in respect thereof.**

Holders of Certificates of Interest, pursuant to arrangement made by the undersigned Reorganization Committee with the Managers of the Syndicate mentioned in the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad Company dated September 20, 1916, are given the opportunity to purchase from the said Syndicate Managers stock of the new Company referred to in said last mentioned Reorganization Plan and Agreement to the extent, at the price and subject to the terms and conditions set forth in a circular letter of the Reorganization Committee dated November 25, 1916, copies of which may be obtained from Central Trust Company of New York, Depositary, or from the Secretary of the Committee. **This privilege to acquire such stock of the new Wheeling Company expires DECEMBER 8, 1916, and the Reorganization Committee has no authority to postpone that date.**

Dated, November 27, 1916.

J. N. WALLACE, Chairman,
GORDON ABBOTT,
HARRY BRONNER,
JAMES C. CHAPLIN,
HALEY FISKE,
CLARENCE L. HARPER,
WILLIAM R. NICHOLSON,
RICHARD SUTRO,
MEIGS H. WHAPLES,
ASA S. WING,
Reorganization Committee.

ARTHUR M. WICKWIRE,
Secretary,
120 Broadway, New York City.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY
Notice of Redemption of Three-year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes.
To the Holders of
Three-Year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes of
Republic Railway & Light Company.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Section 2 of Article IV. of the Trust Agreement executed by Republic Railway & Light Company to Fidelity Trust Company, as Trustee, dated December 1, 1915, said Company has called for redemption on December 11, 1916, at One hundred and one-half (100½) per cent. of the principal thereof, together with interest from the last preceding interest day to the date of redemption the entire amount of Three-Year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes of Republic Railway & Light Company issued under said Trust Agreement not heretofore called for redemption.

Interest on the above mentioned notes will cease on December 11, 1916. Holders of the above mentioned notes are required to present them on or before December 11, 1916, at the office of the Fidelity Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for redemption.

Under the terms of the Trust Agreement the holders of the above mentioned notes are entitled to convert the same at their face value, par for par, under the conditions and regulations prescribed in the Trust Agreement, into shares of the non-assessable 7% Preferred Capital stock of Mahoning and Shenango Railway and Light Company upon presentation and surrender of the same for conversion with all unmatured coupons attached, at the office of Fidelity Trust Company, Trustee, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on or before December 1, 1916. The adjustment of current dividends and accrued interest upon notes so converted will be made in cash. All holders of said notes who shall not have converted the same into preferred stock of Mahoning and Shenango Railway and Light Company prior to December 1, 1916, shall be conclusively determined to have elected to receive cash for said notes.

Dated: November 11, 1916.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY
By W. M. COLEMAN, Vice-President.

SPANISH-AMERICAN IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 20-YEAR SINKING FUND 6% GOLD BONDS, DUE 1927.

Pursuant to terms of Mortgage dated July 1, 1907, $137,000 of said bonds, as follows, have been drawn for redemption by Sinking Fund at par and interest, as of **January 1, 1917,** when all interest thereon will cease, viz.:

17
132
292
295
311
398
414
439
443
469
518
553
568
615
689
696
709
787
796
812
855
883
915
961
963
1023
1136
1158
1220
1292
1304
1320
1395
1453
1515
1529
1534
1564
1586
1591
1593
1611
1626
1685
1726
1811
1824
1825
1866
1868
1952
1966
1992
2009
2021
2049
2096
2165
2188
2190
2207
2219
2231
2289
2292
2335
2396
2423
2548
2563
2564
2568
2592
2604
2607
2717
2796
2825
2851
2857
2885
2893
2897
2898
2900
2907
2964
3035
3073
3159
3218
3238
3272
3296
3324
3367
3408
3418
3437
3458
3516
3534
3604
3606
3626
3649
3651
3731
3943
4022
4032
4073
4111
4148
4170
4196
4254
4310
4313
4361
4370
4378
4406
4442
4511
4518
4625
4628
4632
4639
4675
4688
4766
4778
4898
4931
4938

Above bonds, with all unmatured coupons attached, should be presented for payment at the office of the Trustee on or after **January 1, 1917.** The following bonds remain unpaid: Called for January 1, 1916, 4246; July 1, 1916, 625, 646, 863, 2500, 3061, 3368, 3369, 3797, 3826, 3837, 4112.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
GEORGE H. STUART 3d, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., December 1, 1916.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.
THE CAMBRIA FUEL COMPANY.
Purchase Money Mortgage six per cent. Fifteen-Year Gold Bonds due 1925.

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby notified that the undersigned Company has called for redemption on January 1, 1917, at principal and accrued interest, bonds bearing Serial Nos. 240, 282, 313, 359, 370, 387, 437, 514, 593, 600, 602, 617, 653, 708, 717, 734, 787, 875, 879, 900, 913, 1000, and upon such date, from the proceeds of the mortgage redemption fund provided with respect to said issue, the Bonds bearing such Serial Numbers will become so due and payable at the office of Bankers Trust Company, Trustee, 16 Wall Street, New York City, upon surrender thereof, together with January 1, 1917, and all unmatured coupons. Thereafter interest will cease to accrue thereon. Federal Income Tax ownership certificates for the amount of accrued interest must accompany such bonds when presented for redemption.

THE CAMBRIA FUEL COMPANY,
By Lewis T. Wolle, Vice Pres.
November 9th, 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of County Commissioners of the County of Big Horn, in the State of Wyoming, will issue and offer for sale the registered coupon bonds of said county in the sum of Sixty Thousand Dollars, ($60,000.00,) bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable at the option of said county, ten years after date and absolutely due and payable twenty years after date, of the denomination of one thousand dollars, five hundred dollars, or one hundred dollars, or all or either of such denominations, for the purpose of providing means for the construction of a Court House and jail.

Sealed bids for the purchase of said bonds will be received by the County Clerk of said county until five o'clock P. M. of the fifteenth day of December, 1916.

T. W. SPRATT,
Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Big Horn County.
Attest:
ZELA MURPHY, Clerk.
GILMORE HARTIGAN, Attorney for Big Horn County.

ATLANTA GAS LIGHT COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE 5% FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of Trust Deed, dated June 1st, 1897, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 18th day of December, 1916, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $13,421.40. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders of bonds.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Formerly New York Security & Trust Company, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
Dated New York, December 1, 1916.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

American Smelters Securities Company

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SIX PER CENT. FIFTEEN-YEAR SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS of American Smelters Securities Company, issued and outstanding under a Trust Agreement, dated February 1, 1911, between American Smelters Securities Company and Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that American Smelters Securities Company, in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Agreement above referred to, has elected to redeem and pay, on the first day of February, 1917, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, Number 54 Wall Street, New York City, at the rate of Five hundred and twenty-five dollars ($525) and accrued and unpaid interest, for each bond of Five hundred dollars ($500) face value, and at the rate of One thousand and fifty dollars ($1,050) and accrued and unpaid interest, for each bond of One thousand dollars ($1,000) face value, all of its Six Per Cent. Fifteen-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, issued under the abovementioned Trust Agreement and outstanding on said February 1st, 1917.

On said first day of February, 1917, there will become and be due and payable at the said office of Central Trust Company of New York the principal of all of such bonds, together with the premium of five per cent. thereof and the interest accrued to such date, and from and after the said date interest on said bonds will cease.

All holders of said bonds may, pursuant to the provisions of a Conversion Agreement between American Smelting & Refining Company and Central Trust Company of New York, dated February 1st, 1911, convert all said bonds into common stock of the American Smelting & Refining Company on or before the thirtieth day prior to the first of February, 1917, at the rate of Five hundred dollars ($500) par value of said stock for each Five hundred dollar bond and One thousand dollars ($1,000) par value of said stock for each One thousand dollar ($1,000) bond, in the manner provided in said Conversion Agreement.

October 30, 1916.

AMERICAN SMELTERS SECURITIES COMPANY,
By DANIEL GUGGENHEIM, President.

CLINCHFIELD NAVIGATION COMPANY, INC.

TO HOLDERS OF FIRST LIEN MARINE EQUIPMENT GOLD BONDS, SERIES A, UNDER MORTGAGE TO BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, DATED JANUARY 1, 1916.

Fifty Thousand Dollars, ($50,000,) face value of above bonds, due January 1, 1917, numbered 51 to 100 inclusive, will be paid at principal and accrued interest, on January 1, 1917, at the office of Blair & Company, No. 24 Broad Street, New York City.

Pursuant to Article Third of said mortgage, notice is hereby given that this Company has elected to redeem and pay off on January 1, 1917, all of above bonds of later maturity dates and then remaining outstanding, to-wit: Nine Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($900,000,) face value, bonds numbered 101 to 1,000 inclusive. Said bonds will become due and payable on January 1, 1917, at the office of Blair & Company, No. 24 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the agency of the Company for that purpose, at the face amount of said bonds and accrued interest to January 1, 1917, and a premium of five per cent. (5%) of such face amount.

All bonds will cease to bear interest after January 1, 1917.

Temporary certificates should be accompanied by Income Tax certificates.

Dated, New York, October 30, 1916.

CLINCHFIELD NAVIGATION COMPANY, Inc.,
By J. L. STEWART, Secretary.

CITY OF ITHACA, N. Y.

Bonds Called for Redemption

Pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Board of Public Works and by the Common Council of the City of Ithaca, N. Y., notice is hereby given to the holders of City of Ithaca 4½% water bonds, series "F," Nos. 1 to 28, inclusive, $1,000 each, that the same are called for payment and redemption on January 1st, 1917, in accordance with the option provided and contained in said bonds, and that interest thereon will cease and determine on and after the date above specified.

Notice is further given to present said bonds, with interest coupons thereto attached, for payment at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, 80 Broadway, New York City, together with proper assignment and authorization for transfer and registration to the Sinking Fund Commission, City of Ithaca.

W. O. KERR, City Clerk.
Dated, Ithaca, N. Y., November 1, 1916.

PITTSFORD POWER COMPANY
First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee under the mortgage of the Pittsford Power Company, dated January 1, 1914, hereby invites offerings for the sale to it of as many bonds issued thereunder as will exhaust the sum of Two thousand six hundred thirty-nine and 93-100 Dollars ($2,639.93), at a price not to exceed 105% and accrued interest. Sealed offers will be opened at the office of the undersigned Trustee, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, December 6, 1916; on and within thirty days, after which date the holders of bonds whose offers are accepted must present their bonds to the Trustee for payment. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers.

Dated New York, N. Y., November 20th, 1916.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO., PHOENIX, ARIZONA.
First Mortgage 6% 20-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to twelve o'clock noon on December 15, 1916, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to exhaust the sum of $16,620.00.

The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

DIVIDENDS.

LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND ON COMMON STOCK.

The Board of Directors of Lackawanna Steel Company, at their meeting held November 23rd, 1916, declared, out of surplus net earnings, an extraordinary dividend of three per cent. (3%) on the Common Stock of this Company outstanding as of December 15th, 1916, said extraordinary dividend to be payable December 30th, 1916, to Stockholders of record December 15th, 1916. Said extraordinary dividend is in addition to the installment of dividend of one and one half per cent. (1½%) declared September 18th, 1916, and payable December 30th, 1916.

The second installment of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) of the six per cent. (6%) dividend, upon the outstanding Common Stock of this Company, which was declared September 18th, 1916, is payable on December 30th, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on December 15th, 1916.

Checks will be mailed.

J. P. HIGGINSON, Treasurer.
December 4th, 1916.

American Woolen Company

(Massachusetts Corporation)

DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock and a dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. (1¼%) on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid on January 15, 1917, to stockholders of record December 11, 1916.

Transfer books will be closed at the close of business December 11, 1916, and will be re-opened at the opening of business December 28, 1916.

WM. H. DWELLY, Jr., Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., December 1, 1916.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION
Notice of Dividends on Preferred and Common Stock.

The fourth installment of 1¾% of the 7 per cent. dividend upon the Preferred stock and of 7½% of the 30 per cent. dividend upon the Common stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, which were declared on January 20, 1916, will be payable on January 2, 1917, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on December 15, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

Dated December 1, 1916.

B. H. JONES, Secretary.

COSDEN OIL & GAS COMPANY.
Baltimore, Md., Nov. 18, 1916.

The Board of Directors has declared the regular quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) and an extra dividend of one per cent (1%) on the common stock of the Company, payable December 20, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 11, 1916.

The stock books will be closed.

H. McCLURE ROUZER, Secretary.

COPPER RANGE COMPANY

A regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share, and an extra dividend of $1 per share and a special dividend of $1 per share, making a total of $3.50 per share, will be paid on Friday, December 15th, 1916, to Stockholders of record on November 25th, 1916.

FREDERIC STANWOOD, Treasurer.
Boston, November 13th, 1916.

Stutz Motor Car Company of America, Inc.

37 Wall Street, New York, November 22, 1916.

A dividend of $1 25-100 per share has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable January 2, 1917, to stockholders who appear of record as such at the close of business on December 15, 1916.

GEORGE H. SAYLOR, Treasurer.

The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company.

A dividend, No. 87, of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared by the Board of Directors out of past earnings, payable January 2, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 22, 1916.

J. H. TOWNE, Secretary.

Toronto Railway Co.
First 4½s, due 1921

Secured by first mortgage lien on the entire property of the Company, valued by independent engineers at about three times the amount of this issue. Reported earnings show interest earned over eight times. Principal and interest payable in New York.

Price to Net 5%

Wm. A. Read & Co.
Nassau and Cedar Streets, New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Investments For Firms And Corporations
Yielding About
4¾% to 5¾%

If your company is accumulating a surplus beyond its reasonable business requirements, we suggest that you consider investing in various security issues of a conservative character. We shall be glad to bring to your attention a list of carefully selected Bonds, all of which are selling at prices to yield a liberal return, have a good market, and are based, in our judgment, on sound security values.

Send for Pamphlet No. 1587
"Investments for Corporations."

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

City of
Montreal
5% Bonds
Due 1st November, 1956
Principal and interest payable in gold in New York

Montreal is the largest and wealthiest city in Canada, and the principal commercial, financial, and manufacturing center in the Dominion.

Price: 99¼ and interest
Yielding about 5.05%

Write for circular A-47.

Wood, Gundy & Co.
14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

December Bond List

Issues suitable for
National Banks, Savings Banks, Trust Funds, Business Reserves and Individuals.

A diversity of issues permitting selections adapted to specific requirements.

Send for Circular AG-76

The National City Company
National City Bank Building
New York

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX

$100,000

LEON COUNTY, FLA.
(Tallahassee, county seat)
5% Bonds
Due December 1, 1945

Not more than one-sixth optional at the end of each five-year period, beginning Dec. 1, 1920.

Eligible to secure postal savings deposits

Prices, according to optional maturity, to yield 4.50-4.60%.

Circular on application.

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

Livingston & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Bonds for Investment

Commission orders to buy or sell bonds or shares executed.

Approved securities carried on conservative terms.

51-53 Exchange Pl. Phone 6742 Hanover

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Looking forward, the matters which will probably interest the stock market most this week are the convening of Congress, the recommendations of the President in his annual address to the national Legislature, and the indications which the first days of Congress may afford of the probable intentions of that body in respect to legislation directly affecting business. Looking back at last week Wall Street's chief interest lay in the stand taken by the Federal Reserve Board concerning foreign borrowings in the United States and the consequent abandonment by Great Britain and France of the plan to put out short-term Treasury notes in this country.

It thus happens that at the moment Governmental activities in matters bearing on finance and trade are again uppermost in the minds of the financial community. Very seldom does Wall Street approach such a situation without misgivings and without expression of concern less legislative or regulatory interference with business affect it unfavorably. That is a traditional attitude which it would be hard for Wall Street to abandon; it is an attitude which it is even very difficult for Wall Street to modify materially. Yet its own experience should teach it to modify any uncompromising attitude of opposition to legislative and other Governmental activities which are indiscriminatingly classed as "interference" with business. The fact of the matter is that much which at one time or another has taken on the appearance of interference has in the long run proved to have brought indirect and sometimes direct advantage to business. That is certainly true of railroad regulation, and in some degree it is true of much legislation which at the outset was not liked by the financial community, which is apt to be even less tolerant of such legislation than the broader circles of business.

The occasion for this comment lies in the fact that the criticism which the Federal Reserve Board directed last week against the plan for the issue of short-term Treasury bills of Great Britain and France in this country, not in unlimited but in indefinite amount, though disturbing to banking circles, may have consequences quite the opposite of those which were feared. Already the situation has been greatly improved, so far as this matter is concerned, by the very appropriate decision of the two Governments to abandon the plan which came under the formal censure of the chief official banking body in the United States. That is what those Governments should have done under the circumstances, but unfortunately the impression first went out that the plan was to be adhered to despite the opposition expressed by the Reserve Board. That would have come near to being defiance of public opinion in this country, and that would have been a serious error from domestic points of view as well as from international.

What has happened, taking all the circumstances together, instead of hurting the prospects of financing the requirements of our European customers has probably improved those prospects. Certainly it could not have been hoped to place any very large amount of the Treasury notes in the face of the officially announced objection of the Federal Reserve Board. Through the abandonment of that plan the way is opened to other forms of financing, which are more likely than not to escape entirely the censure which that body felt it necessary to pass on the Treasury note plan. The Reserve Board seems to be in thorough accord with the general policy of furthering our foreign trade by wise employment of our investment and banking resources, but it feared that the particular form of financing lately proposed would deprive those banking resources of the liquidity which they ought at all times to have. That is far from shutting the door to any extension of credit to our foreign customers, notably the allied countries, which have been buying here in lavish amount.

In due course a new plan will be formulated, and meanwhile England has at her command enough gold to maintain her balances here even in the face of very heavy expenditures in this market. It is hardly necessary to attempt to forecast the form in which this further foreign financing will be done, but the fact that collateral has already been used here and that England has a very great amount of securities left is suggestive of one ready means which is at the disposal of Great Britain and her allies. Several hundred millions of American stocks and bonds are included in the securities which have been mobilized in addition to those already used as collateral, and these are but a fraction of the total securities, including those of neutral countries over which the British Government has immediate command.

The point of all this so far as the general business position of this country is concerned is that the Allies have still very great resources ready for their use in financing their purchases in the United States. It is not necessary to agree in all respects with the view taken by the Reserve Board to realize that the board, having taken the stand which it did take, nothing was left for Great Britain and France to do except to abandon the plan and turn to other methods for financing their purchases here. They still need a great deal from this country and will continue to need a great deal. To the extent to which Great Britain resorts to the direct method of shipping gold in payment of what she buys from us one of our important domestic problems will be increased, for it is a serious problem how best to handle the gold we already have and the further gold which we are likely to get.

Legislation, as the Reserve Board has suggested, may be needed to handle this problem efficiently, and that may command the attention of Congress a little later, but unless the President should deal with this subject in his address to Congress the legislative matters which are most likely to interest the financial community are those which will have to do with the railroads. Only one item of the program which the President laid before Congress as a way out of the strike which was threatened last Summer was enacted into law, and that statute is now under attack. It may or may not stand, but whatever the fate of the eight-hour law the railroads are entitled to and should be given the assistance of a prompter and more sympathetic scheme of regulation. If wages are to be increased by law, law should also make sure that such increases are well within the ability of the railroads to pay. The demand of the railroad unions for an eight-hour day as a basis of compensation will not stand or fall by the fate of the eight-hour-day law. It was not to Congress, but to the railroads themselves that the men presented their demands, and they will again present them to the railroads if the act passed by Congress falls short of giving them what they want.

It is useless to quarrel with facts. The demands of the men should be granted, if they are just; if they are unjust there are ways by which the public can escape from them if the public cares to take the consequences of escaping from them, and it should be recognized that in the long run demands upon the railroads are demands upon the public. Wall Street expects the President's address to Congress to deal with this subject in a manner which will give encouragement to the railroads and to their security holders. That is a natural expectation in view of the stand which the President took when he laid his recommendations before Congress last Summer.

These two matters, impending legislation and developments in international finance, shared with high money rates the chief influence over the stock market. The public interest in the dealings diminished considerably, the Thanksgiving holiday helping to increase the lack of public interest. There is good reason for believing that the tightness of money is temporary and that it will soon yield again to the same influences which have kept money so abundant for a long period, the steadily increasing addition to our gold resources and the great abundance of credit taking the country as a whole, although for the time being New York and some of the other reserve cities are fairly well loaned up. No doubt the public would hesitate to remain committed in the stock market on a large scale in the face of an increasingly stringent money market, and no doubt one of the things upon which the public is waiting is proof that present rates for money do not presage a period of money scarcity.

Toward the close of the week the major share of the recovery from the earlier decline was supplied by the railroads. This was due directly to the hope that the President in his address to Congress would recommend legislation designed to lessen the restrictions upon the railways against the time when they will not have as great prosperity as they are enjoying now, thanks to the altogether extraordinary activity of general business.

PREDICTS MORE LOANS HERE.

London Believes Reserve Board's Action Will Be No Hindrance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The warning issued by the Federal Reserve Board against the extension of credit facilities to belligerents was the financial event of supreme importance this week. Such advice could not be regarded without concern by the British Treasury and by financial leaders. At the same time its significance has not been unduly exaggerated, and the more thoughtful regard the withdrawal of British and French Treasury bills as sound policy, the issue having been considered unwise and unnecessary.

It is not anticipated that further long-term borrowing will be hindered in view of the intimate financial relations existing between England and America. The British Government has arranged to obtain a further £10,000,000 from Japan, which will be transferred to the United States to provide dollar credits.

As a result of the wage dispute between the owners and their employes the South Wales collieries have been brought under State control. The financial result of this action to the company is uncertain, and the trend of its shares has been downward.

The disbursement of upward of £21,000,000 in interest on war loan and Exchequer bonds failed to stimulate the investment market, which remained dull in reflection of domestic political unrest and of the situation in the Balkans.

The formation of a new war council to concentrate entirely upon the prosecution of the war, and possibly certain changes in the Constitution of the Government, are expected.

The latest statement of national accounts included adjustment in connection with the last American loan for $300,000,000, which resulted in receipts totaling £119,000,000 and expenditures of £124,000,000 for the week. The difference was taken from the Exchequer balances.

A fresh vote of credit for war purposes is expected next week for £300,000,000, increasing the aggregate war credits to date to £3,432,000,000. The money market was better supplied with funds, especially at the end of the week after the disbursement of interest on the war loan. Most lenders had surplus balances, which were offered at fairly low rates. The discount position was unchanged. The week's chief feature in that market was the good inquiry by banks for short-dated Treasury bills.

BOURSE IS UNSETTLED.

Depression Throughout the Week, with Closing Firmer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The Bourse, after an unsettled week, closed somewhat firmer. The eastern situation, the month-end settlement, and rumors of political difficulties, external and internal as well, were factors adversely affecting the market. The volume of selling was not great, but the pressure, such as it was, was continuous, particularly in war stocks, which were offered freely in the early part of the week without much support. As a result, Creusot has lost 850 francs, Rhone Chemical Works, 440; Colombia Oil, 180; Hotchkiss, 54; Bimetal, 75; Gnome Motors, 63; Platine, 27, and Liquid Air, 15 francs since Nov. 23.

The war loan was a notable exception to the general weakness, closing firm, at 87.95. Coppers and shipping counters were also strong. East Asiatic Danois gained 210 francs for the week. Some recovery occurred today in a select group of war stocks. The depression is regarded as temporary and the fall in inflated war values is looked upon as salutary.

Minister of Finance Ribot now says that modification of certain clauses of the income tax is impracticable before 1918.

Gold held in the vaults of the Bank of France amounts to 3,764,625,496 francs, in addition to which the Bank holds gold abroad amounting to 1,280,821,624 francs. The Bank's foreign advances now total 1,655,000,000. Your financing of French municipalities is greatly appreciated here. The flotation of the National Dyeing Company has been postponed until the middle of December, owing to the decision of the board to refuse to issue bearer certificates.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED DEC. 2, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$24,423,500	$1,063,287,500
Same period last year	24,557,000	851,700,200

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	89.18	89.10	89.18	86.19
Same period a year ago	87.48	87.09	87.62	81.51

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
ALASKA GOLD M. cv. 6s, Series A	88	86	86	15
Alaska G. M. Co. 6s, Series B	85¼	83¼	85¼	1
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	87⅝	87½	87⅝	29
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s.	108½	103½	104	237
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s.	103⅛	103	103⅛	5
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	97⅝	97	97	9
Am. Hide & L. 6s	104	104	104	3
Am. Ice Securities 6s.	87½	87½	87½	2
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	122	116	117	191
Am. T. & T. cv. 4s	100⅜	100	100	4
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91⅛	90⅞	90⅞	315
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s.	107	106	106	85⅛
Am. Thread 4s	99	99	99	21
Am. Writing Paper 5s	90¼	87⅞	88	189
Ann Arbor 4s	71½	71¼	71½	3
Armour & Co. 4½s	95	94¼	94⅝	35
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94⅞	94½	94⅞	88
A., T. & S. F. adj 4s.	86	86	86	5
A., T.& S.F.adj.4s,sta.	86½	86¼	86⅜	37
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'55.	105⅝	105⅜	105⅜	1
A., T. & S.F.Ry.,M.4s	86½	86½	86½	5
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60.	105½	105½	105½	50
A.,T. & S.F.,T.S.L.4s,	92	92	92	1
A., T. & S. F. 5s	100½	100½	100½	1
A., T. & S. F., Cal. & Ariz. 4s, '25	98	98	98	1
Atlanta & Birm. 4s	86¼	85½	85½	18
Atl. Coast Line 1st 4s	94	93⅜	93⅞	70
Atl. C. L. unif. 4½s	93⅜	93½	93⅜	32
A.C.L.,L.& N. col. 4s.	87⅝	87⅛	87⅛	82
A. & C.A.L.5s, Ser. B.	102¾	102¾	102¾	3
Austin & N. W. 5s	101½	101½	101½	1
B. & O. pr. lien 3½s	94⅛	93⅞	93⅞	15
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s.	92	91⅜	92	107
Balt. & Ohio con. 4½s	96	95½	95½	134
Balt. & O.,S. W. 3½s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	1
Balt. & Ohio. ref. 5s	101⅛	100	100	98
B. & O., P. J. & M. Div. 3½s	93	92⅝	92⅝	5
B. & O., Monongahela River 5s	101⅜	101¼	101¼	2
B. & O., P. L. E. & W. Va. 4s	87¾	87½	87½	20
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	103	102¾	102¾	44
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	104	103⅝	103⅝	25
Braden Copper 6s	99⅝	99	99	41
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	99½	99½	99½	10
B'klyn R. T. 5s, '18	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	94
B'klyn R. T. gold 5s.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	8
B'klyn U. E. 1st 5s	101¼	101	101	25
Bush. Term. B 5s	89⅜	89	89⅜	13
CAL.GAS & ELEC.5s.	99⅞	99½	99½	32
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Central Leather 5s	103⅜	102⅝	103⅜	77
Central New Eng. 4s.	81¾	81¾	81¾	2
Cent. of N. J. gen.5s.	117⅞	117½	117½	30
Cent. of N. J.g.5s,reg.	117	117	117	10
Central Vt. 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾	3
Cent. Pac. gtd. 4s	90⅞	90¾	90⅞	67
Cent. Pac. gtd. 3½s	91	91	91	5
Ches. & O. con. 5s	106½	105¾	105¾	10
Ches. & O. con.5s,reg.	104½	104½	104½	1
Ches. & O. conv. 5s	96	94¾	96	699
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s	85½	85⅜	85½	63
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	93	92¾	92¾	18
C. & O. Coal River 4s	85½	85½	85½	2
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	94¼	93⅞	94¼	42
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	99	98⅝	98⅝	325
C.,B. & Q.,Neb.Ext.4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	4
Chi. City & Conn. 5s.	81½	81½	81½	10
Chi.Gas L.& Coke 5s.	103¼	103¼	103¼	1
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	74⅝	73⅞	74⅛	44
Chi., L.S.& East. 4½s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	10
C., I. & L. ref. 6s	114	114	114	1
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	20
C.,M. & St.P. ref.4½s	96	95⅛	95⅛	60
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	30
C.,M. & St.P.gen.4½s.	102	102	102	1
C., M. & St. P. conv. 5s, Series B	105⅛	105	105	24
C.,M. & St.P. cv.4½s.	100½	100	100	76
C. M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	103½	103½	103½	12
C.,M. & St.P., Dul.6s.	106	106	106	1
C.,M.&St.P.,W.&M.5s.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	6
Chi. & N. W. g. 5s	115	115	115	5
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s.	95	95	95	8
C. & N. W. ext. 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	10
C. & N.W. gen.4s,sta.	95	95	95	5
C. & N. W. g. 3½s	83¼	83¼	83½	70
C. & N. W. s. f. 5s	104½	104½	104½	7
C. & N. W., St. L., P. & N. W. 5s	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	10
Chi. Rys. 5s	97½	97⅛	97½	16
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	88⅛	88	88	33
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	79⅝	77½	78¼	1,203
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s, tr. rects., sta	78½	76	78	188
C., R. I. & P. deb.5s, tr. rects., doub. sta.	75	74	75	16
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s.	79⅝	77⅞	78¼	158
Chi. Un. Sta. 4½s	100½	100¼	100⅜	49
C. & W. Ind. gen. 6s.	108	108	108	10
C. & W. I. cons. 4s.	77¼	77¼	77¼	2
Chi. & W. Mich. 5s	105	105	105	1
Chile Copper 7s	150⅛	144⅜	146¾	1,987
C. H. & D. 2d 4½s	91	91	91	1
C.,C.,C.&St.L.gen.4s	80¾	80½	80¾	31
C., C., C. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	86½	86½	86½	2
Clev. Short L. 4½s	101¼	101⅛	101¼	33
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	97	95½	97	7
Col. Industrial 5s	79	79	79	1
Col. Mid. 4s	17½	17	17	18
Col. Mid. 4s, tr. r.	16	16	16	24
Col. & Sou. 1st 4s	93¾	93⅝	93⅝	46
Col. & Sou. ref. 4½s.	84⅞	84⅝	84¾	8
Comp.-Tab.-Rec. 6s	87⅛	87	87⅛	9½
Cons. Coal. Md. ref.5s	93⅝	93¼	93⅝	11
Con. Gas conv. 6s	125¼	125	125	14½
Cons. Gas Chi. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Con. Gas Balt. cv. 5s.	108	106⅞	107¾	20
Corn P. Ref. 5s, 1934.	98¼	98	98	4
Cub.-A. S. col. tr. 5s.	102¼	102⅛	102¼	6
Cumberland Tel. 5s	100⅛	100¼	100¼	24
DEL. & HUD. ref. 4s.	99	98⅞	99	3
Del. & Hud. conv. 5s.	105⅜	105½	105⅜	14
D. & R. G. Imp. 5s	89¼	88	88	7
D. & R. G., con. 4s	81⅝	81¼	81⅝	14
D. & R. G. ref. 5s	70	68⅛	68⅞	11
Det. Edis. col. tr. 5s.	104½	104⅛	104⅛	6
Det. Edison Ref. 5s.	101⅜	101½	101½	15
Detroit United 4½s	84	83½	83½	24
Dist. Securities 5s	74¼	73⅛	74¼	138
Dul.,Miss.& N. W. 5s.	104¼	104¼	104¼	15
Du Pont Powder 4½s.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	6
ERIE FUND 7s	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	3
Erie consol. 7s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	7
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. A.	68	67¾	68	10
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. B.	71⅛	71	71⅛	65
Erie conv. 4s, Ser. D.	85⅜	85	85⅜	240
Erie consol. 4s	85⅛	84⅞	85⅛	21
Erie gen. 4s	74⅝	73⅝	74	67
GRAND R. & I. 4½s.	100	100	100	1
Granby Con. cv. 6s, Series A	112	109⅛	112	51
Great Falls Power 5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	3
Green Bay deb. B	14¾	14½	14¾	92
Gt. Nor. ref. 4¼s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	25
HUD. & MAN. r. 5s.	71	70½	70½	137
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s.	26½	26	26	79⅛
ILL. CENT. 4s, '53.	87¾	87½	87¾	11
Ill. Central ref. 4s	92	92	92	16
Ill. Cent. & C., St. L. & N. O. joint 5s	102¼	102	102	71
Ill. Central 4s, 1952	90½	90½	90½	2
Illinois Steel 4½s	93⅞	93½	93½	72
Ind., Ill. & Iowa 4s	92	92	92	10
Ind. Nat. Gas 5s	91	91	91	10
Indiana Steel 5s	104	103¾	103¾	26
Interboro R. T. 5s	99⅛	98½	98½	183
Inter.-Met. 4½s	73	72¾	73	42
Int. Agr. col. tr. 5s	79¾	79¾	79¾	6
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	100	100	100	15
Int. M. M. 4½s t. r.	109¾	109¾	109¾	8
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s	97⅝	96¼	96⅝	148½
Int. & G. Nor. 6s	99	99	99	2
Int. Paper 6s	102¼	101⅞	102	35
Int. Paper cv. 5s	100⅛	99½	100	39
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	60	60	60	13
KAN. & M. 1st 4s	82½	82½	82½	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s.	111¼	111⅛	111¼	2
Kan. City So. 3s	70	70	70	4
Kansas City So. 5s	91	91	91	14
Kan. City Term. 4s	88¼	88⅛	88¼	7
Kings Co. El. 4s	85½	85½	85½	2
Kings Co. El. 4s, sta.	85	85	85	5
LAKE E. & W. 1st 5s	99	99	99	4
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	102	102	102	3
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	102⅝	102¼	102¼	23
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	101⅛	101	101	6
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	107¼	104¼	105	235
Lake Shore 3½s	86⅛	86¼	86¼	13
Lake Shore 3½s, reg.	85½	85½	85½	1
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	96¼	96¼	96¼	37
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	95⅞	95⅝	95¾	69
L. Val. of Penn. 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼	5
L.V. of N. Y. gtd.4½s.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	3
L. Val. of N. Y. 4½s.	100½	100½	100½	2
Leh. Val. con. 4½s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	10
Lex. & East. 5s	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝	32
Liggett & Myers 7s	127¼	127	127	3
Liggett & Myers 5s	102⅞	102½	102⅞	11
Lorillard 5s	101¾	101½	101⅝	15
Louisiana & Ark. 5s.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	1
L. & N. unif. 4s	96	95⅝	95⅝	112
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	106½	106	106	2
L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s, 1963	102½	102⅛	102⅛	52
L. & N., A., K. & C. 4s	89¼	89	89	13
MANHAT. CON. 4s.	93	93	93	4
Man. Con. 4s. tax ex.	93	93	93	15
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, Series A	111	111	111	5
Mex. Pet. cv. 6s, Series C	111	111	111	1
Mil. Gas 4s	93⅞	93⅝	93⅝	2
Mich. State Tel. 5s	101⅛	100	100	4
Mil., Sp. & N. W. 4s	93½	93½	93½	1
Minn. & St.L.con.5s	90½	90½	90½	3
M.& St.L.1st & ref.4s.	63	60	60	36
M.,St.P.&S.S.M.con.4s	94	94	94	1
M. & St. L. 1st 7s	113¼	113¼	113¼	1
Miss. Cent. 5s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	1
M., K. & E. 1st 5s	84	84	84	3
M., K. & T. 1st ex Jan. coup.	77	77	77	2
M., K. & T. 1st 4s	79⅛	77¼	77¼	15
M., K. & T. 2d 4s	55	51	55	171
M., K. & T. 2d 4s, tr. r.	53	50	53	66
M.,K.& T.1st ref.4s	65	64	65	53
M., K. & T. ext. 5s	45⅛	45	45	5
M.,K.& T.of Tex.5s	76	76	76	1
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1917	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	3
Mo. P. 5s,'17, col.t.r.	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	24
Mo. P. 5s, 1917, col. t. r., triple sta	98½	98½	98½	1
Mo. Pacific 4s	60	60	60	3
Mo. Pac. 4s, t. r.	62½	59½	62½	95
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	103¾	103⅜	103¾	11
Mo. Pac. cv. 5s, t. r.	62½	57¼	62½	82
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s, w.i.	68¾	67¼	68⅝	1804½
Mo. Pac. 5s, '23, w.i.	98⅝	98½	98⅝	25
Mo. Pac. 5s, '26, w.i.	96½	96¼	96½	6
Mont. Power 5s	100⅛	99¾	100	93⅛
Morris & Co. s.f. 4½s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	2
Morris & Essex 3½s.	86¾	86¾	86¾	1
Montreal Tramway 5s	94	94	94	2
NASH.,C.& ST.L.5s	107	107	107	2
National Tube 5s	102	101	101⅝	52
New Or. Term. 4s	73¼	73¼	73¼	8
N. Y. Air Brake 6s	106	105½	105½	31
N. Y. Cent. deb.4s,'34	92⅞	92½	92⅞	67
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	113⅜	113¼	113⅜	174½
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s.	86½	85	85	129
N. Y. C. gen.3½s,reg.	84¼	84¼	84¼	3
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	96¼	95⅝	96¼	212
N.Y.C. con. 4s, Ser.A.	86	85½	85½	16
N. Y. C. L. S. col.3½s	78	77½	77½	5
N. Y. C. M. C.col.3½s	78⅜	78	78⅜	5
N.Y., C. & St.L.1st 4s	94¼	94	94	18
N.Y., C.& St.L.deb. 4s	81	81	81	1
N. Y. Conn. R.R. 4½s	99¼	98⅞	98⅞	20
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.& P.5s.	105	105	105	17
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.& P.4s.	86½	86½	86½	3
N. Y., N. H. & H. n-cv. d. 4s, '55	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	69½	69½	69½	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	112⅝	111⅝	112⅝	11
N. Y. & Jer. 1st 5s	100½	100½	100½	1
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	1
N. Y., O. & W. ref.4s	82	81⅜	81⅜	14
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	75	74⅝	74⅝	82
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	50	49½	49½	47
N. Y. State Rys. 4½s	87⅞	85⅜	87⅞	14
N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	98	98	98	4
N. Y. Telephone 4½s.	99⅞	99	99	179
Niag.,L. & Ont. P. 5s	96	95¼	96	11
Niagara F. Power 5s.	102¼	102	102	42
N. & W. cons. 4s	96	95⅛	96	40
Norf. & W. 10-25 yr. cv. 4s	139	139	139	2
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s.	138	138	138	1
Norf. & W. div. 4s	92	91	91⅝	13
Norf. & W. ext. 6s	122	122	122	2
Norf. & West Poca. C. & C. 4s	90⅝	90¼	90⅝	3
Nor. Pacific 4s	94½	94¼	94¼	243
Nor. Pacific 3s	67¼	67	67	34
Northwest. Tel. 4½s	94	94	94	1
ONTARIO P. S. F. 5s	93½	93½	93½	10
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s	93⅜	93½	93½	63
Ore. Sh. L. cons. 5s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	5
Ore. Sh. L. 1st 6s	108	108	108	3
Ore. Wash. ref. 4s	86	85⅝	86	22
PAC. G. & EL. 5s	93	93	93	5
Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s	93	93	93	3
Pac. T. & T. 5s	101⅞	101	101	93
Penn. gtd. 4s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	1
Penn. 4s, 1943	99¼	99¼	99¼	5
Penn. 4s, 1948, sta	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	1
Penn. 3½s, Ser. B	87½	87½	87½	5
Penn. 3½s, Ser. D	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	5
Penn. g. 4½s, tem.cts.	102⅛	102	102	90
Penn. gtd. 4½s	102	101¾	102	43
Penn. consol. 4½s	106⅜	106¼	106¼	20
People's Gas ref. 5s	102½	102⅜	102⅜	24
Peoria & E. inc. 5s	36	36	36	1
Pere Marq. gtd. 4½s	31⅜	30½	31⅜	82
Pere Marq. ref. 4s	31	31	31	5
Phila. Co. cv. 5s, '22.	93¼	92⅞	92⅞	17
Public Service 5s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	67
RY. S. S., LA. T. 5s	101	101	101	5
Ry.Stl.Spr.,Int.-O. 5s.	98	98	98	12
Reading gen. 4s	95½	95¼	95½	97
Reading gen. 4s, reg.	95	95	95	1
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	101⅝	101¼	101¼	85
Rens. & Sar. 1st 7s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	1
Rio Gr. W. col. tr. 4s.	70	70	70	1
Rio Gr. W. 1st 4s	80	80	80	4
R. I., Ark. & L. 4½s.	74	73½	74	75
ST. JO. & G. IS. 4s.	80	79½	79½	25
St. L. & Adir. 1st 5s.	101	101	101	[illegible]
St. L. & Adir. 2d 6s	103	103	103	2
St. L., I. M. & S.g.5s.	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝	11
St.L., I. M. & So.un.4s	84	83⅜	83⅜	9
S. L., I. M. & So. R. & G. 4s	81⅝	80	80	22
St.L. & S.F.Ry.gen.5s.	103¼	103¼	103¼	2
St. L. & S. F. ref. 4s, trust receipts	85⅝	85⅜	85⅝	5
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s, trust receipts	80	79¾	80	50
St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s, tr. r., stamped	76½	76½	76½	11
St. L. & S. F. prior lien 4s, Series A	71⅜	70⅞	71¼	249
St. L. & S. F. prior lien 5s, Ser. B., w.i.	90	89¼	89⅝	201
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	82½	81⅜	82	385
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	56⅜	55⅛	56½	158½
St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s.	79½	79¼	79¼	16
St. L. &S.W.T. 1st 5s	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	2
St. L., S. W. cons. 4s.	69	69	69	10
St. L. Transit 5s	53	53	53	1
St. P., M. & M. 4½s.	103½	103½	103½	55
San A. & A. P. 4s	67	67	67	22
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s.	94¼	94¼	94¼	1
Sea. A. L. ref. 4s	70½	69⅝	70½	21
Sea. A. L. adj. 5s	67⅞	67	67⅛	93
Sher., Shr. & So. 5s	51	51	51	1
So. Bell Tel. 5s	101⅜	101	101¼	22
So. Pac. conv. 4s	88⅜	87⅞	87⅞	163
So. Pac. conv. 5s	104⅞	104½	104⅝	236
So. Pac. col. 4s	88	87½	88	22
So. Pac. ref. 4s	92⅝	92¼	92⅝	114
Southern Ry. 1st 5s	101⅞	101	101⅜	31
Southern Ry. gen. 4s.	76⅜	75½	76	250
So. Ry., M. & O.col.4s	77	77	77	6
So. Ry. Mem. Div.5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Stand. G. E. cv. 6s	101½	101¼	101¼	11
Standard Milling 5s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	2
TENN. COAL & I. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	1
Tenn. C. Co. 6s, sub. rcts, full paid	95	94½	94½	15
T. of St. L. con. 5s	105	105	105	1
Texas Co. deb. 6s	106	105⅜	106	118
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s.	101¼	100	100	66
Third Av. ref. 4s	81½	81¼	81⅜	20
Third Av. adj. 5s	76⅜	75⅜	76⅜	18⅛
Tol. & O. Cent. gen.5s	90	90	90	1
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	62	62	62	2
Tri City 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	2
UN. BAG & PAP. 5s	94	93⅜	93⅜	13
Un. Bag & P. 5s, sta.	94	94	94	5
Un. El. L. & P.5s,'32.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	1
Union Pacific 1st 4s	99⅝	99	99	120
Un. Pac. 1st 4s, reg.	99	98	99	11
Union Pacific ref. 4s.	91½	91¼	91⅜	22
Union Pacific cv. 4s	94	93⅜	94	28
Un. Fuel Gas 6s	101	100½	101	36
Un. R. R. of S. F. 4s	37½	36½	36½	44
Un. Rys. of Pitts. 5s.	77	76	77	10
U. S. Realty & I. 5s	69	69	69	2
U. S. Rubber 6s	102¼	101⅜	101⅞	36
U. S. Sm., R. & M.6s.	112¼	111⅝	111⅝	22
U. S. Red. & Ref. 6s.	25¼	22¼	25¼	19
U. S. Steel 5s	107⅜	106⅜	106⅝	326
U. S. Steel 5s, reg	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	1⅛
Utah Pow. & Lt. 5s	96	95⅜	96	48
VA.-CAR. CH. 1st 5s.	100	99⅝	100	65
Va.-Car. Ch. cv. 6s	103	102½	103	67
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	87⅞	87½	87½	7
Va. & S. W. 1st 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	20
Va. Ry. 1st 5s	99⅝	99¼	99¼	47
Va. Ry. & Power 5s.	91	91	91	10
WABASH 1st 5s	105⅜	105¼	101⅜	14
Wabash 2d 5s	100	99⅝	99⅞	21
Wab., Det. & Chi. 5s.	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	3
W. P. T. 1st 4s, C.Tr.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	14
Wab. Pitts. T. 1st 4s, Cent. Tr., full paid.	36	34⅜	35⅜	220
W. P. T. 1st 4s, Colum. Tr. rcs. for Cen. Tr.	35⅜	35	35½	94
W. P. T. 1st 4s, t. r.	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜	22
Wash., Ohio & W. 5s.	94	94	94	3
West. Electric 5s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	3
Western Maryland 4s.	75⅝	75½	75½	28
W. N. Y.& Pa.1st 5s.	105	105	105	5
W. N. Y. & Pa.gen.4s	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	11
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	7
W. U. Tel. R. E. 4½s	97½	96⅝	97½	69
West Shore 4s	92¼	92	92¼	16
West Shore 4s, reg	91	91	91	10½
W. E. & M. 5% notes.	101	100¾	100¾	4
W. & L. E. con. 4s	78	78	78	1
W. & L. E ext. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s	88	88	88	22
Wis. Cent. Super. & Duluth 4s	88	88	88	5
Total sales				$18,831,000

Government Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 4s, coupon	110¼	110¼	110¼	2
Am. For. Sec. 5s	98⅝	98	98⅛	561
Anglo-French 5s	94⅝	93⅞	94	1,952
Argentine 5s	93	93	93	2
City of Paris 6s	97⅞	96¼	97	648½
Chinese Ry. 5s	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	2
City of Tokio 5s	79⅛	78⅞	78⅞	14
Dom. of Can. 5s,1921.	100	99⅞	99⅞	67
Dom. of Can. 5s,1926.	99⅝	99¼	99¼	49
Dom. of Can. 5s,1931.	100	99⅞	99⅞	119
Japanese 4½s	88¾	88½	88⅝	21
Jap. 4½s, 2d Series	88¼	88⅛	88⅛	13½
Jap. 4½s, 2d Ser.,Ger. stamp	81¼	80⅜	80⅞	127½
Japanese 4s	72	72	72	2
Un. K. of Gt. Britain and Ireland 5s ctfs.	99 1/16	98 1/16	99	1,778
Total sales				$5,359,500

New York City Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
4s, 1956, reg.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	10
4s, 1958	102¼	102¼	102¼	37
4s, 1959	102¼	102	102	36
4¼s, 1960	103¼	103¼	103¼	38
4¼s, 1964	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	15
4¼s, 1966	105¼	104⅞	104⅞	30
4½s, 1963	110½	109⅞	110	49
4½s, 1965	110½	110½	110½	1
4½s, Nov., 1957	109⅞	109⅜	109⅜	8
Total				$219,000

State Bonds

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. State 4½s	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	2
Va. def. 6s, B. B. Co. ctfs.	57	57	57	12
Total sales				$12,000
Grand total				$24,423,500

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Dec. 2, 1916.

STOCKS. (SHARES.)

	1916.	1915.	*1913.
Monday	1,278,533	463,477	106,764
Tuesday	1,164,550	435,823	212,268
Wednesday	1,171,977	459,297	300,871
Thursday	Holiday.	674,355	335,742
Friday	1,057,106	467,258	200,268
Saturday	684,244	221,011	115,123
Total wk.	5,356,436	2,721,251	1,270,931
Year to date	204,904,502	161,324,285	77,406,858

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

	1916.	1915.	†1914.
Monday	$5,856,500	$4,012,000	$1,331,000
Tuesday	4,793,000	4,434,000	1,333,000
Wednesday	5,401,000	4,789,000	1,145,000
Thursday	Holiday.	4,336,000	1,443,000
Friday	4,715,500	4,399,000	1,450,500
Saturday	3,657,000	2,587,000	814,500
Total wk.	$24,423,500	$24,557,000	$7,567,000
Yr to date	1,063,287,500	851,700,200	433,277,500

*Stock Exchange closed for stock trading in 1914. †Reopened for bond trading Nov. 28.

The transactions in detail compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Dec. 2,'16.	Dec. 4,'15.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	5,356,436	2,721,251	2,635,185

BONDS.

	Dec. 2,'16.	Dec. 4,'15.	Increase.
R. R. & mis.	$18,831,000	$23,018,000	*$4,187,000
Government	5,359,500	920,000	4,439,500
State	14,000	48,000	*34,000
City	219,000	571,000	*352,000
Total, all	$24,423,500	$24,557,000	*$133,500

*Decrease.

PROPERTY FOUND.

By consulting the Lost and Found column of The New York Times, lost property is frequently restored within a few hours. See last page. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Advt.

Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Co. of Baltimore
4½% Bonds due 1935

Unlimited Franchises
Splendid Record
Steadily Expanding Business

Yield about 5%

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Direct wire to Baltimore

Exempt from Federal Income Tax
Eligible for Postal Savings Deposits
Legal for Savings Banks in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont

Laurel County, Ky.
5% Road and Bridge Bonds
Dated July 1, 1915. Due July 1, 1935.
Principal and semi-annual interest payable January 1 and July 1 at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. Denomination $500.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
Value Taxable Prop'y. $6,000,000
Assessed Valuation.. 4,425,159
Total Debt 100,000
Population 1915 school census, 20,387

Price to Yield 4.30%

Particulars of these and other United States and Canadian Municipal Bonds yielding up to 5¾%, sent on request for Circular B-31.

Spitzer, Rorick & Co
Successors to
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Established 1871
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Conservative Bonds
Suitable for Banks, Estates, Individuals and others who seek safety and marketability

			Due	Price To Yield About
*$500,000	Philadelphia, Pa.	4s	1966	3.80%
*95,000	Kansas City, Mo.	4½s	1933	3.85%
*70,800	Baltimore, Md., Reg.	3½s	1980	3.90%
*20,000	Baltimore, Md., Reg.	4s	1958-62	3.90%
*25,000	Paterson, N. J.	4½s	1942	3.90%
95,000	Hudson County, N. J.	4½s	1930-66	3.95%
*400,000	New York City	4¼s	1960-66	4.00%
12,500	Riverside, Ia., Ind. S. D.	5s	1928-36	4.38%
*36,000	Montana Central	6s	1937	4.15%
*69,000	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	4½s	1933	4.15%
*47,000	Northern Pacific	4s	1997	4.25%
*57,000	Chic. & Northwest. Gen.	5s	1987	4.30%
*187,000	Illinois Central Ref.	4s	1955	4.40%
*200,000	Baltimore & Ohio Conv.	4½s	1933	4.80%
90,000	Illinois Central Joint	5s	1963	4.85%
100,000	"Big Four" Gen. Mtge.	5s	1993	4.95%
90,000	N. Y., New Haven & H.	4s	1955-56	5.25%

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4% Registered Bonds Due October 1958
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4¼% Bonds Due November, 1925 to 1933
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HIGH GRADE MUNICIPALS
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The attractive income yield and margin of safety over dividends of 27 issues are shown in a special circular.

The record of this class of stocks during tariff revisions and business depressions together with possible effects of conditions after the war are treated.

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BRANCHES:
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Amsterdam Berlin

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED DEC. 2, 1916.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	5,356,436	204,904,502
Same period a year ago	2,721,251	161,524,285

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	99.88	96.62	101.51	80.91
Same period a year ago	90.90	88.58	94.13	58.90

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
69¼	Nov. 25	51½	Aug. 7	ACME TEA	69¼	68	68¼	−1	1,100
98½	Nov. 16	92⅛	Sep. 14	Acme Tea pf.	98	98	98	−½	500
154½	Jan. 4	132¼	Mar. 14	Adams Express	..	..	149¾	..	....
21½	Apr. 29	14	Aug. 22	Adv. Rumely	20	18	19⅞	+1⅛	7,200
43	Apr. 28	30⅝	Oct. 10	Adv. Rumely pf.	37¾	35	37	+2	4,500
77	Nov. 3	63	July 31	Ajax Rubber ($50)	70½	70	70	+¼	800
26½	Jan. 7	11½	Aug. 30	Alaska G. M. ($10)	14⅞	12¾	14	+1½	23,400
10¼	Jan. 7	6⅝	Oct. 9	Alaska J. G. M. ($25)	8⅜	7⅞	8	+¼	11,600
*250	Nov. 22	*250	Nov. 22	Albany & Sus.	..	..	*250	..	....
38	Nov. 25	19	July 19	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	38	33⅝	35¾	−1⅜	35,520
92	Nov. 9	70½	July 18	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	91	89¼	90	−1½	3,600
102	Nov. 25	63	Apr. 22	Am. Ag. Chemical	100¾	95	95¾	−4	7,200
103¼	Dec. 1	96	Mar. 23	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	103¼	103	103	+1¼	400
44	Oct. 23	38½	Sep. 29	Am. Bank Note ($50)	42½	42½	42½	−⅜	150
53	July 15	51½	Oct. 27	Am. B. N. pf. ($50)	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	−⅞	100
108½	Nov. 22	61¾	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar	107	102¼	105	−1¼	16,600
102	June 22	93	Apr. 24	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	100	98½	100	+¾	500
109⅝	Oct. 5	100	Apr. 11	Am. Brake S. & F.	..	..	107	..	....
209	Nov. 25	165	Feb. 24	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	206	205	205	−4	200
68½	Sep. 29	50¼	June 27	Am. Can	64⅝	61½	63⅝	−⅜	22,500
115⅝	Sep. 30	108⅛	July 17	Am. Can pf.	114½	114	114½	+1	500
78	Jan. 7	52	July 8	Am. Car & Fdy.	76½	71¼	75	−½	64,000
119½	Mar. 11	115⅝	Aug. 9	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	118	117¼	118	+⅛	500
....	....	....	....	Am. Cities pf.	..	..	46½	..	....
35	Sep. 26	35	Sep. 26	Am. Coal	..	..	35	..	....
58⅛	Oct. 23	50½	Apr. 22	Am. Cotton Oil	54½	52	53⅜	−⅝	1,200
102	Mar. 15	98	Jan. 6	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	..	..	101	..	....
140½	Jan. 4	123	June 26	Am. Express	134	134	134	−4	120
20½	Oct. 17	8¾	June 3	Am. Hide & Leather	18½	16¼	18	+1	10,700
84¼	Dec. 2	45	Mar. 1	Am. Hide & L. pf.	84¼	74⅛	83¾	+6	31,600
31½	Feb. 19	25	Jan. 20	Am. Ice Securities	27⅞	27⅛	27⅜	−½	2,700
27⅞	Nov. 10	17¼	July 14	Am. Linseed	23⅝	22	22½	−½	5,000
62¾	Nov. 13	38¼	Mar. 1	Am. Linseed pf.	54	52¼	52¼	−1½	5,000
98¼	Nov. 9	58	July 14	Am. Locomotive	93¾	88⅛	91	−1¼	30,700
109	Nov. 9	99½	July 13	Am. Locomotive pf.	108¼	108¼	108¼	+1⅞	100
12⅛	Oct. 19	5½	June 3	Am. Malt Corp'n	11½	9½	11	+3	3,100
51¾	Dec. 1	31⅝	Jan. 14	Am. Malt Corp'n pf.	51¾	47½	51	[illegible]	5,210
123¾	Nov. 21	88⅞	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	122	115⅝	118	−3½	158,600
118⅛	Oct. 21	109¼	Apr. 22	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	117	116½	116⅞	−⅛	700
102	Nov. 18	91¾	July 11	Am. Smelt. pf. A	101	99⅞	100¼	−¾	1,597
97¼	Nov. 27	84½	July 13	Am. Smelt pf. B	97¼	96	97⅞	+⅛	1,900
149½	June 8	130	Mar. 23	Am. Snuff	143	143	143	+2⅞	100
110	Jan. 27	106	Feb. 28	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	108	..	....
72½	Nov. 21	44	Apr. 24	Am. Steel Foundries	69	64⅞	67¾	−1¼	8,200
125⅝	Oct. 25	105½	Apr. 22	Am. Sugar Refining	118⅝	116	116¾	−¾	5,300
123½	Oct. 24	115⅛	May 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	..	105
68	Feb. 14	60⅛	July 5	Am. Tel. & Cable	64½	64½	64½	+¾	165
134½	Sep. 29	126¼	Feb. 1	Am. Tel. & Tel.	128⅜	127⅞	127⅞	−⅛	14,400
2⅛	Nov. 27	1⅛	Nov. 24	Am. Tel. & Tel. rts.	2⅞	2	2⅛	..	13,800
229⅞	Nov. 3	188	Feb. 16	Am. Tobacco	220	216	218	−2	1,200
113	Sep. 23	105¼	Apr. 24	Am. Tob. pf., new	109	108½	108½	−¾	200
58⅞	Nov. 8	42	Jan. 11	Am. Woolen	54¾	53	53⅞	−½	7,400
102	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 10	Am. Woolen pf.	98⅝	98	98⅛	−⅛	400
76¼	Nov. 20	11	Jan. 8	Am. Wr. Paper pf.	70½	64½	66½	−4½	23,335
97⅞	Apr. 10	29⅝	July 10	Am. Z., L. & S. ($25)	61½	56	58¼	−2½	13,000
87	Nov. 1	59½	July 11	Am. Z., L. & S. pf. ($25)	81½	79	80	..	1,000
105⅜	Nov. 20	77	Apr. 22	Anacon. C. M. ($50)	102	98	100⅝	−⅝	137,700
8	Jan. 4	2½	Oct. 10	Assets Realization	8⅜	3¼	3⅝	+¼	800
21	Oct. 31	21	Oct. 31	Asso. Dry Goods	..	..	21	..	....
75	Nov. 29	65	Oct. 27	Asso. Dry G. 1st pf.	75	75	75	+5	100
49½	Nov. 20	49½	Nov. 20	Asso. Dry. G. 2d pf.	..	..	49½	..	....
77	Jan. 3	62	Jan. 31	Associated Oil	70¼	69⅞	69⅞	−1⅛	500
108⅞	Oct. 5	100¼	Apr. 22	Atch., Top. & S. F.	106⅜	105	106¾	+2	15,300
102	Feb. 23	98⅝	Aug. 30	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	100½	100⅛	100½	..	1,260
18	Nov. 25	11⅛	Sep. 19	Atl., Birm. & Atl.	18	17	17	−¾	2,100
126	Nov. 22	106½	Apr. 19	Atl. Coast Line	123	123	123	−1½	100
129½	Nov. 16	56	July 12	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	123	119	121¾	−2	9,600
73¾	Nov. 10	61	July 12	Atl., G. & W. I. pf.	71¼	70	70½	−½	1,200

Range Year 1916 High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
29	Mar. 27	29	Mar. 27	Keokuk & Des M. pf	..	..	29	..	....
130	Feb. 3	121½	Nov. 29	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	121½	121½	121½	−4¼	125
107	Nov. 17	64	May 5	LACK STEEL CO.	106	101¼	103¾	−1½	42,700
118⅜	Nov. 10	103⅛	Mar. 29	Laclede Gas	114	112⅛	112½	+2	682
26¼	Oct. 26	10	May 2	Lake Erie & West.	24½	23	24½	+1	300
55½	Nov. 2	82	Apr. 20	Lake Erie & W. pf.	..	..	49	..	....
56½	June 5	37	Nov. 28	Lee Rubber Tire	38⅛	37	37	−2	3,700
87⅛	Oct. 5	74½	Jan. 31	Lehigh Valley ($50)	83⅛	80¾	83	+1¼	10,500
305	Nov. 2	240	Apr. 14	Liggett & Myers	295½	290¼	295½	−4½	300
124	Nov. 1	118	Mar. 30	Liggett & Myers pf.	123	123	123	−⅛	100
41½	June 12	20	Jan. 31	Long Island ($50)	..	..	34	..	....
34	Oct. 19	14	Sep. 22	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	24	22	23	+2½	500
91½	Jan. 18	78	Mar. 16	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	86	86	86	+1	125
65	Oct. 24	50	Mar. 3	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	65	..	....
239⅞	Aug. 19	179¼	Jan. 19	Lorillard (P.) Co.	230	230	230	+5	100
122½	Sep. 22	115½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf	121	121	121	+1½	100
140	Oct. 5	121⅛	Mar. 1	Louis. & Nash.	132½	132½	132½	−⅞	100
91	Feb. 10	78	Apr. 14	MACKAY COS.	85	85	85	..	300
68¾	June 7	65	Nov. 23	Mackay Cos. pf.	65⅞	65½	65½	+½	300
1⅞	Aug. 24	1¼	May 10	Manhattan Beach	..	..	1⅜	..	....
132	Oct. 27	128	Apr. 28	Manhat. Elev. gtd.	130⅞	130⅞	130⅞	+⅞	280
68	Nov. 16	55	Feb. 1	Manhat. Shirt Co.	..	..	67	..	....
118	May 16	100	Jan. 18	Manhat. Shirt Co. pf	..	..	113¼	..	....
99	Sep. 25	57¼	Mar. 3	Maxwell Motors	75¼	72½	74¼	+⅛	14,900
93	Jan. 3	78	Apr. 22	Max. Motors 1st pf.	82	81¼	81¾	−⅛	2,100
60⅞	June 6	42¼	Mar. 2	Max. Motors 2d pf.	49	48⅞	48⅞	−⅞	300
72¼	Nov. 13	50½	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores	66½	66	66	−1	300
109	May 17	102¼	Jan. 31	May Dept. Stores pf.	106½	106½	106½	−1⅛	100
129⅝	Jan. 3	88⅜	June 28	Mex. Petroleum	111½	105⅞	107½	−4	36,200
105⅝	Jan. 3	89½	June 28	Mex. Petroleum pf.	..	..	95	..	....
49⅝	Nov. 20	33	Aug. 3	Miami Copper ($5)	47¾	44¾	47	−⅛	22,200
*130	Jan. 3	*105	Apr. 22	Michigan Central	..	..	*110	..	....
				Minn. & St. L., new	31¼	30	30	−1½	1,725

Note.—Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked with an asterisk.

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†* 57,500	City of Troy, N. Y., Public Imp. Reg.	4½%	1917 to 36	3.75%
* 45,000	State of Mississippi Funding	4¼%	1934 to 35	3.80%
*112,000	State of Georgia Refunding	4¼%	1943 to 45	3.80%
* 30,000	City of Newark, N. J., Funding Reg.	4½%	1944	3.85%
* 78,200	City of Baltimore, Md., Municipal Imp.	4%	1951 to 62	3.875%
* 10,000	City of Paterson, N. J., Funding	4%	1939	3.90%
* 20,000	City of Pawtucket, R. I., Sewer Reg'd.	4½%	1952	4.00%
†* 9,800	Village of Port Byron, N. Y., Paving	4¼%	1925 to 38	4.00%
†* 50,000	New York City New Loan	4¼%	1966	4.01%
* 37,200	State of Louisiana Port Commission	5%	1932 to 54	4.15%
* 70,000	City of El Paso, Tex., School & Sewer	5%	1954 opt. 34	4.20%
* 50,000	City of El Paso, Texas, School	5%	1955 opt. 35	4.20%
* 53,000	City of El Paso, Waterworks & Sewer	5%	1952 opt. 32	4.20%
* 28,000	City of Shreveport, La., W. W. & Sew.	4¾%	1943 and 53	4.30%
* 94,000	City of Muskogee, Okla., Mun. Imp.	5%	1941	4.35%
* 40,000	City of Ardmore, Okla., School Dist.	5%	1941	4.45%
* 85,000	Lawrence County, Tenn., Direct Obl.	5%	1946 to 56	4.50%
59,500	City of Galveston, Tex., Municipal Imp.	5%	1921 to 26	4.625%
339,500	City of Galveston, Tex., Municipal Imp.	5%	1927 to 55	4.70%
41,000	Port of Coos Bay, Ore., Harbor Imp.	5%	1939 and 41	4.70%
46,000	Clayton, N. M., Direct Obl.	5½%	1936 opt. 26	4.80%
20,000	Haskell Co., Okla., Beaver Twp. Road	6%	1941	5.00%
113,600	Cyp. Cr., Desha & Chicot Cos., Ark., D.D.	5½%	1937 to 46	5.05%

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Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.	5.8
Northern States Power Co.	5.75
Con. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pr. (Baltimore)	5.4
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STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 2, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	....	26¼	27
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	....	84	86
Alb. So. 5s, '39	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A.G.& E.($50)	3,714,200	2½	Q	Oct 2, 16	153	154
Do pf. ($50)	2,762,400	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	50	50½
Am. L. & Tr.	16,448,200	2½	Q	Nov 1, 16	381	382
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	112	113
Am. P. & Lt.	8,265,400	1	Q	Nov 1, 16	77	78
Do 6% cu. pf	3,563,200	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	87	87½
Am. Pub. Ut.	[illegible]	½	Q	Jan 1, 16	40	41½
Do pf.	3,914,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,16	72	74
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	1,000,000	..	..	....	14½	15
Do 1st pf.7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	....	76½	77
Do 6% pc. pf.	10,000,000	..	..	....	31	32
Apac. & P.R. 5s, '40	2,517,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	101
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33	1,850,000	3	S	Nov 1, 15	87	92
Ashe. L. & P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96	99
Atl. Power & Lt. pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 16	95	..
Au. & Syr. El. 1st & rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au.-Alk. Ry. & El. 5s, '33	3,307,000	2½	S	J. & D.	64	68
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Bingham'n R. con. 5s, '31	1,290,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	97½
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'31	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	90	91½
Buf. Gen. El. 1st 5s, '39	2,375,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '39	1,113,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101
Buff. Gen. E.	......	..	..	....	111	114
Buff. Ry. cn. 5s, '31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	..
Buf.& N.F.E. R. 1st 5s, '35	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	..
Buf.& N.F.E. L & P.5s, '42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96½	..
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38	500,000	2	S	J. & J.	96	98
Buf. & Sus. 1. 1st 5s	2,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98½	..
Do db.5s,'26	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94½	96
Buf. Tr.5s,'48	648,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Cal. El. G. pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	90	93
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 16	84½	85
Capital T. 1st 5s, '47	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	106¾	107¼
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s.	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	99½
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,693,050	..	..	....	47	50
Do 5s, '99	1,759,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98¾	100
Do 5s, 1923	......	..	..	....	103	105
Cities Service	17,215,530	½	M	Dec 1, 16	329	331
Do pf.	31,163,420	½	M	Dec 1, 16	92¼	93
C.L.H. & P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101½
Cl.R.1st 5s, '51	3,405,000	2½	S	M. & S.	102¼	103
Colo. Power	11,000,000	..	..	....	31	32
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,16	100	103
Do 5s, '53	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
C.R., G. & E. pf.	831,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Nov 1, 16	60	60½
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	84	84½
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,560,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	92¾	93½
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	74	..
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102¼	103
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	14,026,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Cr't'n St. Ry. 1st 5s, '33	572,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	..
Ec.L. & P.1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	102
El. B. & S. pf	6,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 16	100	101
Eliz. & Tren.	......	..	..	....	26	..
Do pf.	......	..	..	....	35	..
Do 5s, 1962	......	..	..	....	93	..
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	....	90	94
Ex. Sps. W., G. & E. 1st 6s 1932	328,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	....	17½	18½
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	56	58
Fed. L. & T. 5s, '42	3,748,500	2½	S	M. & S.	89	91
Do 6s, '22	1,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	88	90
G. & E., Bergen Co.	......	..	..	....	90	92
Do 5s, '49	1,436,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	103
Frontier Tel. 5s, '29	2,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	60
G. W'n Pow. 1st 5s, '46	20,855,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90¼	91
Do deb. 6s	4,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	98	100
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	..
Hoboken F'ry 5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101½	..
Houston El. 5s, 1925	2,080,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99	100
Inter. Trac.	......	..	..	....	50	52
Do pf., 7%	......	..	..	....	..	90
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	16,893,000	2	S	J. & J.	62½	64
J.C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	..
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
K. C. H. Tel. 1st 5s, '23	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	93⅞
K. C. Lt. & P. 5s, '44	......	..	..	....	98	99
Do 2d 6s, '44	......	..	..	....	97	98½
K. C. P. & L.	......	..	..	....	40	45
Do pf.	......	..	..	....	71	76
Kan. C. Rys.	......	..	..	....	25	29
K. C. Rys. pf	......	..	..	....	69	72
Kan. C. Rys. 1st 5s, '44	......	..	..	....	97¼	98¼
Do 2d 5s	......	..	..	....	84	86
Knoxv. T. 5s	825,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103	104
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	1,920,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103½	..
Lock. & Olc. Ry. 5s, '20	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Met. Ry. (D. C.) 5s, '25	1,850,000	2½	S	F. & A.	105	105¼
Mid. W. Util. 6s, 1925	3,575,000	3	S	A. & O.	97½	99
Mobile Elect. 5s, 1946	1,805,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92
Do pf.	852,000	1¾	Q	Nov 15,16	86	91
Musk. Gas & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Sep 15,16	90	..
Do 1st & ref 5s, '26	1,043,500	2½	S	J. & D.	95	98
Nashv. R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 16	73½	76
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	103
Do ref.5s,'58	3,810,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83½	85½
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	79½	80½
N.Y. & Hob. F. 5s, '46	3,300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99¼	..
N.Y., West'r LGM 4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	80	81⅛
N. Falls Pwr.	......	..	..	....	166	168
Niag. Fls. P. 5s, 1932	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct, 1916	102¼	104½
Do rf. 6s, '32	8,226,000	3	S	A. & O.	107¼	108¼
Nor. & Ports. Tr. 5s, '36	6,496,000	2½	S	J. & D.	86	88
Norf. Ry. & Lt. 5s, '49	2,714,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100
No. Hud. Co. Ry. 5s, '24	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	..
Do 5s, '28	2,908,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	..

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 2, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,556,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	87
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	....	17	19
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15, 16	56	61
N. St. Power	5,075,000	..	..	....	103	104½
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	100½	101
Do 1st ref.5s	......	..	S	A. & O.	97	98
N.T. Tr. 5s, '33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101¼
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,835,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93½
O.& C.B.S.R. 1st cn.5s,'28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
Ont. Power	10,000,000	..	..	....	53	..
O. Pwr. 5s,'43	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	94
Do deb.6s,'21	2,965,000	3	S	J. & J.	96	98
O.E. Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	95½
Pac. G. & E.	32,996,800	¾	Q	Jul 25, 16	67⅞	68
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 15,16	91	91½
Paterson Ry. 5s, '44	300,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	..
Port.(Ore.) R. 1st mg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	93
Pot. Elec. P. 5s, 1929	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104½	106
Do cn. 5s,'36	5,029,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102⅜	102
P.G. El.5s,'35	7,923,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100⅞	101½
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	....	50⅞	51⅞
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Oct 15, 16	78½	80
Riverside Tr.	......	..	..	....	17½	20¼
Do pf.	......	..	..	....	34	..
Roch. R. & L. 5s. '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102
Ru. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	78	85
St.J.(Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101
Sal. Riv. Pr. 5s, '52	3,345,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	92
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20	715,000	½	S	F. & A.	96½	..
Salt L. & Og. 1st 5s, '34	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	98
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	356,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102½
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	98
Seattle L't'ng 5s, '49	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	92½	95½
2d Av. recr. ctfs. 5s, '14	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	80	90
Sierra & S.F. Pr.1st 5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	91	93½
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1¼	Q	Nov 15,16	91	92
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 16	106	108
Do gen.5s,'39	13,360,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	99
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,940,000	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 16	97½	100
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	....	16	17
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	1	Q	Sep 15,16	44	44½
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	85	90
Sup.W.,L.& P	500,000	1	Q	....	50	60
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,913,400	2½	S	J. & D.	87½	90
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	104
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	837,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	18,000,000	..	..	....	11	11½
Do pf.	10,250,000	1¼	..	Jun 1, 14	50	53
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,166,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	92½
U. E. L. & P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	94¼	..
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	83	85½
U. L. & Rys.	6,890,568	..	..	....	49⅛	51
Do 1st pf.	9,481,400	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	79	80
Un. R. & El. (Balt.)	......	..	..	....	35	35⅝
Do 4s, 1949	26,134,000	2	S	M. & S.	85	85½
Do inc 4s,'49	13,976,000	2	S	J. & D.	67¼	68
Utica & M.V. Ry 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	91½	..
Wash., B. & A. 5s, '41	5,044,000	2½	S	M. & S.	84½	85½
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 16	80	82
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 16	81½	82
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,643,000	2	S	J. & J.	81⅝	82
Western Pwr	14,670,000	..	..	....	18	18¾
Do 6% cm.pf	7,040,000	..	..	....	69½	70
W.St.G. & E.	3,503,000	..	..	....	35	38
Do pf.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 16	90	93
Wheeling Tr. 1st cn.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	102
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000sh	1.75	S	Dec 1, 16	58	61
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & S.	98½	100

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust	$1,250,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 16	475	..
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	480	481
B'way Trust	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 2, 16	152	157
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	600	610
Central	3,000,000	$66⅔	Q	July 1, 16	780	790
Columbia	2,000,000	§7	Q	Sep 30,16	700	705
Commercial	500,000	*4	..	Jan, 1916	100	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 16	290	300
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,16	548	552
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	Nov 1, 16	1660	1735
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	205	210
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,16	257	262
Fulton	500,000	†7	S	July 3, 16	275	290
Guaranty	20,000,000	¶5	Q	Sep 30,16	483	484
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Nov, 1916	265	275
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	140	148
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	Nov 1, 16	630	645
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 2, 16	138	141
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,07	108	118
Manufact'rs.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	150	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,16	420	425
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Sep 30,16	610	615
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Jun 10,16	975	1000
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Oct 2, 16	290	300
Q. Co. Jama.	[illegible]	..	..	....	..	80
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30,16	400	403
Transatlantic	......	..	..	....	145	155
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 16	419	..
United States	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	1005	..
U.S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30,16	455	460

*2% extra. §Including 2% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety	$5,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep 30,16	150	155
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	Nov 15,16	295	300
City of N. Y.	580,000	2	..	July 1, 15	90	110
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 16	300	325
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	Jul 15, 16	525	..
Fidel. Ph'nix	2,500,000	10	S	J. & J.	360	368
Frank'n F. I.	500,000	5	S	J. & J.	79	83
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	260	290
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	610	625
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	365	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 16	165	172
Home Fire	6,000,000	12	S	J. & J.	505	515
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,16	168	173
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Sep 30,16	109	111
Nat. Surety	3,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	268	271
N. Surety rts	......	..	..	....	38	39½
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 16	90	96
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	350	375
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	A. & O.	150	165
Pacific	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	150	165
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	98	101
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	1½	..	Nov 1, 16	90	110
Westc'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Nov 1, 16	670	700
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Aug 1, 16	140	170

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 2, 1916. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 16	560	570
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 16	241	245
Atlantic($100)	*1,000,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	*4	S	July 1, 16	160	180
Bowery	250,000	*4	Q	Nov 1, 16	400	430
B'w'y Central	100,000	..	..	....	130	155
Bronx Boro.	150,000	..	..	....	160	180
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July 1, 16	110	115
Chase Nat'l	......	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	370	375
Ch.-P. N.	3,500,000	2½	Q	Oct 2, 16	237	240
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 16	115	130
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Nov 1, 16	397	400
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	180	190
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	Q	Nov 1, 16	528	532
Cl & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	190	200
Colonial	400,000	5	S	Sep 30, 16	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 16	300	325
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	192	193
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 16	340	345
E.R.Nat.($25)	250,000	2	S	July 1, 16	70	75
Europe	150,000	..	..	....	110	130
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 16	..	165
Fifth Av.	100,000	25	Q	Oct 2, 16	4500	4850
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	250	300
First Nat.	10,000,000	††10	Q	Oct 2, 16	1025	..
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 16	180	190
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	142	..
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 1, 16	390	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	Nov 1, 16	440	..
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	200	210
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	320	..
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	6	Q	Oct 1, 16	683	687
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	....	420	435
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 1, 16	510	..
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	215	222
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	7½	Q	Oct 2, 16	875	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Nov 1, 16	325	350
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	8	S	July 1, 16	335	345
M.&Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 16	270	280
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	Nov 8, 16	300	305
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 16	275	285
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 2, 16	290	300
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	180	190
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 1, 16	375	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	July 1, 16	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 16	395	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 16	..	750
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 16	250	..
Public	750,000	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 16	230	..
Park Nat.	5,000,000	5	Q	Oct 2, 16	560	575
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 16	220	235
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	440	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 2, 16	395	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 1, 16	110	120
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 16	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,16	150	155
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Sep 30,16	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 16	..	375
Yorkville	100,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 16	500	550

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 3% of First Security Co. ‡10% extra annually.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
C. Gas (Balt.) 5s, '39	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	105½	106½
Do 4½s, '54	6,100,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	95	95½
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	..
Do 5s, '65	......	..	..	....	96	98
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	104
Do deb.5s,'30	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	98
Day. Gas 5s	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Ess. & H. G.	......	..	..	....	134	..
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	J. & D.	133	..
Hud. Co. Gas 5s, '49	10,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	103¾	104⅝
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	95
Newark Gas	......	..	..	....	95½	96½
Do 5s, '48	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105½	106½
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34	840,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40	5,667,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
So. Jersey G. & Elec. Tr.	......	..	..	....	129	..
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	99½
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101¼
Wash. G.($20)	2,800,000	6	Q	Nov 1, 16	70⅝	71½
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	106⅞	107

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Brass	15,000,000	$5	Q	Nov 15,16	422	428
Am. Chicle	$8,000,000	1½	..	Jan 20,16	70	75
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 2, 16	78	82
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 16	184	187
Do pf.	2,096,630	1¾	Q	Nov 15,16	182	185
Am. Grapho. 6s, 1930	2,000,000	3	S	J. & D.	101½	102½
Bord. C. M.	21,304,200	4	S	Aug 15,16	110	111
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 15,16	105	107
Celluloid	5,925,000	2	Q	Sep 30,16	..	195
Cent. C. & C.	......	..	..	....	56	59
Do pf.	......	..	..	....	74	76
Childs Co.	3,000,000	1	Q	Sep 11,16	69½	71½
Do pf.	2,490,900	1¾	Q	Sep 11,16	96⅝	98
C. & P Tel. 5s, '29	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	104½	105½
D.L.&W.Coal	6,590,700	§2½	Q	Oct 16, 16	340	360
Dix. Crucible	......	..	..	....	380	..
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,350,000	1	Q	Nov 15,16	116	119
Int. Salt	6,077,130	1	Q	Oct 1, 16	48	50
K.C.S.Y.(Me)	......	..	..	....	85	89
Do pf.	......	..	..	....	78	80
Do deb. 5s	......	..	..	....	100	101½
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 31,16	76	77
Lima Loc. Co 6s, 1932	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	99
Merg. Lino.	12,799,600	2½	Q	Sep 30,16	171	174½
Mon. Coal Co 1st 5s	2,875,000	2½	S	J. & D.	45	55
N. J. Zinc	10,000,000	†9	Q	Nov 10,16	355	361
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¼	Q	Oct 16, 16	64	67
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 16, 16	90	94
Poc. Con.Coll. 1st 5s, '57	4,363,400	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	....	17	17½
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	85	85½
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 1, 14	49	50
Rogers-Br. I. 1st 5s	[illegible]	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	..
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Sep 30,16	150	160
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30,16	102½	104
Saf.C.H. & L.	9,862,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 16	105	107
Shr. Wheat.	......	..	..	....	139	140
Do pf.	......	..	..	....	97	98
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	Oct 2, 16	275	278

*Ex div. †Incl. 5% extra. ‡Also 11¼% extra. §Also 10% extra ¶Incl. 8½% extra. a—Incl. 3½% extra. b—Also 10% extra. c—Incl. 5% extra.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	23
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	80
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Oct 15, 16	155	170
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Oct 15, 16	188	193
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	115	125
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	275	325
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	225	260
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	....	135	150
2d Av. Ry.1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	2	7
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F.M.A.N	108	118

WANTED
100 West Virginia Pulp & Paper
300 Pere Marquette (Old Stock)
10-M Pere Marquette Debenture 6s
10-M Bir. Ensley & Bessemer Recp'ts
50 International Salt Co.
100 Nichols Copper Com.
50 Metal Siding & Shingle Pfd.
100 U. S. Metal Products
100 Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
100 Library Bureau Pfd.
5-M U. S. Finishing Cons. 5's, 1929
50 U. S. Envelope Pfd.
50 Hartford Gas Con. & Pfd.
5-M Internat. Silver Dividend Scrip
25 Childs Pfd.
50 Bristol Mf'g. Co.
50 American Piano Pfd.
500 American Thread Pfd.
20-M Buffalo & Lake Erie Trac. 5s

FOR SALE
20 West Virginia Pulp & Paper
10 Scovill Mf'g. Co.
25 Eagle Lock Co.
500 All Package Com
50 American Cyanamid Com & Pfd.
50 Gray & Davis Com. & Pfd.
$1500 American Real Estate 6s
50 Hendee Mf'g. Com.
25 Massachusetts Lighting Pfd.
25 Boston Virginia Transpor. Com.
1-M Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s
50 Richmond Radiator Com. & Pfd.

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N. Y. Shipbuilding
Penn Seaboard Steel
Sheffield Farms Slawson Decker Pfd.

Public Utility Stocks

Appalachian Pr. Com. & Pfd.
American Pr. & Lt. Com. & Pfd.
Am. Waterworks & Elec. Part. Pfd.
Colorado Power Com.
Carolina Pr. & Lt. Pfd.
Central States Elec. Corp. Pfd.
Gen. Gas & Elec. Com. & Conv. Pfd.
Nor. States Pr. Pfd. & Warrants
Pacific Gas & Elec. Com.
Republic Ry. & Lt. Com. & Pfd.
Southern Cal. Edison Com.
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Pr. Com.
United Light & Railways Com. & Pf.
Western Power Com. & Pfd.

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100 Thompson-Con'lsville Coke

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REORGANIZATION
OF
The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company

To:
Holders of Certificates for Shares of Stock,
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Certificates of Deposit issued by Bankers Trust Company or First Trust and Savings Bank for said Stock or said Debentures,
of

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned Joint Reorganization Committee has modified the Plan and Agreement dated November 14, 1916, for the Reorganization of The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, as follows:

By inserting, after the third paragraph on page 4 of said Plan and Agreement, the following paragraph:

"The charter of the New Company shall provide that the whole, but not a part, of the 7% preferred stock outstanding may at any time be purchased or redeemed on any dividend payment date by the New Company at $105 per share, plus the amount of all cumulative dividends accrued thereon; and that, either independently or contemporaneously, the whole, but not a part, of the 6% preferred stock outstanding may be likewise purchased or redeemed by the New Company at any time on any dividend payment date at $102 per share, plus the amount of all cumulative dividends accrued thereon. The charter shall also provide, in such form as the Joint Reorganization Committee shall approve, for the notice to be given of any such redemption and all the other conditions and provisions for such redemption."

And notice is hereby given that a statement of such modification has been filed with Bankers Trust Company and First Trust and Savings Bank, the Depositaries under said Plan and Agreement dated November 14, 1916.

Any holder of a Certificate of Deposit issued under said Plan and Agreement dated November 14, 1916, may, within thirty days after December 4, 1916, the date of the first publication of this notice, file with either of the Depositaries above-named notice in writing that such holder dissents from such modification.

Dated, New York, December 4, 1916.

SEWARD PROSSER, Chairman;
NATHAN L. AMSTER,
EMILE K. BOISOT,
CHARLES HAYDEN,
JAMES SPEYER,
S. DAVIES WARFIELD,
Joint Reorganization Committee.

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FIND BANKS OPPOSE COLLECTION ORDER

National Association Sends Out Queries About New Federal Reserve Board Rule.

6,000 ANSWERS ALREADY IN

Committee to Meet in Chicago Next Week to Canvass All Replies —Old System Favored.

The bankers of the country are opposed to the check collection system recently inaugurated by the Federal Reserve Banks, according to partial returns received by a special committee of the American Bankers' Association, which is conducting a referendum on the subject. The committee will hold a meeting in Chicago a week from today, when, it is expected, Jerome Thralls, its Secretary, will have prepared a tabulation of the replies received from the 27,000 banks to whom the questionnaire has been sent.

More than 6,000 institutions have already sent in their answers. The vote of 900 banks in three typical States—one Eastern, one Southern, and one Middle Western—shows 118 in favor of the system, 771 opposed to it and 17 indefinite. The returns from other States are said to be in the same proportions. The new rule requires that collection charges be only large enough to cover actual cost.

The question regarding a voluntary, self-sustaining check collection system, the expense of maintenance to be borne by those who use it, as is the custom with regular clearing houses, and allowing banks to make a reasonable charge to cover the expense of remitting for checks and the service rendered, was approved in the three States mentioned by a vote of 511 to 191, while 114 replies were indefinite. The same proportion in regard to this question is shown from the other States. In the three States first referred to the banks indicated their losses under the new check collection system as follows: Ninety reported a loss of $150 to $350 a year, 138 showed a loss of $500, 178 from $500 to $1,000, 40 an average loss of $2,000, 13 from $2,500 to $5,000, and four a loss of more than $5,000 a year. The losses of country banks in many places indicate greatly reduced dividends and in some a wiping out of dividends altogether.

Country banks maintain that their legal undertaking to pay checks on demand over their counters imposes no obligation to provide currency to pay similar checks at distant points. The opinion against excessive charges is said to be unanimous. The referendum shows in some cases a desire to have the maximum charge for collection as high as $2.50 per $1,000, but the majority sentiment appears to be strongly in favor of a charge from fifty cents to $1 per $1,000.

The committee of the American Bankers' Association which is considering check collections was appointed last September at the Kansas City convention. It is composed of fifteen country bankers and ten Reserve city bankers. The committee was authorized to consider and adopt a plan of procedure and, acting in conjunction with other committees of the association, to work for amendment of Section 16 of the Federal Reserve act in such form as to do no injustice to either the banks or the business community.

At the last session of Congress Representative Kitchin, the majority leader, introduced an amendment to the act whereby the banks would be permitted to make a reasonable charge for the service and expense to which they were put in collecting checks. Mr. Kitchin has announced that he will bring his bill up for consideration at the short session of Congress which opens today.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

On Call.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Nov. 27	6	3	4	4
Nov. 28	6	4¾	5	5
Nov. 29	5	4	4	4½
Nov. 30	Holiday			
Dec. 1	6½	4½	5	4½
Dec. 2	4½	4½	4½	4½
Week's range—				
High			6½	5
Low			3	4
Same week last year—				
High			2½	2
Low			1¾	2
Year's range to date—				
High			6½	5
Low			1½	1¾
Same period last year—				
High			3	2¾
Low			1½	1¾

On Time.

	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Nov. 27	3¾@4	3¾@4	3¾@4
Nov. 28	3¾@4	3¾@4	3¾@4
Nov. 29	3¾@4	4	4
Nov. 30	Holiday		
Dec. 1	3¾@4	4	4 @4¼
Dec. 2	3¾@4	4	4 @4¼
Week's range—			
High	4	4	4¼
Low	3¾	3¾	3¾
Same week last year—			
High	2½	2¾	3
Low	2¼	2¼	2¾
Year's range to date—			
High	4¼	4¼	5
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	4	4¼	4½
Low	2¼	2¼	2¾

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Nov. 27	Par	†10c	†10@15c	*10c
Nov. 28	Par	†10c	†10@15c	*10c
Nov. 29	Par	†15c	†10@15c	*10c
Nov. 30	Holiday.			
Dec. 1	Par	†15c	†10@15c	*10c
Dec. 2	Par	†15c	†10@15c	*10c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short Bills.	Discounts. 3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Nov. 27	4¾	5½@5⅝	5½@5⅝	27f 81½c
Nov. 28	4¾	5½@5⅝	5½@5⅝	27f 81½c
Nov. 29	4¾	5½@5⅝	5½@5⅝	27f 81½c
Nov. 30	4¾	5½@5⅝	5½@5⅝	27f 81½c
Dec. 1	4¾	5½@5⅝	5½@5⅝	27f 81½c
Dec. 2	4¾	5½@5⅝	5½@5⅝	27f 81½c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British 4½%.	Rentes, Paris.
Nov. 27	55½	95⅝	61f 10c
Nov. 28	55⅝	95⅝	61f 10c
Nov. 29	55½	95¼	61f 10c
Nov. 30	55⅝	95¼	61f 10c
Dec. 1	55⅛	95⅛	61f 10c
Dec. 2	55⅛	95⅛	61f 10c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Nov. 27	35 3-16d	74c
Nov. 28	35 3-16d	74c
Nov. 29	35½d	74 c
Nov. 30	35 9-16d	Holiday
Dec. 1	35 9-16d	75¼c
Dec. 2	36d	75¼c

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Kentucky	.03
Andes	.35	Mexican	.24
Best & Belcher	.07	Occidental	.65
Caledonia	.32	Ophir	.19
Challenge Con.	.05	Overman	.04
Chollar	.05	Potosi	.04
Confidence	.14	Savage	.08
Con. Virginia	.08	Seg. Belcher	.02
Exchequer	.02	Sierra Nevada	.21
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con.	.55
Hale & Norcross	.14	Utah	.02
Jacket	.03	Mexican dollars	.56
Justice	.03		

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	4.95	Comb. Fraction	.04
Halifax	.45	D'field Daisy	.06
Jim Butler	.96	Florence	.19
McNamara	.07	G'field Cons.	.49
Midway	.20	G'field Merger	.05
Mizpah Exten.	.16	Great Bend	.08
Monarch Pitts.	.10	Jumbo Exten.	.24
Montana	.21	Kewanas	.10
North Star	.15	Silver Pick	.29
Rescue	.26	Spearhead	.05
Tonopah Exten.	4.65	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	Big Jim	1.35
West End	.71	Nevada Hills	.20
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.41
Atlanta	.07	Rochester	.71
Booth	.07	Round Mountain	.36
C. O. D.	.02	United Mines	1.62½
		White Caps	.36

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	12¼	12½	Gold Sov.	7½	8¾
Elkton	10	10¼	Granite	61	70
El Paso	41	60	Isabella	23	23¼
Cresson	760	780	McKinney	29	34
Findlay	9½	10	Portland	210	215
Golden C.	262	270	Vindicator	150	162
Gold Dol.	3⅞	4	U. G. M.	24	27½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	Demand. Last.	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Nov. 27	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	4.76 1-16	4.76 1-16	4.76 1-16
Nov. 28	4.75⅝	4.75 9-16	4.75 9-16	4.76 1-16	4.76⅛	4.76⅛
Nov. 29	4.7 9-16	4.75 9-16	4.75 9-16	4.76 1-16	4.76 1-16	4.76 1-16
Nov. 30	Holiday					
Dec. 1	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½	4.76 1-16	4.76 1-16	4.76 1-16
Dec. 2	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½	4.76 1-16	4.76 1-16	4.76 1-16

Week's range—	Demand.	Cables.
High	$4.75⅝	$4.76 1-16
Low	4.75½	4.76⅛
Same week last year—		
High	4.71¼	4.72
Low	4.69 3-16	4.70⅜
Year's range to date—		
High	4.78	4.78⅞
Low	4.73 3-16	4.74⅛
Same period last year—		
High	4.85½	4.85⅝
Low	4.50	4.51

PARIS.	Demand. High	Demand. Low	Demand. Last.	Cables. High	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Nov. 27	5.84½	5.84⅝	5.84⅝	5.83½	5.83⅝	5.83⅝
Nov. 28	5.84⅝	5.84¾	5.84¾	5.83½	5.83¾	5.83¾
Nov. 29	5.84⅞	5.84⅞	5.84⅞	5.83¾	5.83⅞	5.83¾
Noc. 30	Holiday					
Dec. 1	5.84⅞	5.85	5.85	5.83¾	5.83⅞	5.83⅞
Dec. 2	5.84⅞	5.84⅞	5.84⅞	5.83⅞	5.83⅞	5.83⅞

Week's range—	Demand.	Cables.
High	5.84½	5.83½
Low	5.85	5.83⅞
Same week last year—		
High	5.81	5.80
Low	5.87	5.86¼

BERLIN.	Demand. High.	Demand. Low	Demand. Last.
Nov. 27	68.18¾	67.68¾	67.68¾
Nov. 28	67.62½	67.50	67.50
Nov. 29	67.50	67.25	67.25
Nov. 30	Holiday.		
Dec. 1	67.18¾	66.56¼	66.56¼
Dec. 2	66.68¾	66.68¾	66.68¾
	Cables. High.	Cables. Low.	Cables. Last.
Nov. 27	68.75	67.75	67.75
Nov. 28	67.68¾	67.56¼	67.56¼
Nov. 29	67.56¼	67.31¼	67.31¼
Nov. 30	Holiday.		
Dec. 1	67.50	66.75	66.75
Dec. 2	66.75	66.75	66.75

Week's range—	Demand.	Cables.
High	68.18¾	68.75
Low	66.56¼	66.75

	Switzerland. Dem.	Switzerland. Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Holland. Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Italy. Cables.
Nov. 27	5.18½	5.17⅞	40.75	40.81¼	6.73¼	6.72½
Nov. 28	5.18	5.17¼	40.75	40.87½	6.73¾	6.73¼
Nov. 29	5.18	5.17¼	40.75	40.81¼	6.74¼	6.73½
Nov. 30	Holiday.					
Dec. 1	5.18	5.17¼	40.75	40.81¼	6.75¼	6.74⅝
Dec. 2	5.18	5.17¼	40.75	40.81¼	6.75¼	6.74½

	Austria. Dem.	Austria. Cab's.	Greece. Dem.	Greece. Cab's.
Nov. 27	11.73	11.75	19.48	19.53
Nov. 28	11.70	11.71	19.48	19.53
Nov. 29	11.65	11.67	19.48	19.53
Nov. 30	Holiday			
Dec. 1	11.56	11.57	19.48	19.53
Dec. 2	11.56	11.57	19.48	19.53

RUSSIA.

	Demand.	Cables.
Nov. 27	30.00	30.05
Nov. 28	29.95	30.00
Nov. 29	29.60	29.65
Nov. 30	Holiday	
Dec. 1	29.70	29.75
Dec. 2	29.70	29.75

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

Bank of—	Rate.	When Fixed.
England	6	July 13, 1916
France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Holland	4½	July 1, 1915
Austria	5	Apr. 12, 1915
Italy	5½	Nov. 9, 1914
Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Portugal	5½	July 30, 1914
Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Norway	5½	Dec. 13, 1915
Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Five Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Mon.	156,957	183,968	707,110	$410,000
Tues.	113,378	122,345	554,800	847,000
Wed.	101,780	171,846	556,655	1,651,000
Thurs.	Holiday.			
Fri.	106,061	171,164	370,030	1,226,000
Sat.	51,345	122,745	365,400	1,336,000
Total	529,521	772,068	2,554,035	$5,470,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
10,100	*Aetna Expl.	10⅛	8⅜	8⅞	— 1
2,400	*Alliance Tire & Rubber	5¾	5	5½	..
2,700	*Alliance Tire & Rub. pf.	8¾	8½	8¾	..
900	*Am. Drug S.	13½	13	13½	+ ¼
800	Am. Sum. T.	24½	21	24½	+ 1
6,140	Am. Wr. Pap.	8	6¾	6⅞	— 2
[illegible]	Brit.-Am. Tob. Co., ord. b.	21	20½	20½	..
500	*Butler Chem.	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	..
3,100	*Butter, Jud.	69¾	68¼	69½	+ 1
5,600	*Cal. Packing	34½	32½	33¾	+ 1¼
1,500	Can. Nat. Gas	1	½	1	+ ½
260	Carbon Steel	127	124	124	— 1
375	Can. C. & F.	44	40	44	..
435	Can.C.& F.pf.	83	80	83	..
600	*Car Lt. & P.	4¼	4	4	..
18,000	Carwen Steel	16¾	15⅛	16¾	+ 1
2,300	*Cent. Fdry.	21	18½	21	..
2,650	*Cent. F. pf.	45	38	45	+ 5
1,100	*Chal.Mot.w.i.	36	34½	34½	— ..
2,200	Ch. I. of Am.	8½	7¾	8	— ⅛
200	Ch.I. of A. pf.	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
250	Chev. Motor	172	166	166	— 9
100	Curtiss Aero.	23	23	23	— 4
1,100	Emerson Mot.	2½	2	2½	..
900	Emer. Phono.	11½	10⅝	11½	..
900	*Fall Motors.	12½	11½	12	..
200	Gen.Am. T. C.	97	97	97	..
200	Hall Signal	10	10	10	..
100	Hall Sig. pf.	23	23	23	..
2,100	*Hart Bell Co.	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
9,800	H. & B. Car.	49⅛	45	47¼	— 1⅛
[illegible]	Holly Sugar	56	56	56	— 2
500	Hartman Cor.	82	79	81	+ 5
[illegible]	*Imp Car. Co.	7-16	⅜	⅜	— 1-16
1,100	Int. Arms Fuse Sec. Corp.	24½	23	24½	+ 2
500	Intercont. Ru.	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
13,700	*Jop. Ore Sp. new	50	45	48	— 2
400	Kresge	12½	12½	12½	..
100	Kelsey W. pf.	99	99	99	+ 2
500	Key. T. & R.	15¾	15¼	15¼	..
18,000	*Lake Tor. B.	12⅛	11½	11½	— ⅜
115	Lott's, Inc	105	105	105	..
200	Man.Elec.Sup.	36¼	36	36¼	+ ¼
1,900	Man.El.Sup.pf.	98	94½	98	+ 2¼
1,000	Man. Transit.	11-16	11-16	11-16	..
4,400	Marlin Arms v. t. ctfs.	55	39	48	— 9
600	Marlin Arms pf. v. t. ctfs.	102½	101	101	— 1
1,200	Marlin Arms pl.ctfs.,⅓ pd.	63	48	61	..
2,300	*Maxim Mun.	6½	6	6¼	— ¼
[illegible]	Marconi of Am.	3⅝	3	3⅝	— ⅛
100	McAv'ys'n.pf.	96¾	96¾	96¾	..
1,000	*Mex. Petrol. Export Co	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
63,110	*Midvale Steel	72¾	68⅞	70⅞	— 1⅝
[illegible]	*Mitchell Mot.	58⅞	56¼	56⅝	— 3⅛
300	*Motor Products Co	58¾	56	56	— 2
1,100	*Nat. Auto.	39½	37	37	— 3
200	N. Y. Transp.	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
50,200	N. Amer. Pulp & Paper	15⅜	13	14½	+ ⅜
700	Pierce-Arrow	55½	55¼	55½	— ¼
25	*Poole Engine	100	100	100	..
7,500	Corp.of R.& H.	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
28,000	*Rockisl'd,w.i.	45½	38	45½	+ 6¾
4,600	*R. I. pf., (A)	94½	91¼	94	+ ½
15,500	*R. I. pf., (B)	78½	76	78½	+ ½
1,500	S.L.,R.M.& P.	32	31½	32	..
260	A. O. Smith Corp	42½	41½	41½	— 1
270	A. O. Smith Corp. pf.	96½	96½	96½	— ½
9,500	*Smith M. T.	6⅜	6	6	— ½
800	Smith & Terry Transp. pt.	10½	10	10½	..
800	*Spicer Mfg.	47½	46¾	46¾	— ½
325	Spring. Body	92	88	90	— 1
[illegible]	S. Body pf.	130	127	127	— 3
10,550	*Steel Alloys.	6	4⅞	5⅞	+ ⅜
9,200	Submar. Boat v. t. ctfs.	43	40½	40½	— 1½
1,043	*Todd S'yards	93	89	92	— 3
4,050	*Trans. & Wms. Steel Forg.	46¼	45	45½	..
14,635	Triangle Film v. t. ctfs.	3⅝	3⅜	3½	— ¼
2,900	*Un. D'wood.	72¼	64	72	+12
97	*Un. Dye. pf.	101	100	101	+ 2
2,300	*U.S. L. & H.	2¼	2	2	+ ⅛
10,500	U. S. SS. Co.	7⅝	7⅜	7½	..
13,600	*United Mot.	61¾	59	60⅝	— 1⅜
45,000	*Un Alloys St.	55	52	54½	+ 2⅝
950	Un. Profit Sh.	1	15-16	15-16	— 1-16
600	United Zinc.	5¾	5½	5½	— [illegible]
2,670	*Voca-P.Corp., w. i.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
5,400	*W. & L. E., w. i.	19	17½	19	..
3,000	W. & L. E. pf.	56	53	56	..
1,400	*Wilson Pack., w. i.	58	57	57⅞	— ⅜
3,200	World Film v. t. ctfs.	1	1	1	..
71,500	*Wright-Martin A'craft.	26¼	24	24⅝	— ⅛
2,000	*Wright-Martin Air. pf.	76	73½	75	..
3,600	*Zinc Concen.	4¼	4	4⅛	— ⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
700	A.-Am. Oil	16⅞	16½	16½	..
30	Buckeye P. L.	109	107	108	..
65	Galena S. Oil	200	195	195	..
245	Illinois P. L.	225	218	223	..
78	Indiana P. L.	114	113	114	..
110	P. Oil & Gas	575	560	570	..
30	Nat. Transit.	19½	19½	19½	..
31	N. Y. Tran.	234	232	234	..
40	North. P. L.	117	117	117	..
15	Ohio Oil	375	375	375	—12
90	Prairie P. L.	336	332	333	..
25	S. Penn. Oil	525	521	521	— 4
5	S. O. of Ind.	848	848	848	..
5	S. O. of Ky.	700	700	700	..
61	S. O. of Cal.	370	370	370	..
22	S. O. of N. J.	690	686	686	+ 1
96	S. O. of N. Y.	270	266	268	— 2
10	Vacuum Oil	390	390	390	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
7,350	*Bar. O. & G.	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
7,800	Con. Mex. Oil, (a pros.)	1½	1¼	1½	..
3,650	*Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	17⅝	16¾	17⅝	+ ⅜
26,500	*Cos. O. & G.	14⅝	13½	14½	+ ⅛
151,000	*Federal Oil.	6½	4⅜	6¼	+ 2
11,400	*Houston Oil.	24	20½	23⅞	+ 4¼
1,100	*Int. Petrol.	11¼	11	11	..
14,200	Kenova Oil, (a prospect)	¼	3-16	¼	..
1,300	Metro. Petrol.	10½	8	8	— 3
23,500	*†Midwest Oil	45	41	44	— 1
4,250	*N. Y.-Ok. Oil	1 1-16	1	1	— ⅛
70,500	*†Okla. Oil	11	9¼	11	..
11,600	*Okla. Oil pf.	1½	1⅛	1¼	— ⅛
34,000	Ok. P. & Ref.	11⅝	10⅝	11⅜	+ ⅜
5,000	O. P. & R.rts.	1⅛	1	1	..
13,000	†Omar O. & G.	55	50	50	— 5
2,900	*Sap. O. & R.	11¼	10½	11⅛	— ¼
160	Savoy Oil	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅜
24,500	Seq. Oil & R.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..
21,300	*Sinclair Oil.	63	57	62½	+ 4¾
3,800	*So. Oil & Tr.	8½	8	8¼	— ⅛
3,300	*Un. W. Oil.	15-16	¾	⅞	..
38,000	†Utah Petrol. Co., (a pr.)	65	55	60	+ 3
210,000	Vac. G. & Oil.	1½	1¼	1⅜	..
14,800	*Victoria Oil.	1⅞	1⅝	1 11-16	— 1-16
2,500	Way. O. & G.	5	4½	4⅞	..
65,300	*†W.E.O.& G.	50	45	48	+ 1
7,700	*Wyo. Pet.	2⅝	2⅛	2½	..

MINING STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
21,800	A.-Br. Co. M. (a pros.)	2	1 1-16	1 1-16	— ½
37,310	†Alask. M. C.	92	90	92	+ 1
2,700	*†Alaska-Wes.	57	50	55	..
27,000	*†Am. Com'r.	9½	8	9½	+ ⅛
9,200	*†Ark. Ariz.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
80,100	*†Ariz. Chlo.	53	46	49	— 2
19,060	*Ariz. Cop.	1⅝	1¼	1¼	+ ¼
14,500	*†Atlanta	8	7	7½	+ ½
200	Barnes K. D.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
24,050	Big Jim	1⅝	1⅜	1½	— ⅛
13,600	Big L. C. Co.	7½	6⅞	7	— ½
31,909	*Bis. C. (a pr.)	1¼	1⅛	1¼	..
23,800	*Bitter Creek Cop. (a pr.)	7-16	5-16	⅜	+ 1-16
3,500	*†Booth	9	7	7½	— 1⅛
49,700	Bost. & Mont.	79	73	76	— 1
28,000	B. C. & Z., v. t. ctfs.	18¼	15⅝	18	+ ⅜
24,400	Butte Det.	1⅛	1-16	1⅛	+ ⅛
400	Butte-N. Y.	2⅛	2	2⅛	— ¼
1,200	Cal. Tread.	77	76	77	— 1
800	*Calaveras C.	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	..
17,700	†Caledonia	52	45	49	..
35,400	*Cal. & Jer.	3 7-16	3	3 5-16	— ⅛
11,600	Canada Cop.	2⅝	2 1-16	2⅛	— ⅛
16,100	†Cashboy	6	5	6	..
7,000	C. de P. Cop.	43⅛	42	43¼	— 1¼
42,500	Con. Ariz. S.	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
5,280	Con. Cop. M.	4	3⅞	3⅞	..
6,500	*Con. H'stead.	1⅝	1½	1⅛	..
29,500	Cres. Con. G.	8⅛	7⅝	7¾	— ½
3,930	Dundee - Ariz. Cop. (a pros)	2⅛	1⅞	2	— ¼
74,875	*Emma Con.	2½	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
2,300	*†Gilpin-E. M.	57	53	54	+ 4
15,800	†Goldf'd Con.	52	48	49	— 1
6,000	*†Goldf'd Mer.	6	5½	6	+ 1
775	1st Nat. C.	5	4½	4⅝	— ¼
18,800	Grizzly Flats.	1⅜	1 3-16	1⅜	+ ⅜
45,950	*†Gr. Can. G.	14	12	13	..
85,000	*G'monster M.	4½	3½	3¾	— ⅝
6,257	Hecla Mining.	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
21,100	Howe Sound.	8⅞	6¾	8¼	— ⅝
72,000	Ind. Lead	20	17	18¼	..
46,000	Insp. N. Cop. (a prospect)	1½	⅞	1 5-16	— 1-16
3,900	*Iron Blossom.	1⅜	1 3-16	1 3-16	+ 1-16
57,200	Jerome Verde (a prospect)	1 13-16	1½	1 13-16	+ ¼
6,400	*†Jim Butler	100	98	99	..
1,545	Jer. V. Ext.	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ¼
900	Kerr Lake	5	4⅞	5	..
18,900	†Jumbo Ext.	27	24	25	— 1
7,200	*†Kewanas	11	10	10	+ ½
16,700	L. P. M. C. (a prospect)	1½	1⅜	1⅜	..
34,700	Louisiana Con.	95	87	95	+ 5
2,100	La Rose	⅝	9-16		..
7,450	Mag. Copper	60½	54	55½	— 4
49,100	*†Marsh Min.	13	10	13	..
9,180	M. G. M. Co.	2¼	1⅝	1⅞	— ¼
15,350	Mason Valley.	8	6⅞	7¼	— ⅝
2,750	*McKinley-D.	61	58	60	+ 2
47,700	Miami Con. (a prospect)	60	50	50	— 2
87,170	†M. G. M. & M	69	64	67	— 8
4,200	*Moj. Tung.	3¼	2⅞	3	— ¼
4,600	Mon. Silver	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	..
800	Mines of Am.	2⅝	2⅛	2¼	..
97,900	*Monster Ch.	⅝	½	9-16	— 1-16
2,000	*†Mont. G. M.	89	87	89	+ 4
44,600	*†Mother L.	38	36	36¼	— 2
33,000	*†N. H. Mon.	95	89	94	+ 4
33,000	*Newray M.	1¼	1⅛	1 3-16	— 1-16
1,500	N. U. Bingham	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— 1-16
500	N. Y. & Hon.	17	16½	16½	..
11,400	Nipis. Mines.	9½	9	9½	+ ⅜
1,100	N. Butte Dev.	⅞	¾	⅞	..
18,200	*Ohio Copper.	⅞	¾	¾	+ ⅛
19,500	*Ohio Cop.,new, w. i.	2¼	1⅞	2⅛	+ ½
41,400	*†Old Emma L.	72	60	69	— 4
1,900	*†P'less Jennie	77	75	76	..
3,100	*†Pitts.-Idaho.	1½	1⅜	1½	..
18,000	Pitts.-Jerome Cop.,(a pros.)	1⅜	1¼	1 5-16	— 1-16
27,700	Prog. M. & M.	⅝	⅝	⅝	— 1-16
10,100	*Ray Herc. M.	6⅛	5½	5⅞	..
77,000	*†Rex Con. M.	71	65	66	— 2
30,600	†Roch. Mines.	75	70	73	..
338	*†Round Mt.	37	36	37	+ 1
20,150	*Sacra. V.Cop.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
7,500	†San Toy	19½	18½	19	— ⅛
5,600	*S. Rita Dev.	1⅛	1	1 1-16	— 1-16
9,200	*S. G. Gold M.	11-16	⅝	⅝	— 1-16
3,025	*Section Thirty	15	13¾	14½	+ 1-16
12,000	Silver K. of A.	1	⅞	15-16	+ 1-16
15,100	S. K. C. of U.	5	4¾	5	+ ½
35,000	*†Silver Pick.	34	27	30	+ 6
3,070	Stand. S.-Lead	1 5-16	1 3-16	1⅜	+ 1-16
43,000	Superstition	42	33	35	— 5
12,600	*†St. N. Zinc.	⅜	⅜	⅜	— 1-16
27,700	*†Success	58	52	57	..
75,200	T. B. G. pf.	94	89	93	+ 2
2,210	*Tonopah Bel.	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
2,500	Tenn. C. rts.	3½	2⅛	2¼	— ⅜
15,600	Teck Hughes.	58	55	58	+ 2
3,160	Tortillita Cop.	3⅞	3	3⅜	+ ½
3,400	Tuolomne C.	1⅛	⅞	1	..
1,000	Temiskaming.	65	65	65	— 1
14,550	Tonopah Ext.	5	4⅝	4¾	..
100	Tonopah Min.	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
261,560	*†Troy-Ariz.	85	70	85	..
1,360	United East.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
119,700	*U. M. of A.	1⅝	.86	1⅝	..
42,500	*†U. S. Cont.	18	12½	16	+ 3½
21,400	*U. V C. C.	1¼	⅞	1	— ¼
10,100	U. Verde Ex.	42¼	41	41¾	— ⅞
2,505	Unity Gold	4⅝	4½	4⅝	..
7,575	*Velvet Cop.	2½	1⅝	2⅜	+ ½
3,900	†W. E. Cons.	74	70	70	— 4
13,000	*Wettlaufer S.	15	12	13	— 2
9,900	W. Cans M.C.	39	35	37	— 2
10,500	*W. Cross C.	⅞	¾	¾	..
500	*W. Oaks M.	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
85,000	*Yering. M.C.	39	34	38	+ 3
1,800	*Yuscaran C.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..

BONDS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$220,000	*Am. T.&T. new 5s	100	98⅛	98⅛	..
22,000	Con. Ariz.S.	65	62	63	— ½
1,200,000	*Fr. Mun. 6s	98	96⅞	96⅞	— 1⅛
50,000	Met. Pet. 6s.	103⅝	102⅝	102¾	— 2¼
42,000	*Midv. St.5s	98¼	98	98	— ⅜
106,000	*Rus.G. 6½s.	100⅜	99⅞	99⅞	+ 5⅛
210,000	*R G. n. 5½s	94¾	94½	94¾	..
5,000	Sulz. & S. 5s.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	— ¼
1,265,000	*Sinc. O. 6s.	112	106	111	+ 4½
1,275,000	*U. K. G. B. & I.5yr.5½s	98½	97⅞	98¼	— ⅛
1,010,000	*U. K. G. B. & I.3yr.5½s.	99⅛	98½	98⅝	— ⅜
25,000	W. Pac. 5s.	89⅛	89⅞	89⅞	— ⅛

*Unlisted. †Sells cents per share.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

COLUMBIA BANK

at the close of business on the 29th day of November, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz:		
Public securities, (book value, $1,000;) market value		$1,000.00
Private securities, (book value, $448,338.75;) market value		445,706.67
Real estate owned		43,297.86
Mortgages owned		7,915.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		12,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		744,336.81
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		7,360,874.01
Overdrafts		566.59
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$1,126,742.34	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	38,299.40	
		1,165,041.74
Specie		1,067,235.76
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		99,700.00
Federal Reserve notes		60,000.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$550,051.69	
Other cash items	75,589.77	
		625,641.46
Other assets, viz.:		
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		3,309.79
Total		$11,636,625.69

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$300,000.00
Surplus on market values:		
Surplus fund	$600,000.00	
Undivided profits	103,786.76	
		703,786.76
Surplus on book values, $776,609.05.		
Deposits:		
Preferred, as follows:		
Due New York State savings banks	$164,254.40	
Deposits by the State of New York	125,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows:		
Deposits subject to check	9,984,731.45	
Demand certificates of deposit	29.00	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	46,500.82	
Certified checks	131,885.85	
Unpaid dividends	688.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	65,249.40	
Total deposits		10,518,338.93
Other liabilities, viz.:		
Mortgages on real estate owned	$36,000.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c	5,000.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date, (estimated)	27,500.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	46,000.00	
		114,500.00
Total		$11,636,625.69

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended Dec. 2, 1916.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,370	Alaska G. M.	13⅝	14⅛	13¼	14⅛
100	Alaska Juneau	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
1,480	Allis-Chalmers	38	38	33⅞	35⅝
1,030	Am. Beet Su.	107	107	102⅜	106½
3,150	Am. Can	64	64	61½	63¼
2,020	Am. C. & F.	76	76½	71⅛	75½
890	Am. H. & L.	17	18⅜	16⅛	18⅜
1,040	A. H. & L. pf	77¼	83⅞	74⅝	82⅝
140	Am. Ice Secu.	27⅝	28	27⅝	28
180	Am. Linseed.	22½	23	21⅝	21⅝
3,990	Am. Locomo.	93	93½	88⅛	90⅛
14,040	Am. S. & R.	121⅜	122	115⅝	117⅞
120	Am. Sugar R.	117⅞	117⅞	116½	117
140	Am. Woolen	53	53⅝	53	53
280	Am. W. P. pf	70⅜	70⅜	65⅜	65⅝
540	Am. Zinc	61½	61½	56⅞	57⅛
36,960	Anaconda C.	101⅛	102	98	101
180	A., T. & S. F.	105⅝	106⅛	105¼	106½
20,020	Baldwin Loco.	85⅛	85⅛	75⅛	77⅛
350	Balt. & Ohio.	86⅜	87	86	87
75	Batopilas M.	2	2	2	2
60	Brook. R. T.	83⅞	84	83⅞	84
1,180	Butte & Sup.	69⅝	69⅝	65⅛	68½
5,450	California Pet.	25	27⅛	24½	26⅝
40	Cal. Pet. pf.	55½	55½	55½	55½
200	Canadian Pac.	167⅞	168⅝	167⅞	167⅞
9,450	Central L. Co.	113¾	114	108⅞	110⅝
840	Ches. & Ohio.	67¼	69½	67⅛	69⅞
140	Chi. Gt. West.	13⅝	14½	13⅝	14½
60	C. Gt. W. pf.	45	45	45	45
220	C., M. & St. P	92⅞	93⅝	92⅞	93⅝
9,580	C., R. I. & P.	34	39	32⅝	38⅞
5,210	Chile Copper.	34⅝	34⅝	31⅜	34⅝
1,610	Chino Copper.	70½	70½	67	69⅞
4,710	Col. F. & I.	59½	59½	55	57½
2,950	Col. G. & El.	48⅛	51⅜	47½	51⅛
5,660	Corn P. Ref.	27⅜	27⅜	25⅝	27
100	Corn P. R. pf.	108	108	108	108
20,940	Crucible Steel.	88⅝	88⅞	82½	84⅛
3,400	Cuban Cane S.	70	70⅛	65½	69⅞
1,010	Dist. Sec.	46	46	43⅜	45⅜
[illegible]	Erie	37¼	37½	35⅞	36½
80	Erie 1st pf.	52	53	52	53
550	Goodrich	71	71	65⅝	69⅝
60	Great Nor. pf.	117½	117½	117⅛	117⅛
550	Gt. Nor. Ore.	45⅝	45⅝	44⅛	44⅛
60	Greene-Can.	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
4,340	Insp. Copper.	72⅛	72⅛	68⅝	71⅛
200	Interbor. Con.	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜
3,320	I. Mer. Mar.	46⅛	47	44	44⅞
3,070	I. M. M. pf.	117½	117⅞	113⅝	116
1,300	Int. Nickel.	46⅞	48⅞	46⅛	46⅛
2,060	Int. Paper	67⅜	67⅜	61⅝	67
120	Int. Paper pf.	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
490	Kan. C. So.	26⅛	26⅞	26⅛	26⅜
7,940	Kennecott	59⅞	60	55⅝	58⅝
1,630	Lack. Steel	105⅝	106	101⅝	103⅝
730	Lehigh Valley	82⅛	83	81½	83
480	Maxwell Mot.	74½	74½	72⅜	72⅞
5,620	Mexican Pet.	111¼	111¼	105⅛	107
660	Miami Cop.	47⅝	47⅝	44⅝	46⅜
60	Mo., K. & T.	10	10¼	9	10¼
130	Mo. Pacific	11⅛	16	11⅛	16
160	Mo. Pac. ctfs.	11⅝	13⅞	11⅝	13⅞
480	Mo. Pac.,w. i.	29⅛	32⅝	29⅛	32⅝
350	Nat. En. & S.	34	34	33	33⅛
40	Nat. Lead	68	68	68	68
880	Nevada Con.	31⅜	32	29⅛	31
100	N. Y. Air Br.	179⅝	179⅝	179⅝	179⅝
2,580	N. Y. Cent.	107	108⅝	106⅝	108⅝
720	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	58	59⅛	58	59⅛
2,810	N. Y.,O. & W.	31⅛	34⅝	31	34
150	Ontario Min.	6⅛	6⅛	6	6⅛
560	Pacific Mail.	27⅛	27⅝	25½	27⅝
60	Pennsylvania.	57	57	56⅝	56⅝
580	Phila. Co.	46½	47½	45⅝	46⅞
100	Pitts. Coal	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
6,100	Pitts.Coal cfs.	48⅝	58⅝	48	57⅞
880	Pr. Steel Car.	85	85⅛	81¼	84⅞
350	Ry. Steel Spg.	60	60⅛	58⅝	58⅝
4,100	Ray Con. Cop.	34⅛	34⅛	32	33⅜
33,960	Reading	108⅛	112⅞	107⅝	112
6,080	Rep. I. & S.	91½	91½	86	89⅛
230	Shat.-Arizona.	32⅝	33	32⅝	33
520	Southern Pac.	100	100⅛	98⅝	100⅛
3,370	Southern Ry.	27⅝	30⅛	27⅛	29⅛
5,020	Studebaker	123⅝	124¼	118	119⅞
250	Tennessee Cop.	24⅝	24⅝	24¼	24¼
160	Texas & Pac.	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝
580	Un. Bag & P.	14⅝	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝
6,190	Union Pacific.	148⅝	149½	147	148¼
380	United Fruit.	160⅝	160⅝	157⅝	159¼
20	U. Rys.Inv.pf.	29	29	29	29
100	U. S. C. I. P.	25½	25½	25½	25½
2,050	U. S. I. Al.	137¼	138¼	133⅝	136⅝
3,830	U. S. Rubber.	67	67⅜	63⅛	66½
219,315	U. S. Steel	129⅝	129⅞	124⅞	125¼
7,550	Utah Copper	126¼	127¼	121	126⅜
340	Va.-C. Chem.	51	51	47⅝	48
200	Wabash pf.A.	57	59	57	59
140	Wabash pf.B.	32	32	31⅛	32
60	Western Md.	28⅛	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝
60	W. U. Tel.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
2,520	West. E. & M.	64⅞	64⅝	62½	63½
2,560	Willys-Overld.	38½	39	36	36

Section 30 Mining Co.

Wm. S. Muller & Co.
SPECIALISTS
BROAD 3115-6.
25 Broad St.

Pennsylvania Gasoline Company

Orders Executed in This Security
Yesterday's Closing Market
75c Bid, Offered at $1.
William J. Gerety
35 Broad Street New York
'Phones 2397-8-9 Broad.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF
VALENTINE & COMPANY,
456 FOURTH AVENUE,
New York City, December 1st, 1916.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Valentine & Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 456 Fourth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Monday, December 18th, 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors of the corporation for the ensuing year and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting, including considering and voting upon the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts, proceedings, elections, and appointments heretofore made or taken by the Board of Directors, as set forth in the proceedings of the Board of Directors, which, until the meeting, will be open to examination by the stockholders of record, during business hours, at the office of the Corporation, No. 456 Fourth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

A. L. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
VALENTINE & COMPANY,
456 FOURTH AVENUE,
New York City, December 1st, 1916.

Pursuant to the call of the Board of Directors of VALENTINE & COMPANY, a special meeting of the stockholders of said corporation will be held on Monday, December 18th, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the principal office of said Corporation, at No. 456 Fourth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock from $1,250,000, consisting of 12,500 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $1,750,000, consisting of 17,500 shares of the par value of $100 each.

N. T. PULSIFER, President.
A. L. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, 37 Wall Street, New York City, on Monday, December 18, 1916, at 12:30 P. M. for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

CARDENAS-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY.
L. TESTUT, Assistant Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE GREENWOOD CEMETERY will be held at its office, No. 170 Broadway, New York City, on MONDAY, the 4th day of December, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time an election will be held for five trustees in place of those whose term of office will expire on that day.

ALFRED L. SEAVER, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between PHILO S. HAGER, JOSEPH W. STINSON, LUCIAN H. CLARK, ABRAHAM WHEATFIELD, and LEON DARGIN, under the firm name of DOWNING, CLARK & CO., expires on the 30th day of November, 1916. The business of the said copartnership will be continued by the firm of HAGER, CLARK & CO., consisting of Philo S. Hager, Lucian H. Clark, Abraham Wheatfield, Leon Dargin, and Peter F. Schmolze, by whom all debts owing to the said partnership of Downing, Clark & Co. are to be received and all demands on said partnership are to be presented for payment.

DOWNING, CLARK & CO.

TO ACCOMMODATE MERCHANTS.

Merchants requiring New York goods in a hurry should send a day prepaid telegram to The New York Times, stating requirements. This will appear in The Times next morning. Rate 50 cents a line of six words.—Advt.

Seaboard Air Line Railway Company

First & Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds. Series A 6%

Dated September 1, 1915 Interest payable March 1 and September 1 **Due September 1, 1945**

Authorized Issue $300,000,000 **Presently to be outstanding, Series A, $26,909,900**

These bonds are direct obligations of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company and are secured by a first mortgage upon about 416 miles of road, including the line extending from Hamlet, N. C., to Charleston, S. C., other lines in South Carolina, and a line under construction of approximately 86 miles extending from Charleston to Savannah, Ga. Completion of this line (which is expected by the end of the year) will provide a new north and south main line through Charleston, thus, in effect, giving to the system a double track between Hamlet and Savannah.

The bonds are also collaterally secured on 3,047 miles of road, being the remaining mileage owned, through pledge with the Trustee of a majority ($24,667,000 out of $44,671,000 outstanding) of Seaboard Air Line Railway Refunding Mortgage Bonds. The Refunding Bonds have a lien on this mileage prior to the lien of $25,000,000 Adjustment Mortgage (Income) Bonds.

The outstanding mortgage debt of the system (excluding Adjustment Bonds), after giving effect to the present issue, will be at the rate of $27,850 per mile of road owned.

The earnings of the Seaboard Air Line Railway for the seven years 1909-1915, and of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company for 1916, were officially reported as follows:

Year Ended June 30	Gross Operating Revenue	Gross Income All Sources After Expenses and Taxes	Interest, Rentals, etc. (Exclusive of Adj. Bond Interest)	Balance	Ratio Gross Income to Charges (Excl. Adj. Bond Interest)
1916	$24,494,789	$7,411,724	$4,891,746	$2,519,978	151%
1915	21,280,463	5,720,623	4,128,991	1,591,632	138%
1914	25,291,757	7,259,999	4,335,783	2,924,216	167%
1913	24,527,865	7,040,002	4,054,148	2,985,854	173%
1912	22,921,904	5,885,509	3,822,065	2,063,444	154%
1911	21,782,005	6,619,140	3,662,200	2,956,940	180%
1910	20,068,772	6,257,953	3,690,268	2,567,685	169%
1909	17,634,496	4,819,570	4,383,435	436,135	110%

Note—During the fiscal years 1909-1915 the lines upon which these bonds have a first lien were not operated by the Seaboard Air Line Railway, and, therefore, their earnings are not included for those years. They are, however, included for 1916, although said lines were not operated by the Railway Company until November, 1915.

It will be noted that income available for fixed charges for the past eight years has averaged 155% of such charges and that the Balance, as given above, has averaged $2,250,000 per annum.

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange

Price 99½ and Interest

The National City Company
New York

Guaranty Trust Company
of New York

We do not guarantee the statements and figures presented herein, but they are taken from sources which we believe to be accurate.

Free of the Normal Federal Income Tax

$3,000,000 Consolidated Cities Light, Power & Traction Company

5% Gold Bonds

Dated July 1, 1912 **Due July 1, 1962**

Coupon Bonds in $100, $500 and $1000 Denominations

Redeemable in whole or in part at 105 and accrued interest, on any interest date upon three months' notice
Interest Payable January and July 1st, in New York and London

Guaranteed Principal and Interest Unconditionally by Endorsement by Cities Service Company

Outstanding $10,000,000

Bankers Trust Company, New York, Trustee

These bonds are secured by the stocks representing the ownership of a large proportion of the public utility companies of the Cities Service Company.

Combined earnings accruing to the securities deposited under the Mortgage of this Issue after the payment of all operating expenses including the maintenance and taxes and interest on Bonds of subsidiary companies, are in excess of $1,000,000, or twice the amount required to pay the interest on these Bonds.

In December, 1913, the Consolidated Cities Light, Power & Traction Co. was acquired by the Cities Service Company.

SINKING FUND

We estimate that more than $4,000,000 bonds or 40% of the bonds outstanding will be retired by the Sinking Fund before their maturity.

The Guarantor, the CITIES SERVICE COMPANY

The Cities Service Company, which unconditionally guarantees these bonds, principal and interest, by endorsement, is a public utility holding company, which controls through ownership of securities and operates 79 public utility companies, serving a population of over two million. The gross earnings of all subsidiary companies for year ending December 31, 1915, are $22,656,079. Among the companies owned and operated by the Cities Service Company are some of the largest and most conservative artificial gas, electric light and public utility companies in the United States.

Net earnings of the Cities Service Company for the year ending October 31, 1916, were	$8,001,569
Interest on Notes and Debentures	340,069
Earnings applicable for interest on Guaranteed Bonds	$7,661,500

This balance is equivalent to approximately 15 times the $500,000 interest charge on the above Bonds.

Bonded debt of Cities Service Co. consists of less than $80,000 Convertible Debenture 5s, due 1966, and guarantees principal and interest on $10,000,000 Consolidated Cities Light, Power and Traction Co. 5s, 1962, and $13,640,000 additional bonds.

These are the entire obligations of the Cities Service Co. The earnings of all companies, the Bonds of which have been guaranteed by the Cities Service Co., are well in excess of all requirements, and the above balance is equivalent to approximately 6 times the interest charges on all Bonds so Guaranteed.

The Preferred and Common Stocks of Cities Service Company following these Bonds have a market value at present quotations of $120,793,271.

Legality of issue has been approved by Messrs. Henry, Pepper, Bodine & Pepper, Philadelphia.
We recommend this issue as an attractive bond of excellent security and marketability.

WE OFFER $1,000 BONDS STAMPED TAX REFUND IN PENNSYLVANIA AND MARYLAND SUBJECT TO SALE OR ADVANCE AT 92½ AND INTEREST, YIELDING ABOUT 5.45%.

BROOKE, STOKES & CO.
Members Philadelphia Stock Exchange
120 Broadway, New York
15th & Walnut Sts., Philadelphia
Calvert Building, Baltimore

KLEMM & KEEN
Members
New York Stock Exchange
Philadelphia Stock Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
1326 Walnut Street
PHILADELPHIA

This information and these statistics, while not guaranteed, are obtained from sources we believe to be reliable.
November, 1916.

BUILDERS FILE BIG ADVANCE ORDERS

Despite a Continued Advance, Material Sought for 1917 Delivery at Current Prices.

PRICE OF BRICK SOARING

Glass and Hardware Prices Show a 10 Per Cent. Increase—Pig Iron Jumps $2 a Ton.

Forward buying of building materials covering the first half of 1917 and reaching into the third quarter is responsible for further upward changes in building material prices, according to the Dow Service daily building reports.

It is becoming apparent that prospective builders are finding increasing financial encouragement to buy even at the high current prices. There is, however, a tendency to absorb old buildings and remodel them rather than to operate on complete new enterprises. In this way the higher costs of building material is discounted.

Last week closed with common Hudson brick selling in the wholesale market at $9.75 a thousand top. There were only 3,600,000 common brick left over at the West Fifty-second Street dock on Saturday noon, of which 2,000,000 were under option. This left a net of 1,600,000 for today's market, with only 2,000,000 en route from Haverstraw, 800,000 from Newburg and 2,000,000 from Rondout, of which 3,200,000 had been sold before they left for this market.

With the 2,000,000 left over Saturday there were only 3,600,000 brick without option in the open market this morning. With this shortage, coupled with a heavy building movement, only one dealer stacking to any extent at present, the trade on Saturday expected a price of $10 top today.

What would happen to the brick situation in New York City should a sudden freeze-up occur on the Hudson River is conjectural. There is, however, no cause for anxiety, even though the Raritan market is not taking business at the moment, because, except in extreme weather conditions, it is always possible to break ice in arranging to take care of its deliveries in this market. Lime now quoted at $1.65@$1.70 a 300-pound standard barrel will advance decisively about the 15th of December. Plate glass carrying a discount of 85@10 per cent. for sizes up to five feet and 80 per cent. for sizes over five feet is due to advance sharply over night. One of the largest manufacturers of window glass withdrew all prices on Nov. 28 and is taking no business until after Dec. 5, when a new price list will be announced. This list shows an advance over previous discounts off jobbers' lists in the neighborhood of 10 per cent.

Practically all the gravel manufacturers refuse to quote for any size and are out of the market at least until the middle of January. Sand is quoted nominally at 55 cents, but distributors are independent. Pig iron advanced from $28 to $29.50@$30 a ton for No. 1 X foundry northern. Nails jumped from $2.85 to $3. Linseed oil passed from 96 @98 cents to 96@97 cents for American city raw.

In the lumber department current lists show an advance of about $1 for yellow pine on November prices. Short spruce has moved up $1, and Eastern spruce is reported to be strong with an advancing tendency. A general upward trend in prices is shown in hardwoods. Oak flooring is firm, and maple shows a slight advance in some grades.

Yellow pine flooring has advanced 90 cents and $1. Gum quotations vary, all of them showing higher levels than November; it is in active demand. Hemlock quotations are up $1 on Pennsylvania stock and may go further. Cypress stands at November figures, but a change upward is momentarily expected.

All the December hardware catalogues show practically a uniform 10 per cent. advance, effective as of Dec. 1. Nearly all quotations are subject to change. Not included in Sargent's new list are doorchecks, planes, and squares, the former being advanced on Nov. 1. New prices will be announced on these probably after the first of the year. This firm accepts orders subject to prices ruling when orders are received.

The Stanley works will issue a new list this month, using 10 per cent. advance in practically all departments. Cast iron pipe makers put their prices up $2 at the close of the week. This puts 4-inch class B pipe on a basis of $41, foundry; 6, 8, and 10 inch pipe at $38, and 12-inch and larger at $37; foundry. Class A gas pipe takes the usual extra dollar. All pipe order prices are permitted to remain open for only three days from date of quotation.

SAYS RESERVE BOARD ERRED

Vanderlip Sees Harm to Our Finances in Ban on Allied Notes.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, said in an interview last night that, far from acting as a stabilizing influence on finance in this country, he believed that the recent action of the Federal Reserve Board in advising against the purchase in the United States of short-term Treasury notes of the Allies would operate in the opposite direction. Mr. Vanderlip said he considered that a large American purchase of easily convertible foreign securities would be at this time a thing much to be desired.

"It would act to cure the two great monetary evils confronting us," he explained, "the two evils being, first, that we will import too much gold, and, secondly, that when the time comes for export our business will be hurt by the turn of the tide. The purchase of the Treasury notes would have prevented the further import of gold, because the notes would have been paid for supplies; and, also, the purchase of the notes would have given to this country securities that could be dumped into the European market when the tide turned, just as England unloaded her American securities here. Thus we would have been able to retain the gold we had at the time the readjustment came at the end of the war, when lessening of the gold base would mean a readjustment of credits eight or ten times as large."

Mr. Vanderlip's reasoning corresponds closely to that of the Morgan firm, which, when it accepted the advice of the Federal Reserve Board and on Friday withdrew the French and British Treasury notes it had offered for sale, issued a statement in which it said:

"It was believed, further, that these bills would have furnished at the end of the war an excellent measure of protection to the American financial situation, inasmuch as these steadily maturing obligations would have tended to prevent heavy drafts of gold from this market."

DRY DRIVE AT WHITE HOUSE.

Delegates Will Try Again to Commit President to Prohibition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Another effort will be made during the "dry round-up" which begins here next Thursday to commit President Wilson to national prohibition. The anti-liquor workers are planning to go to the White House 300 strong Saturday. Support will be asked at that time.

The round-up will be under the auspices of the National Temperance Council. Plans will be discussed for supporting the three leading prohibition measures now before Congress, the Federal prohibition amendment, prohibition for the District of Columbia, and a bill to exclude liquor advertising from the mails.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Coxe, Ward, Rogers and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Motions:
Gordon<Oceanic Nav.
Cohen<Josephine.
Beach<McWilliams.
Neptune<N Y & Bermudey Co.
Urnig<same.
Cohen<Josephine.
Boise<Talcott.
Re Oceana.
Re Mankin.
General calendar:
Weber Elec Co<Nat Gas &c Co.
Ocean SS Co<U S Steel Products Co.
Blandin<Ostrander.
Bklyn Eastn Dist Ter<U S.
Brady<So Shore Trac Co.
Sunny Brook Zinc Co<Metzler.
Re Steam Dredge No 6.
Hinman<Visible Marker Co.
Anderson<El Rayo Mines Co.
Looker<U S.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy Discharges.

George M. Williams,
Florence Shea,
Samuel Pasalow,
Henry W. Schlesinger,
Edward P. Burns,
Michael Cerussi,
Nathan Reisler,
Saleske & Kietske,
Mann, Baudeau Co,
Louis M. Wills,
Fredrick H. Lewis,
Martin H. Marcus,
Joseph N. Jones,
Andrew Christie,
Henry Cohen,
Wm. H. Kettler,
Zaharia Kerber,
Abraham Reich,
Benj. Rosenblatt,
John H. Blood,
P. & M. Barry,
Rainbow & Mangel.
Under objections:
Fred Knaff,
Bessie Kling,
Max Kramer,
Charles E. Slenin,
Louis W. Gartner.
Adjourned cases:
Sidney H. Smith,
Samuel Mayfer,
Isaac Rettig.
Geo. L. Brawn.
Motions:
Max Myres.
Rethorn & Baum.
Max Sternberg.
L. H. Lange & Co.
Jacob Bloch.
The Betty Shop.
Carmine D'Apice.
Intl Underwear Co.
Morris Rosenstauch.
Edwd. G. Soltmann.
Maurice Levine (2).
Guggenheimer, Rich & Fibel.
Duffy, Carney & Co.
David Bernstein.
L. J. Callanan.
Louis Shapiro.
John J. Cunningham.
Aron H. Bondy.
Friedman Bros.
Framingham Hat Co.
Duffy, Carney & Co.
Superior Jewelry Co.
Morris G. Samuels.
Talking Toys Corp.
Talking Doll & Nov Co.
Pollock & Greenberg.
Samuel Burstein.
W. & W. Duncan.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., 3d Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity Calendar.

Benjamin Elec Mfg Co<Northwestern Elec Equipment Co.
O-So-Ezy Mop Co<Channel Chem Co.
Palmer<Doull Miller Co, Inc.
A B Dick Co<Underwood Typewriter Co (2).
Aaronson<Pinco.
O K Mfg Co<Simplex Letter Opener Co.
Welsbach<Robin.
US<Covitt.
Standard A & Rubber Co<Standard Oil Co.
Same<Standard Oil Co. of N. J.
General Elec Co<Sundh Elec Co.
Silberstein<Kaufman.
Auto Pneumatic Action Co<Kindler & Collins.
Emboso Sales Co<Wood, Nathan & Virkus.
Domestic Vacuum C Co<Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co.
Nat Sweeper Co<same
M S Wright Co<same
Autopiano Co<Am Player Action Co.
Same<Story & Clark Piano Co.
Reducing Machine Co<Whitington.
Auto Vacuum Freezer Co., Inc.<Wm. A. Sexton Co., Inc.
Same<Stirrup Mfg Co.
Blum & Koch Inc<Bonar-Phelps Co.
Jackson<Rapid Trans Subway Const Co.
Scully<Thos de la Rue & Co, Lim.
Am Thermos Bottle Co<Tower Mfg & Novelty Co.
Metal Arts & Crafts Co<Hudson Brass Works.
Cushman & Denison Mfg Co<F A Weeks Mfg Co.
Starlight Bros, Inc<Neudorf.
Cook<Flagg.
Henderson & Ervin<Delpark, Inc. (2).
Same<Weber & Heilbroner.
Same<Manhattan Shirt Co.
Ashley<Frank A Weeks Mfg Co.
Le Roy & Baird<Nicholas Power Co.
Proctor & Gamble Co<Berlin Mills Co.
Am Metal Cap Co<Girr.
Hirsch Mfg Co<H L Judd Co.
Mitchell<Des Moines & Ft Dodge RR.
Chicago Car Htg Co<Gold Car H & L Co.
Hughes<Corn Prod Ref Co.
Pierce<Bell.
Duplex Printg Press Co<Deering.
Ballard<Audubon Nat Bank.
Gideon<Representative Securities Corp.
Brennan<Wallace.
Andrews<Heywood Bros & Wakefield Mfg. Co.
J H White Mfg Co<Nat Metal Spinning & S Co.
Sherman Nat Bank<Shubert Theat Co.
Underhill<Belasco.
Livingston<S C Oliver & Co. Inc.
Richardson<Germania Bank.
Noble<Frukauf.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 3 P. M.
Acme Wire Co<Automobile Supply Mfg. Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.
Case on—Sawickas<Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co.
At 3 P. M.:
Moore<Hamburg-American Line.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J., at 11 A. M., Room 323, P. O. Bldg.
Stotesbury<Huber.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR
Re F L Leland, dec.
Donohue<City Water Power et al.
Read<NY C RR.
Herendeen<Wilson et al.
Alsbery<Newgent et al.
Schmeiser<Schmeiser.
Williams<Van Wagenen et al.
Foote<P RR.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—At 10 A. M., Guy, Bijur, and Shearn.—For hearing of appeals from Orders and Judgments of City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Gurland<C W L Rty.
Platte<Hillside C & I.
Re Maltbie, (U C S.)
Bartelstone<Empire Working Co.
Lane<Smith.
Hooker<Andon Corp.
CNY<Oliver.
Osborn<NY Rys.
Hudtwalker<Gunther.
Kart<Bollt.
Lerner<Eisler.
Michelson<Jacobson Gifford Co.
Schneiderman<Pomerants.
Weinberg<Loeffler.
Doyle<Talmadge.
Marcus<Int R T.
Fried<Fried.
Meyer<Meyer.
Re Suydam, (2.)
Reilly<Dietsch.
Katzman<Katzman.
Goodman<Friedman.
Duffy<Ament.
Badgley<Guaranty Trust Co.
Curnen<Otten, (2.)
Rassi<NY Rys.
Malkan<Malkan.
Padronastro<NY Rys.
Gross<Int R T.
Foley<same.
Banks<same.
Weinstock<Kleiner.
Selig<Brewster Camera Co, Inc.
Halk<Blumenstock.
Maltbie<Dyett Rty.
Moller<Nasanowitz.
Hamershlag<88 Morningside Drive Co.
Burger<Auto Weighing & Gum Machine.
Re Phipps, (Hellemes)
Whitney<Griggs.
Forbes<Oriental Textile Mills.
Silverman<U S Hoffman Co.
West End Thea Co<Stair.
Henry Morgenthau Co<CNY.
Empresa Colombiana de Navigation<Grau.
Cole<Bird, (2.)
Welter<Welter.
Gold<Lipman, (2.)
A Trad Co<Bachmeir.
Heede<Stand Oil Co.
Meyer<Mayo.
Lagrutta<Gors, (2.)
Abramson<Feinberg.
Mistakis<Memos.
CNY<Gen'l Pattern & Model Co.
Re Jackson.
Motz<Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., (2.)
Pawlitz<same.
Re Schuster.
Geoghan<Bramhall Deane Co.
Arnold<Arnold.
Kitman<Gottlieb.
Malen Co, Inc<Meehan.
Burken<Kaltman.
Amsterdam El L & H Co<Mitchell.
Wolff<La Porcelaine Limousine.
Rosenberg<Jaraslauer Congregation &c.
Aitkrug<Wm Whitman Co.
Guaranty Tr Co<2d Av RR, (2.)
CNY<Bricken.
Kleinman<NY Rys.
Kornblit<same.
McTiernan<same.
Murphy<same.
Scherer<same.
St Pietro<same.
Shiff<same.
Thompson<same.
Tighe<Tighe, (2.)
Re Pitts Steel Co.
Travelers Ins Co<Christopher.
Hultzren<United El Light & Power Co.
Feigel<Volsky.
Kenny<Federal Sign System.
Sweeney<NY Rys.
Wolff<Lanternier.
Bosco<Terranova.
CNY<Dever.
Schleich<Schleich.
Metcalfe<Bill Board Pub Co.
Lydig<White, (2.)
Ehrlich<Mulcahy.
CNY<Hayden, (2.)
NY Sec for relief of Widows<Yeamans.
Un Tr Co<McKroskery
Martin<Deiches.
Goldenthal<Goldenthal
Bowery Sav Bk<Schultz.
CNY<A Lowitt & Co, Inc.
Miraglia<Nardi.
Greely Sq Rty Co<Herbst.
Lasala<Lasala.
Morris<De Peyster.
Re Borden.
Harris<Rothschild Bros Hat Co.
Horenstein<Colonial Nav Co.
Greenwich Sav Bk<Sampson.
Re Meisel.
Lenpier Trad Co, Inc<Aetna Explosives Co
Re S & C Chain Co.
Dorsey<Houlder Weir & Boyd, Inc.
Ernst<Shurman.
Bizzozo<Bergaozzi.
Stegeman Motor Car Co<Am Fidelity Co.
Fish<Sloan.
Same<Laidlaw.
Same<Tinker.
Same<Iselin.
Same<Vanderlip.
Greely Sq Rty Co<Herbst.
Springfield Fire & M Ins Co<Wonderland Amus Co.
Montgomery<Samot Taxi Cab Co.
Muller<Samot Taxi Cab Co.
Kenner<Klenke.
Fitzpatrick<Penn, N Y & S I RR.
Minturn<Horowitz.
Duffy<Beaver.
Feeney<J L Smith, Inc.
Rub & Celluloid Harness Co<Federal Adv Agency.
NY Life Ins Co<Thorn.
Brown<Frankel.
Peo ex rel Hendrick<Kernochan.
Terry<Terry.
Schulte<Hart.
Rosenberg<Ramos.
Re Fischer.
Sturges<4 E 43 St Corp.
Kitchen<Kitchen.
Lydig<Harrisburg Pipe & Pipe Bend.
Wade<W J Burns Det Agency.
Lowe<Leafy.
Met News Co<Malavsky.
O'Brien<Fogarty.
Dressler<Goldberger.
Brennan<Edison Portland Cement Co.
McGrath<Neuberger.
Stumpf & Walter Co<Triest.
U S Tire Co<same.
Re Joseph A Richards & Staff, Inc.
Republic Motor Sales Co. Inc<Maple Silk Mfg Co.
Golia<D & H Co.
Adler<Triest.
Bunker<Bunker.
Re Dayton Automobile Repairing Co, Inc.
Triumph Film Corp<Jacobs.
Amsterdam Elec H & P Co<Mitchell.
Ernest<Globe Coat & Apron Supply Co.

PART II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

McCarthy<McAllister Steamboat.
Sands<Waldo.
Bytovetski<E L Wilson Co.
Wood<Duff-Gordon.
Green<Matamora Club
Burns Bros<Benedict.
Bineurch<Trusch.
Central Trust of NY<Stackpole.
Billquist<Minturn.
Trowbridge<Richter.
Interborough R T<CNY.
Bowery Sav Bank<Cooper.
Walsh<Walsh.
Pitofsky<Polonsky.
Wilson<Robinite Amalgamated Cos.
Goodwin<Bishop.
Alsofrom<Kaplan.
Barnet<Barnet.
Smith<Hamilton.
Demurrers:
Roth<Y M C A of CNY.
Reaney<Bunnell.
Reaney<Fay.
Ingle<Dispatch Press.
Lee<NY Rys.
Colcord<De Tamaulipas.
Orlik<American Ever Ready Works.
Preferred causes:
Farsen<Croisic Realty.
Cockcroft<Mitchell.
Dempsey<Marcaro Corp.
Kennedy Valve Mfg<Brady-Oltarsh Const.
Darrow<Humiston.
Root<Brainard.
CNY<Port Richmond & Bergen P Ferry.
Battles<McClevey.
Truden<Truden.
Reich<Cochran.
General calendar:
Fribourg<Emigrant Ind Sav Bank.
Times Sq Imp Inc<McCreery Rty Corp.
Thompson<Weinrib.
Pacific Motor Car<B'way & 53d St. Co.
E J Noble Co. Inc<Leahy.
Lindemann<Richter.
Ewald<Ewald.
Lincoln Nat Bk<John Pierce Co.
Pine<Jacoby.
Brown Bros.<Earle.
Breitman<Breitman, (2)
Corbett<Corbett.
Moloughney<Mitchell.
Twombly<Twombly.
Nichols<Dey.
Keigharn<Keigharn.
Bush<Bush.
Block<Newman.
Tuohey<Tuohey.
Clear.

PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Certiorari cases:
Mechanics & Metals Bank<Purdy, (2.)
Mutual Gas L<State Board of Tax Com.
Mitchell H Mark R Corp<Purdy.
Ritz Chambers<same.
Ritz-Carlton<same.
De Forest<same, (4.)
Trojan Realty Corp<same.
Floersheimer<same, (2.)
Onward Const<same.
The Ansonia<same, (4.)
Clear.

PART VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hews<Werner.
Littlejohn & Bull<Deutsch.
Hubbard<Syenite Trap Rock Co.
Borghum<Marion.
Internat Elec Smelt<Columbia Utilities.
Wolff<La Porcelaine Limousine.
Wolff<Lanternier.
Texas Co<Hultz.
Locomobile Co<Wheelock.
Fero<Piccoli.
Clear.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—Day calendar of ready causes to be assigned to the various trial parts for trial; to be called at 10 A. M.

Inq—Venturella<Zebro.
Inq—Kovtoun<Borodaikewich, (2.)
Well<Richardson.
Tynan<NY Rys.
Schrager<Foster.
Wolfert<Ford.
Feldman<Washburn Wire Co.
Rozzo<Linch.
Schaeffer<Taylor.
Weiner<Hopp.
Kuperstein<Gottlieb.
Schweitzer<Hurst.
Spiro<Herskowitz.
Rosenzweig<Massey.
Chase<NY Rys.
Jennie Vogel<Cons Gas Co of NY.
Julius Vogel<same.
Dworak<Whitridge.
Markowitz<Third Av.
Shuvalow<Epstein.
I Goldberg<Linch.
M Goldberg<same.
Schacht<NY Con RR.
Garone<Ferrando.
Lahl<CNY.
Polack<Dochtermann Van & Express.
I Tobias<Lewis.
P Tobias<same.
Berfoot<Bklyn, Q Co & Sub RR.
Barrett<Third Av RR.
Harnett<Architectural Plastering Co.
Toussaint<Northern Union Gas Co.
Arnold<Cons Tel, etc
Kutkovitz<Bklyn H RR.
A C Salomon<Morganthau.
E L Salomon<same.
Williams<Gingold.
Walsh<Astoria L & P.
Schuler<Vogue Hat.
A Montemarono<F L Realty Corpn.
R Montemarono<same.
Train<Cohen.
Jacobson<Sheffield Farms-Slawson-D.
Tomalsky<Dondero.
Collins<H C F Koch.
Swan<Fayen.
Tobin<Powers.
Posgay<Luce.
Kallman<NY Rys.
Steinberg<Miles.
Heinlein<Johanns.
Leibowitz<L I RR, (2.)
Crames<Simpson-Fox Realty Co.
Cantor<Spitzer.
Connolly<NY Rys.
Traynor<same, (2.)
Besen<Rodgers & H.
Hertz<same.
United Ice Cream Co<same.
Hetherston<Central Park, &c., RR.
Kohlner<Stern.
Zucchelli<Linch.
Corrigan<Bobbs-Merrill Co.
Necanovicz<Lehigh V Coal Co.
Tapper<Friedman, (2.)
Heffernan<Shearer.
Gramm<Central Park, &c., RR.
Kelly<CNY.
Freeman<Bernstein, (2.)
Clear.

PART IV.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Davis<Jacobs & Davies.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Nagesheimer<Mortgages Assoc.

PART VI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.
Faucey<C I & Bklyn RR.

PART VI., (November Term cont'd,) Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
Case on—Imperial Film Exch<Kalem Co.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.
Brockman<Tepfer
Catenseca<Ice Mfg.

PART VIII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M.
Fill<Lehigh Valley RR.

PART IX.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.
Gothelf<Levy.

PART X.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.
Walters<Mendelsohn.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.
Caminer<Cons Gas Co.

PART XII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
Ayers<Bodenheimer.

PART XIII.—Benton, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART XIV.—Cohalan, J.—Day calendar of ready causes to be assigned to the various trial parts for trial; to be called at 10 A. M.

Potter<Pulsifer.
Imperator Rlty<Tull.
Green<Wahmann.
Same<Schaefer.
Same<Liquor Seized, (Peduto.)
Same<Liquor Seized, (136 W 28th St.)
Same<Windolph.
People, &c<New Amsterdam Casualty.
Graf<Kaplan.
Philip<Peerless Feature Producing.
Sandler<Latham Hotel
Crown<Goldstein Co.
Titus<Griffin.
Seletzky<Blum.
Berliner<Stanscheck.
Pravder<Jacob Bros.
Weiss<Bernhard.
O'Dea<Woods.
Morris<Proctor, Jr.
Sartorius<Walker.
Kent Mfg<Wellington.
Sinclair<Palmer.
City of Worcester<Colwell Lead Co.
Friedman<Blauner.
Senor<Levy.
Wickstrom<Peck.
Northern Bank of NY<Sproessig.
Deiches<Nat Shipping.
Same<Schaefer.
Seaver<Southn Surety.
Griffiths<Cent Consumers W & L Co.
Meinhard<Heidelberg.
Arib<Weil Feather.
McWhorter<Nonnenbacher.
Swirsky<Kaplow Bros.
R & S & Co<Star Shoe Co.
CNY<Tolk.
McClain<Fid & Cas.
Magown<Sup Council Royal Arcanum.
MacEvoy<Tide Water Oil Co.
Lewis<Howe.
Dennihy<Gratz.
Momand<Landers.
Lithgow<Harvey.
Bankers Serv Corp<Mutual Trust Co.
Mindel<Seiling.
Saverin<Menczer.
Reader<State Bank.
Zweigert<Palatine Ins.
Seltzer<Levin.
Mischmer<Thalbein.
Horne & Co<CNY.
Rubber & Cell Harness Trim<Fed Adv Agcy.
Herman<Roberts.
Berger<Title Guar & Trust.
Zucker<Rosenberg.
Stein<Cas Co of Am.
Patterson<Erie RR.
Anderson<Muttitt.
CNY<5th Av Coach.
Same<McCarthy.
Clear.

PART XV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART XVI.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bacon<Chapman
McMurray<Diemel.

PART XVII.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M.
Dogin<Dogin.
Braunson<Gillespie.

PART XVIII.—No day calendar.

PART XVIII., (November Term.)—Goff, J.
Del Mar<Del Mar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate.

Anna D Hampton,
Wm W Knickerbocker,
Theresa M Ingersoll,
Joseph Kopeloutz,
Joel Lindler,
Charlotte Latten,
Joseph Meuzy,
Cordelia Chadeyne,
Daniel Dillon.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Contested wills.

Richard S. Bryant,
Margaret A Steele,
Jessie Gillender,
Frances A Bower,
Sarah Delahanty,
Lina Matheny,
Annie McLaughlin,
Christine Anderson,
James W Crawford,
Mary L Van Ness,
Veronica Oberlein,
Edw Adams Bernstein,
Sophie Mayer,
Catherine Lyons,
Gustave A Krauss,
Delia K Lynch,
Rebecca Zinken, also known as Beckie Zinken,
Charles Auld,
Kate Lee Harman,
David Avery,
Laura Jane Furr,
Emily E Terry.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Allen, J.—Litigated motions.

Cohen<B & R Cloak & Suit.
Bonwit Teller<Rogers.
Canadian Fairbanks & Morse<McGregor.
Chasson<Green.
Shubert<Globe Mdse.
Rubin<Golden (2.)
Landauer<Lipschitz & Adelson.
Caroly<Aetna Accident & Liability Co.
Sargent Mfg<White.
Goldstein<Michaloner.
Safir<McGivacy & C.
Wilner<Weinberger.
Linde Paper<Auto List & Addressing Co.
Wistar, Underhill & Nixon<Waydell (3.)
Schwartz<Tribune Assoc.
Gaith<Kaufman Co.
Chesterman & Streeter<Casali.
Diamond<Taub.
Schwartz<Cahill.
Mott Iron Wks<Brooker.
Northern Bk<same.
Du Bois<same (2.)
Boehme<Bickel.
Lutvak<N Y Times.
Fagan<Gordon.
Cohn<Pierdon.
Coffee<Johnson.
Karmel<Sklamberg.
Ender<Fuss.
Levine<Friend.
Kovel<Wallach.
Winter<Thompson Bros, Inc.
Rothman<Siegel.
Goldstein<Sheinker & Son.
Rick<West 4th St Rty.
Schwartz<Jacobs.
Fox<Farmers L & T.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Papich<Firestone Tire, &c, Co.
Cahill<R Carvel Co.
McCall<N Y Rys.
Penrose<Furman.
Rizzo<Degnon Contr.
Reynolds<Siegel.
Conweiser<Stapler.
Zerbo<Nedwill Taylor Co.
Kelly<McElroy Co.
Brimo<Linch.
Belnord Realty Co<Deimel.
Menzar<Antler Rty.
Manzo<Und & F Co.
Burke<3d Av RR.
Penn RR<Fields.
Kraus<Bouden.
Morrissey<Bloch.
Vanpetten<NY Rwys.
Silco<Corsiglia.
Pickenick<Nasshorn.
Huntley<N E SS Co.
Glickman<NY Rwys.
Weiss<Gimmender.
Katz<Balkin, (2.)
Sammon<Rodgers & H
Keller<Schneider.
Driver<De Brigard, &c
Bush<Schorr.
Silver<Mermelstein.
Coddington<I R T.
Schatzky<Harber.
Bernstein<Katz.
Grairno<Donaldson.
Roth<Friedman.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Ginzberg<Reiling.
Gibbs<Webster.
McAuliffe<Com Gen T
Castaldi<Roth, (2.)
Grotsky<Kaufman.
Wardo<Corona Prov.
Creveling<Aeon R Co.
Cohen<Sheitlis.
Braun<Seery.
Tesser<Wadler.
Rosenberg<Fire A Co.
Cagnino<Knick Ice Co
Waldernan<B & O RR
Gurewitz<Cassidy.
Butler<Earle.
Slatkin<Rothbaum.
Evers<3d Av RR.
Leskowitz<Weingarten, (2.)
Bromberg<Kaufman.
Noble<NY Rwys.
Denker<Alaska Chem.
Kurland<Roche.
Riesz<Seitz Rty & C.
Shapiro<Penn RR.
Levine<Austro-Am SS
Davis<Bronner.
Friedman<Hertz.
Visotzek<I R T.
Sandman<Ross Waist.
Blum<Chapman.
Monahan<I R T.
Horton<Jordon Bros.
Farrell<Am Tile & T.
Saposnek<Linch, (2.)
I R T<Williams.
Plotnik<Katz.
Epstein<Weinstein.
Weiser<Marmolax Mfg
Drucker<Cohen.
Sobel<Levy.
Levinson<Bogitsh.
Chapman<Weiss.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Strosinder<Behringer.
Keppler<Jacobs.
Titus<Gordon.
Hatkin<Con Film Co.
Finkelstein<Horowitz.
Mutchnick<Flynn.

PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—McAvoy, J.—Commercial calendar.—At 10 A. M.

Wistar<Waydell & Co, (3.)
Silver<Fishbein.
Hyde Park Flint Bot Co<Miller.
J K Estate Rty<Levy.
Auerbach<All-Package Grocery Stores Co.
Wertheim<Moss.
Strauss<Pierr.
Bass<Lasky.
Hunter<Kleine.
Tannenbaum<Guiomet, (2.)
Alvino<Wick Rty Co.
Gen Auto Supply Co<Rockwell.
Hammerschlag<Title Guar & Trust Co.
Wm Silver, Inc<Arenson.
H W Paine Co<Gaston Williams & W, Inc.
Friedman<Norwich Union Fire Ins Co.
Di Roma<Crisafulli.
France<Vivian.
Jacob New Rty Co<Miller.
Vecchini<Le Prevost.
Glaser<Cutter Tower.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Mitchell<Kelly—Henry A Gildersleeve.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Frank<Rockfield Cons Co.
Same<Damm.
Barbier<Mulligan.
Re French.
Schacht<Schacht.
Husey<Hussey.
Schulz<Kirsch.
Joseph<Casalaro (2.)
Columbia Const Co<Cosmopolitan Bank.
Maloney<Mount Clare Imp Co.
Re Taub<Gewander.
Re Soffin.
Re Felin<Lowenstein.
Jackson<Doctoroff.
Stretch<Purchase Holding Co.
Davis<Altoria Realty & Const Co.
Welser<7th Av Amus.
Merlino<Schatzkin.
Dixon<Seidman.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.

Bronx Cut Stone Co<CNY.
Illinois Surety<Fetzer.
Weissman<Leary.
Korn<Schuyler.
Rose<Harris.
Harrison<De Hart.
Universal Hld & Leasing Co<Rosenthal (3.)
Joseph<Casalaro.
Meiser<N Y Trust.
D'Aniello<Bruno.
McGuire<Ward Baking Co.
Siegel<W Henderson.
Brandwein<Osten.
Huebner<Keller.
Lappe<Vorrath.
Mulligan<Universal Hld & Leasing Co.
Cohen<Balmar Rty.
Bruckman<Cotter.
Varick<Higgins.
Waters<CNY.
Davis<Altoria Realty & Const Co.
Brown<Purdy.
Beals<Park Mtg Co.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.

Burke<Higgins.
Same<Higgins & Stanton Const Co.
Forster<Newton Bldg.
Daam<Higginson.
Nolan<Malley.
Witmar<Davidowitz.
Keller<R Carvel Co.
Hall<Union Ry.
Rosenfeld<McCann.
Kellbert Const Co<Frey.
Kaiser<N Y Teleph.
Johnson<Int R T.
Doherty<Terry & Tench Co.
O'Neill<Perry.
Heaney<J M B Const.
Quinlan<Rogers & Hagerty.
Connett<Int R T.
Irving<same.
Silbverberg<Semon.
Carroll<Int R T.
Gibbs<same.
Green<De Filippes.
McIntyre<Five Borough Realty Co.
Singer<Figgs.
Hollander<Kovacs.
Ambrazska<Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
Brill<Goodyear Rubber Tire Co.
Sutera<Realty Commercial Co.
Watstein<Celtic Co.
Kelly<Int R T.
Socoloff<Heit.
Greenbaum<Scher.
Fastofsky<Int R T.
Murray<North Sand.
Bernstein<Cons Tel & El Sub Co.
Pedersen<City of Yonkers.
Shapiro<Magid.
Schulman<Int R T.
Voss<Bradley Cont.
Banta<North Sand.
Blumenthal<Miller.
Friedman<Rohe.
Schneiderman<Kahn.
Jacobs<Union Ry Co.
Clibert<Davis.
McGuirk<F V Smith.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.

Motions:
Anna Maria Karcher,
Mary Scharf.
Wills for probate:
Charles Plets,
John H Hoffman.
Rachel Cahen,
Mary A Ogden.
Accountings:
Martin Caflisch,
William Christian.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested wills:
Friedericka C Haag,
Samuel G Dayton.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Amster<Murphy.
Wallace<Beckman.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.—Jenks, P. J.; Carr, Mills, Rich, Putnam, J. J.—Motion calendar at 1 P. M.

Knoblock<Stringer et al.
Fried<NY, NH & H.
Brislin Co<Roedel et al.
Re East 9th St.
Davey<Rainey.
Springfield Society<Herman et al.
Sacher<Dusel.
G C Van Tuyl, Jr, &c<D A Sullivan et al.
Feineis<Kahn.
Chasalitis<L V Coal.
Re L Ellis.
Burth, &c<Hudson, &c. et al.
Re E M Grout.
Christensen<Turner Const Co.
Schapira<NY Rys Co.
Hayes<Hayes.
Clarke<Borough Asphalt Co.

NON-ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR.

Westchester Lighting Co<Fuchs.
Fetherstone<Star Co.
Kent<Frazer.
Re Union Bank.
Bogart<NY C & H R RR.
Re Fox.
Greenberg<B H RR.
Kronenwett<Kronenwett.
Brown<Am Ry Co.
Hurlbut<Gillett.
Merchants Bk<Miller.
Palmer<Nelson.
Re McMahon.
Springfield Cemetery<Herman.
Famous Tire & Rubber Co.
Paucher<Steckman.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Jaycox, Clark, and Benedict, J. J.—Motion calendar:

Levine<Cohen.
Sprague<Shults Bread.
Robinson<Weinstein, &c.
Lewis<Schachner.
Crapo<Borox.
Bosky, &c<Schwarz.
Hillin<Giffuni et al, &c.
Lewis<Bruns, Kimball Co.
Schneider et al<Kemble Corp.
Same<Lacov et al.
Same<Kemble.
Kremer<Rosenblum.
Walsh<NY Con RR.
Finn, &c<Nas El RR.

Day Calendar:
Bennett<Ayling.
Kirschner<Millard.
Nolan<Hahn.
Kleeman<Lapori et al.
King<Courtland.
Catapano<Horn.
Noden's Auto Truck Co<C I & B RR Co.
Andrews<Clarke.
Raymond<Ferguson.
Kempf, Inc<Kamholz, Inc.
Fried<White, &c.
Vaughan<Michels et al.
Cascone<Ajello.
Schwartz et al, &c<Seldin et al.
Miller<Modern Toy Co et al.
Knowlton<Williams.
Lorbach<Monahan Express Co.
Hanaford<Tyler-Miller.
Oxley<Mutual Life Ins Co.
Kramer<Rosenblum.
Moskowitz et al<Manheimer.
Giordano<Nas El RR Co, (2.)
Desiderio<same, (2.)
Eureka Glass Works<Polachek et al.
Sussfeld<Lion Paint Works et al, (2.)
Fruend<Both et al.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions—At 10 A. M.

Re Albertson Con Co.
Backe<Landgraff.
Re Brandon-Sylvestro Realty Co.
Edison Elec Ill Co<Thatcher.
Meyer<Meyer.
Re Nagy St.
German Journal Corp<Eldert (2).
Vasile<Vasile.
Re St. Felix Av.
Goldberg<Nassau El RR Co.
Hoffman<Hoffman.
Cauldfield<Roemhild.
Mains<Mains.
Breiding<So Pac Co.
Margolois<Goodman.
Zurich Gen Accident & L Co<Liberty Garage.
Weeks<Fried.
Gaynor<Village of Port Chester.
Niagara Radiator & Boiler Co<Wensler.
Johnson<Storm.
Landau<Wilson.
Chivers<Chivers.
McDermott<McDermott.
Glaser<Deperino.
Webster<Kistler.
Perdos<Berwind White Coal Min Co.
Clarke<Farrell.
Gallagher<Adikes.
Waldron<Quimby.
Allen<Allen.
Johnson<Carpenter, Boxley & Herrick.
Ackerman<Ackerman.
Hobbs<Curtis.
Feuerman<N E RR Co (2).
Weinfeld<N Y Cons RR Co.
Siskind<same (2).
Robinson Amusement Co<Robinson Amusement Co.
Burke<Cohen.
Stillman<Lex Press, Inc.
Moller<Hoppe.
Taylor<Weeks.
Brandes<Cohen.
Konrod<Johnson.
Baron<Saphir.
Magale<DeLong.
Starke<Starke.
Crown Lands Corp<McKeon (2).
Westcott<Mayne.
Bornstein<Wilson.
Fox<Fox.
City<Weiss.
Same<Moore.
Home Savgs Bank<Grant.
Beuscher<Beuscher.
Markowitz<Bassuk.
Raff<Raff.
Teutonic<Teutonic.
Reimer<Brumer.
Jaburg<Pawlak.
Young Impt Co<Case & Son Mfg Co.
Same<Midwood Plumb Co.
Baar<Baar.
Dominico<Harris.
Frazier<Frazier.
Brody<Stark.
Nauman<Nauman.
Peo<Bessinger.
Becker<Adler.

PART II—Aspinwall, J.—Ex-parte business At 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.

Issues of law:
Trani<Gerard.
Sheppard<Russell.
N Y Towel Supply Co<Lally.
Issues of fact:
Eaton<Wingate.
Palmer<Nelson.
Baeck Wall Paper Co<Baeck.
Milkman<Casesa.
Janowitz<Cong Zedek.
Haspro<Haspro.
Schreiber<Schreiber.
Clark<Clark.
Hershkowitz<Hershkowitz.
Coyne & Delany Co<Gasner.
Russell<Russell.
Babeuf<Eagle Svgs & Loan Co.
Payne<same.
Miller<same.
Creteau<same.
Fox<same.
L & B Wallers & Peters, Inc<Walls.
Hamilton<Muncie.
Maluken Bldg Co<Mantel.
Walker<Walker.
Conway<Conway.
McFerran<Skelly.
Morris<Morris.
Guth<Demeritt.
Bahrendt<Bahrendt.
Municipal Liens Co<Fenlon.
Bena<Bena.
Gardner<Gardner et al
Loyd<Loyd.
Jenkins<Jenkins.

The following cases, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call.

Gehring<Gehring.
Schauer<Raymond.
McAllister<McAllister.
Lyon<Gileran.
Heller<Palesuk.
Spiegel<Hacker.
Visone<Ringel.
Coleman<Coleman.
Cohen & Danovitz, Inc<Schnell Rlty Co.
Francis Co<Belsky.
Rogers<Rogers.
Spatt Plumbg. Co<Rockmore.
Reilly<Supreme Council Catho Benevolent Legion et al.
Rohman<Rohman.
Mitchell<Mitchell.
Klein<Klein.
Mandel<Muller.
Kruel<Kruel.
Libertoff<Sherling.
Kelly<Murray.
Grant<Grant.
Hunter<Hunter.
Massover<Massover.
Fevola<Fevola.
Birnbaum<Franza.
Henrici<Heeseler.
Sobel<Browd.
Douglass<Douglass.
Korabrowski<Rice.
Lermo<Petrozza.
McCaldin Bros. Co<Howland.
Babcock<Babcock.
Murphy<Murphy.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3,672.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Crane, J.; Part V., Cropsey, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII, Callaghan, J.

Christison<Carver.
Bernstein<Transit Dev Co.
Wise<Wise.
Hegges<Streeter.
Vollmuth<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Clark<Weiss.
Van Salisbury<B H RR.
Peppitino<Fisher.
Goldberg<Smith.
Levin<B H RR.
Higgins<Erie RR.
Carberry<Golden.
Hansen<Bier et al.
De Bar<Bier.
Farnolo<Bklyn Alcatraz Asphalt Co.
Berhlian<Scranton & Lehigh Coal Co.
Kane<CNY et al.
Duggan<Schwartz.
Kip<Nassau RR.
Haws<N Y Con RR.
Sherman<Barrett.
Heyer<Suffolk Lubricating O & another.
Davis<Schirmeister.
Vargoes<Burgess.
Miles<CNY.
Feeney<McKenna.
Shushkowsky<Farley & another.
Fowler<L I RR et al.
Wanamaker<Minton.
Qualey<Pines Rubber.
Herr<CNY et al.
Georgi<Nassau RR.
Brand<Beadleston & Woerz.
Weisinger<NY con RR
Frank<Schwimmer et al.
Robinson<Kevelson.
Rzanca<B H RR.
Puglisi<Jablon.
Musso<Krusiewicz et al.
Varian<B H RR.
Posnansky<Solomon.
Soles<B H RR.
Margalski<Lawson.
Kempner<Clark.
Lefstein & Rosenfeld<Gabriel.
Brisk<Mapp.
Shea<CNY et al.
Green, Comr, &c<Storck et al.
Same<Meyer.
Peoples Trust<Kern.
Lehrman<CNY.
Randall & Sons<Garfield Worsted Mills.
Bloom<Nassau RR.
Farney<Taggart.
Morris Produce Co<Schaefer.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day.

Cohen<Schwartz.
Losee<B H RR.
Rizzo<Bensel.
Moses<Goldstein et al.
Schafer<Ziegler et al.
Ahrens<Woulghmuth.
Weissner<Dieckman.
Briggs<Azzimonti.
Brady<Levine.
Carso<Mahlstadt.
Buckingham<Lehigh Valley RR.
Walsh<Seaver.
Dooner<L I RR.
Danzig<B H RR.
Lett<Taylor.
Alexander<Muir et al.
Adams<Werbelovsky.
Picklo<Nassau RR.
Duane<Netherlands-Am Nav Co.
McDonald<Carey.
Cavanagh<Edison El Ill Co.
Garbowsky<Mirrielees.
Levine<Lurie.
Kantor<Fernian et al.
Milne et al<Cruikshank et al.
Finkelstein<B H RR.
Goldman<Hartman.
Peavey<Parker Pen.
Cohen<Metropolitan El Mfg Co.
Zimmerman<CNY et al.
Magrath<CNY et al.
Canty<Brown.
Surico<Smith et al.
Evans<B H RR.
Kessler<F T B Inc.
Block<NY Con RR.
Mahr<Kestler et al.
Ebert<N Y Con RR.
Booraem<Peck et al.
Lamb<U S Fidelity & Guar Co.
Schaefer<Westcott.
Renner et al<Eagle Savgs & Loan Co.
Colella<C I & B RR.
Chestnut<N Y Con RR
McGrann<Elsen et al.
Kings Co Light<CNY.
Baur<N Y Con RR.
Blydenburgh<Elster.
Dunn<O'Boyle.
Law<Metropolitan Associates N Y.
Friedman<Riepp et al.
Levy<Packard Motor Car Co N Y.
Fanroth<C I & B RR.
Gayman<N Y Con RR.
Lazarowitz<Buttner et al.
Corless<Fox Const Co.
Kane<B H RR.
Warner<Board of Education.
Sullivan<Board of Education.
Irwin<C I & B RR.
Lacerenza<Urth.
Saul<Flegel.

Highest number reached on regular call 6899.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Kate Timoney,
Henry Jones,
Elizabeth Bowers,
Arcangela Pasquella,
Edith Clark,
Delia Cunningham,
William Belt,
Margaretha Gartelman
Elizabeth Neef,
Charles Vandeveer,
John Diffenbach,
Phoebe Aymar,
Richard Speer,
Daniel Haggerty.
Accounting of:
Catherine Myers,
Henry Hall,
Anderson Lawrence.
Estates of:
Anna Pundt,
Charles A Jamison,
Anna Duhrne,
James Murphy,
Bina Henkel,
H Lynes.

CONTESTED CALENDAR.

Katharine Lummanschloss,
Elizabeth Westerfield,
Frank C Rhodes,
Jeremiah Relyea,
M E Chapman,
Sarah Schachne,
Mary Killian,
Henry Webber,
Robert Given,
Frank Dichenson,
Thomas Soulee,
Julia Curtis,
Edward Cox,
Abraham Burger,
John Gibbons.

County Court.

PART IV., May, J.; Part IV., Hylan, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.

Palma<Lamberta.
O'Dare<Bklyn H RR.
Levey<Nass El RR.
Byrne<C I & B RR.
Frederickson<Bklyn Union Gas.
Heppes<Nurse.
Donohue<C I & B RR.
Jankowitz<Heisman.
Henderson<Nas El RR
Cowan<Stubbmann.
Drago<Bklyn H RR.
Rothstein<Goldfarb.
Tapper<Nass El RR.
Feldman<Wagner.
Schwab<Butow.
O'Flaherty<Stauch.
Boss<Forbes.
Gallagher<Kraemer et al.
Goldberg<Kittner.
Flannagan<Grfp.
Kusewitzky<Schneider
Persons<Rogers.
Schmalhelser<CNY.
Apking<Blecker.
Nelson<Gray.
Wingerter<Hutwelker.
Goss<Altschul.
Shapiro<Shapiro.
Goldman<McCafferty.
Blatt<Schnitzer.
Weisglass<Nas El RR.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 5218; on call, 5310.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Tompkins, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Platt, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Smolik<Phil & Read Coal & Iron Co.
Petitte<NY Cent RR.
Deely<Osborne.
Young<Sentinel Print.
Re Martha Skipper.
Powers<Brewer, (2)
Mulvey<Williamson.
Einstein<Eagle Mtg & Rty Co.
Peluico<West El RR.
Schiochio<Val Farms.
Buynofsky<L Val RR.
Coffey<A Smith & Sons Carpet Co.
Chalfant<C of Yonkers
Berry<NY Cent RR.
Levine<Gerardi.
Roeder<Erie RR.
Tuthe<Pennell.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day.

Rice<Union Ry, (2.)
Jones<Delaney.
Same<Mehr.
Fal<Atlas P Cement.
De Carmine<Munson SS Line.
Duffy<West El RR.
Jones<Goode.
Same<Freeman.
Denton<Denton.
Ross<Levine.
People<Maglio.
Same<Leitner.
Same<Springsteel.
Genesse<Graubert.
Raupt<Elsele.
Ede<West El RR,
Welser<NY Con Co.
Tomalia<L & Wilkes Coal Co.
Ritacco<Cit of N R.
Johnson<West El RR.
Fusco<NY, NH&HRR.
McIntyre<Int R T.
D'hont<Nat Sug Ref.
Newell<Pratt.
Luciano<Lawrence Park Rty Co.
Reality<Pelham Sun Pub Co.
Limonge<Pennell.
Levine<City of N R.
Foley<Rattner.
Lefkoff<Pitifsky.
Halsko<L Val Coal Co
Parker<Dezell.
Rykezynski<Mackay.
McAllister<McBride(2)
Becker<same, (2.)
Nickerson<Brinberg.
Arutz<Havey.
Vermilyea<McBride(2)
Wunder<Herzberger.
Williams<Bauman.
Washburne<Union Ry.
Costello<Wallace.
Mulvey<Wagner.
Luciano<Ruppert.

Highest number reached on call, 356.

County Court.

Young, C. J.

Windley<Garafona.
Perroto<Freeman.
McCarty<Stetson.
Brook<Baxter.
Creed<Reed.
Briscoe<Zibelli and City of Mt Vernon.
Shiloh Baptist Church<New Rochelle Trust Co.
Force<Cassidy.
Franzese<Kahn.
Green<Yonkers RR.
Horton<West St RR.
Planta<Burgess.
Same<Wilson.
Harris<Wofsky.
Wilkevitz<Selleck.
Lambert<Norris.
Digney<Callahan.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Schenchuga<City of Yonkers.
Donovan<Bretel.
Frederick<Luikert.
Garrison-Tichenor Co<Noyes.
Carozza<Russo.
Amico<N Y & Stamford Ry.
Barrowman<City of New Rochelle.
Murphy<Westchester Co Brewing Co.
Sinn<De Hart.
Butler<Eggleston.
Interstate Tree Treating Co<Tucker.
Weiss<City of Mt Vernon.
Fleischer<N Y & Stamford Ry.
Joseph<Brewer.
Kupper<Morey.
Holmes<West Co Brewing Co.
Maitre<City of Yonk.
Lukacovic<Bochek.
Caturano<De Salvo.
Garrison<Garrison-Tichenor Co.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Shanghai and specially addressed mails for China, Japan, and Korea (via Seattle)—Kamakura Maru....Dec. 7
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina....Dec. 8
Japan, Korea, China, (except Shanghai City,) and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Japan.Dec. 9
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sierra....Dec. 14
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara....Dec. 18

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]
Sun rises..7:02 | Sun sets..4:29 | Moon sets..2:02

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:14	3:32	9:38	9:45
Governors Island	3:53	4:10	10:10	10:22
Hell Gate	5:59	6:16	11:51	12:00

Arrived—Sunday, Dec. 3.

SS St. Louis, Liverpool, Nov. 25.
SS Anglo-Mexican, Bordeaux, Nov. 13.
SS Saramacca, Kingston, Nov. 28.
SS Zealandia, Barbados, Nov. 14.
SS Celtic, Liverpool, Nov. 23.
SS Nigretia, St. Nazaire, Nov. 8.
SS Tauris, Norfolk, Nov. 27.
SS Moorish Prince, St. Nazaire, Nov. 17.
SS El Rio, Galveston, Nov. 27.
SS Morro Castle, Havana, Nov. 30.
SS Wasaki Maru, Rio Janeiro, Nov. 13.
SS Liberia, Barbados, Nov. 14.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

†Ryndam	Falmouth	Nov. 23
Eastgate	Havre	Nov. 16
Crown of Cadiz	Trinidad	Nov. 25
Boyic	Manchester	Nov. 18
Kansas City	Bristol	Nov. 18
Heim	Seville	Nov. 18
Oosterdyk	Rotterdam	Nov. 17
Carolina	San Juan	Nov. 29
Calamares	Cristobal	Nov. 27
Columbia	Copenhagen	Nov. 15
Comanche	Jacksonville	Dec. 1
City of Columbus	Savannah	Dec. 1

DUE TOMORROW.

†Bergensfjord	Bergen	Nov. 22
Montserrat	Havana	Nov. 30
Edith	Porto Rico	Nov. 29
Rio Blanco	Santos	Nov. 10
Nueces	Galveston	Nov. 29
Havana	Havana	Dec. 2

DUE WEDNESDAY.

*Espagne	Bordeaux	Nov. 26
Fram	Kirkwall	Nov. 21
Cristobal	Cristobal	Nov. 29
Purus	Santos	Nov. 11
Mandeville	Jamaica	Dec. 1
Munamar	Antilla	Dec. 1
Bermudian	Bermuda	Dec. 4

DUE THURSDAY.

*Baltic	Liverpool	Nov. 29
Kirkoswald	Barry	Nov. 22
Robert M. Thompson	Barry	Nov. 23
Carrillo	Kingston	Dec. 2
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Dec. 4

DUE FRIDAY.

Finland	Liverpool	Nov. 28
Bankdale	Almeria	Nov. 23

DUE SATURDAY.

Harlem	Havre	Nov. 24
Wentworth	St. Nazaire	Nov. 23
Maraval	Grenada	Dec. 2
Vasari	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 21
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Dec. 6

DUE SUNDAY.

*St. Paul	Liverpool	Dec. 2
Agios Georgios	Marseilles	Nov. 22
Toyohama Maru	London	Nov. 25
Cannizaro	Hull	Nov. 25
Toftwood	Havre	Nov. 22
Seguranca	Rio Janeiro	Nov. 21

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
C. Lopez y Lopez, Cadiz	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tuscania, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Breiz Izel, Marseilles	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Frederik VIII., Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Eastern Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	4:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Laconia, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Inca, Santo Domingo	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tivives, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arna, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Paloma, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Times, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Celtic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Montserrat, Cadiz	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Dominic, Para	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hostilius, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matura, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Napoli, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Barbara, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphian, London	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Santiago	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Corozal, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
C. of St. L., Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
United States, Co'hagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tennyson, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Turks Island	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Jamaica	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Munamar, Antilla	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Murillo, Rio Janeiro	——	12:00 M.
Bovic, Manchester	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., DEC. 3.

SS Algonquin, Santo Domingo to New York, was 10 miles E. of Puerto Plata at 8 P. M. 2d.
SS Munamar, Nipe to New York, was 916 miles S. at noon.
SS Matinicock, Tampico to New York, was 48 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Radiant, Tampico to New York, was 20 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 250 miles S. at noon.
SS Jalisco, Balboa to New York, was 8 miles S. W. of Castle Island at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 7 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 680 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 131 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 89 miles W. N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 166 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Glenpool, Tuxpam to New York, was 184 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Brilliant, Tampico to New York, was 75 miles N. of Cape Catoche at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 195 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Morro Castle, Havana to New York, was 58 miles S. at noon.
SS Moreni, Sweden to New York, was 240 miles E. at noon.
SS Comet, Tampico to New York, was 298 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Vesta, New Orleans to New York, was 185 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 240 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 150 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 196 miles S. at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 130 miles E. of Galveston at noon.
SS Maracaibo, San Juan to New York, was 130 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 103 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 207 miles E. of Galveston at 7 P. M.

Queens County Supreme Court.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Garretson, J.; Part II, Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

McIntyre et al<Steiner et al.
Holzinger<B H RR Co
Krampe<Krampe.
Vollmer, an infant<Brodbeck.
Wagner<Cutler Bldg Co, Inc et al.
Coletti<NY & Q Co Ry
John Winkler's Sons, Inc<NY & N Shore Traction Co.
Furst<B H RR Co.
Van Iderstine Co<McCoy.
Willmott<L I RR Co.
Cohen<Wiener, Inc, et al.
Lynam<Merges et al.
Sienkevicz<Josinsky.
Conrad<Johnson.

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.

Fischer<Birkins.
Schening, an inf<NY Con RR Co.
Bisso<Pelham Op Co.
Schmukler<Krout.
Green, as Commis<Altenkirch et al.
Lorenzo, as admr<Manhattan St Bak, Inc et al.
Klein<same.
Bresceia<Blair et al.
Casmus, an inf<Conway.
McAulay et al<Murphy et al
Marshonet<Meyer.
Guenzel, as admx<Belt L Ry Corp.
Flushingside Rty & Const Co<Volk.
Di Veto<Stratton.
Snyder, an inf<Greenblatt.
Hed<BHRR Co et al.
Schubert, an inf<Draun.
Fridl, as admr<Schneider.
McCourt<NY & Q Co Ry Co.
Eglas, as admx<L I RR Co.
Flynn, as admx<same

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1270.

Transatlantic Mails.

Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, via Cadiz, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—C. Lopez y Lopez..Dec. 4
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Rumania, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Christiansand and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Frederik VIII..Dec. 5
Netherlands and Switzerland, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Ryndam....Dec. 8
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Laconia....Dec. 6
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, via Cadiz, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Montserrat....Dec. 7
Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Napoli....Dec. 7
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (specially addressed only,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Celtic....Dec. 7
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.) (sea post)—St. Louis....Dec. 9
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Rumania, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall and Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Bergensfjord....Dec. 9
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Rumania, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, (specially addressed only,) via Christiansand and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—United States....Dec. 9
France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M., (sea post)—Espagne....Dec. 9

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Dec. 9, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Dec. 9, SS Espagne.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 11 A. M. Dec. 16, SS Patris.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. Dec. 19, SS Canopic.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Dec. 5, SS Frederik VIII., and at 9 A. M. Dec. 9, SS United States.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Dec. 5, SS Frederik VIII., and at 8:30 A. M. Dec. 9, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Dec. 7, SS Napoli, and at 8 A. M. Dec. 10, SS San Guglielmo.

South and Central America Mails.

Pernambuco, Parahyba, and Natal, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 12 M.—Eastern Prince....Dec. 5
Jamaica and Colombia, except Cauca and Narino Departments, (Panama and Canal Zone must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 9:30 A. M.—Tivives....Dec. 6
Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela, via Mayaguez, Laguayra, Curacao, and Maracaibo, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.,) (sea post)—Maracaibo....Dec. 6
Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, (specially addressed only,) via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 10 A. M.—Arna....Dec. 6
Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 9 A. M.—Hostilius....Dec. 7
Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Ciudad Bolivar, and Guiana, via Grenada, Trinidad, Georgetown, and Paramaribo, at 10 A. M.—Matura....Dec. 7
Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, (specially addressed only,) via Montevideo, La Plata, and Buenos Aires, at 9 A. M.—Santa Barbara..Dec. 7
North Brazil and Iquitos, via Para and Manaos, at 9 A. M.—Dominic....Dec. 7
Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Panama, Canal Zone, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, and Chile, via Cristobal, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Panama....Dec. 7
Bahamas, (including Inagua and Fortune Islands,) via Nassau, (Cuba, via Santiago, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Corozal....Dec. 8
Jamaica, Guatemala, Honduras, (except Amapala City, Choluteca, Departments of Colon and Atlantida, other than Port of Tela, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran,) and Salvador, (letter mail only,) via Santiago, Kingston, Puerto Barrios, Puerto Cortez, Tela, and Belize, (Cuba and British Honduras must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12:30 P. M.—Saramacca....Dec. 8
North Brazil and Iquitos, via Para and Manaos, (registered mail closes 8 P. M. Dec. 7,) at 5:30 P. M., by rail to Norfolk, Va., and thence per SS Dominic....Dec. 8
South Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires, at 12 M.—Tennyson....Dec. 9
Panama Canal Zone, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, and Costa Rica, via Cristobal and Port Limon, (Cuba, via Havana, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12 M.—Calamares....Dec. 9

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 27	$1.77⅝	$1.71¼	$1.84⅝	$1.78⅝
Nov. 28	1.74⅜	1.60	1.81	1.70⅝
Nov. 29	1.69¼	1.65¼	1.77⅝	1.73⅞
Nov. 30	Holiday			
Dec. 1	1.71⅛	1.66⅞	1.79½	1.73½
Dec. 2	1.66	1.62⅝	1.74	1.70
Week's range	1.77⅝	1.60	1.84⅝	1.70

	July. High.	July. Low.
Nov. 27	$1.54⅞	$1.45
Nov. 28	1.49⅝	1.39
Nov. 29	1.45	1.41½
Nov. 30	Holiday	
Dec. 1	1.46½	1.41⅞
Dec. 2	1.41⅜	1.38½
Week's range	1.54⅞	1.38½

CORN.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Nov. 27	93⅛	89¼	95¾	92¾	95⅝	92½
Nov. 28	90⅛	87⅞	93¾	96¾	93¼	90½
Nov. 29	89	87¼	92⅜	90⅝	91¾	90¼
Nov. 30	Holiday					
Dec. 1	89½	86¾	92⅞	89¾	92½	89⅝
Dec. 2	86⅞	85¼	90	88¾	89⅝	88¼
Week's range	93⅛	85¼	95¾	88¾	95⅝	88¼

OATS.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Nov. 27	56½	54⅜	60⅝	58⅜	56⅝	54½
Nov. 28	54⅞	52¼	59	56⅜	55⅛	52
Nov. 29	53⅜	51½	57¾	55¾	53⅜	51⅞
Nov. 30	Holiday.					
Dec. 1	54⅛	51⅞	58½	56¼	54⅝	52½
Dec. 2	52	50⅝	56⅜	54⅞	53	51½
Week's range	56½	50⅝	60⅝	54⅞	56⅝	51½

Provisions.

LARD.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 27	$16.60	$16.25	$16.45	$16.17
Nov. 28	16.57	16.42	16.32	16.25
Nov. 29	16.45	16.32	16.30	16.15
Nov. 30	Holiday.			
Dec. 1	16.45	16.05	16.25	15.90
Dec. 2	16.17	16.02	15.97	15.70
Week's range	16.60	16.02	16.45	15.70

RIBS.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 27	$14.70	$14.62	$14.82	$14.77
Nov. 28	14.57	14.47	14.77	14.67
Nov. 29	14.50	14.40	14.67	14.60
Nov. 30	Holiday.			
Dec. 1	14.42	14.02	14.65	14.30
Dec. 2	14.15	14.00	14.35	14.22
Week's range	14.70	14.00	14.82	14.22

PORK.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 27	$27.87	$27.65	$27.75	$27.50
Nov. 28	27.62	27.55	27.50	27.35
Nov. 29	27.65	27.40	27.30	27.12
Nov. 30	Holiday.			
Dec. 1	27.52	26.75	27.25	26.60
Dec. 2	27.00	26.40	26.60	25.75
Week's range	27.87	26.40	27.75	25.75

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Nov. 27	21.01	20.68	21.19	20.75
Nov. 28	20.70	20.19	20.84	20.30
Nov. 29	20.42	20.18	20.58	20.28
Nov. 30	Holiday			
Dec. 1	20.42	20.00	20.50	20.07
Dec. 2	20.65	19.98	20.19	20.04
Week's range	21.01	19.98	21.19	20.04

	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Nov. 27	21.32	20.88	21.55	21.11	21.51	21.09
Nov. 28	21.01	20.52	21.21	20.72	21.18	20.71
Nov. 29	20.81	20.51	21.00	20.73	20.99	20.70
Nov. 30	Holiday					
Dec. 1	20.80	20.31	20.99	20.50	20.98	20.52
Dec. 2	20.48	20.26	20.63	20.46	21.51	20.47
W'k's ra.	21.32	20.26	21.55	20.46	21.51	20.47

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
Express Postal Service
NEWYORK--BORDEAUX--PARIS
†ESPAGNE
Modern Express. Suites with baths
Saturday, December 9, 3 P. M.
*S. S. CHICAGO Sat., Dec. 16, 3 P.M.
†LA TOURAINE........Sat., Dec. 23, 3 P. M.
*ROCHAMBEAU........Sat., Dec. 30, 3 P. M.
†First and second class. *One class cabin.
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y. Phone Broad 4000.

CUNARD
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
LACONIA........WED., DEC. 6, 5 P. M.
ORDUNA........SAT., DEC. 16, 5 P. M.
SAXONIA........TUES., DEC. 19, 5 P. M.
ANDANIA........THUR., JAN. 4, 5 P. M.
LACONIA........SAT., JAN. 13, 5 P. M.
NEW YORK—FALMOUTH—LONDON
All Passengers Land Falmouth.
ASCANIA........SAT., DEC. 23, 5 P. M.
CARPATHIA........TUES., DEC. 26, 5 P. M.
AUSONIA........TUES., JAN. 2, 5 P. M.
21 State St., New York. Tel. 3300 Broad.

American Line
ALL AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon.
St. Louis....Dec. 9 | Finland....Dec. 16

White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 30, N. R., Noon.
Baltic....Dec. 14 | Adriatic....Dec. 28
Office 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
SOUTH AMERICA
BAHIA RIO-DE-JANEIRO SANTOS-MONTEVIDEO BUENOS AIRES
Tennyson......Dec. 9 | Voltaire....Dec. 23
Vauban....Jan. 6
LAMPORT & HOLT, LTD. - - 42 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Twin Screw Geared Turbine
TUSCANIA, Mon. Dec. 4, noon
15,000 Tons; Length 567 Feet.
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW
Saloon, $85; 2nd Cabin, $50; 3rd Class, $40.
Company's Office, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines—Clyde-Mallory-Ward-Porto Rico Lines. Tours to Florida, Texas and the Southwest, Havana, Cuba, Nassau-Bahamas and Porto Rico. Tickets, reservations and literature at 290 Broadway, N. Y.

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE
NORWAY-SWEDEN-DENMARK.
Frederik VIII....Dec. 5 | United States....Dec. 9
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Inc., Agts., 1 B'way, N. Y.

Delightful Short Sea Trip.
Restful and Healthful.
SAVANNAH LINE, 149 W. 42d St., New York.

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Scandinavia and Continent via Bergen.
Passenger Office, 8-10 Bridge St., N. Y.

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All-the-Way-by-Water.
$3 to BOSTON
METROPOLITAN LINE, Route via Long Island Sound, Buzzards Bay and the
CAPE COD CANAL
Always in Sight of Land.
Music. Reduced Stateroom Prices.
Superb Steamships MASSACHUSETTS & BUNKER HILL. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., N. Y., Week Days and Sundays 6 P. M. Due Boston 7:30 A. M.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.65
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.60
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3.
Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $3.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily, at 5 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

THE BREAKERS
Atlantic City's Newest and Finest Fireproof Hotel
On the ocean front, offering every detail of modern comfort appointment and service for 1000 guests. American and European plans. Egyptian Restaurant on roof, 165 feet above the boardwalk. Concerts by superb orchestra.
Reservations now being made for Christmas—New Year's Holidays.

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL AND COTTAGES,
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS
A delightful place to spend the Fall and Winter season
CAPACITY 600. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
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THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

ATLANTIC CITY
The TRAYMORE
has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty
LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD
American Plan. European Plan.
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Directly on the Boardwalk.

NEW ENGLAND.

Hotel-Sanitarium, (Hall-Brooke,)
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For nervous, apprehensive persons; expert sympathetic treatment.

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The Burlington
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Open Dec. 1 431 Rooms.
Four blocks from White House.
Finest Southern Cuisine.
Room and Private Bath, $1.50 up.

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Mt. Clemens Mineral Baths for Rheumatism, Nervous and Blood Diseases. Write Business Men's Ass'n, Box 28, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

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Climate Mild but not Enervating
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PRINCESS HOTEL
Opens Dec. 11. Best location and equipment on the islands. Modern service throughout, tiled swimming pool, our own fleet of yachts, superb drives, saddle riding, golf, tennis, sea bathing. 48 hours from New York. S. S. Passage of Quebec S. S. Co., 32 Broadway, N. Y.
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SERVICE FOR BUYERS.

Buyers unable to visit New York and needing goods without delay may send a day prepaid telegram giving details. This will appear in the Buyers' Wants column on the Business Page of The Times next morning. Replies may be addressed to a box number. Rate for advertising, 50 cents a line of six words.—Advt.

Harold J. Gross, James H. Hurley, and E. Tudor Gross, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19TH, 1916,

At 12 o'Clock Noon, on the Premises, West Exchange Street
Just West of Bradford Street.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

HIGH, ONE-STORY BRICK AND FRAME FOUNDRY BUILDING, with monitor roof; dimensions 199.6x75.2 ft.

One-story Brick and Stone Annex in rear, dimensions about 199.6x25 ft.

Separated by driveway and connected by two overhead passageways.

THE LAND fronts 210.84 ft. on West Exchange Street, extends back on its easterly line 119.12 ft., on its westerly line 110.77 ft.; area 24,549.75 sq. ft.

The buildings are especially adapted for a machine shop, foundry, garage, or service station. About 1,000 ft. from the Freight Station—about one-half mile from the Passenger Station—of the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad.

West Exchange Street is the main thoroughfare for heavy merchandise between the business centre of Providence and Olneyville.

G. L. & H. J. GROSS
Managers of Estates **170 Westminster Street**
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

A Beautiful All Year Home

Grounds 100 by 200 Feet, Near Water. For Sale, $9,000. Easy Terms.

Contains 10 Rooms, 3 Baths; all conveniences. High-class neighborhood. Golf, ideal outdoor recreations. Conveniently situated to N. Y. City for commuting express service. Send for particulars and Kodak views.

F. B. WELLS, 170 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1522—Cort.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COUNTRY HOMES, FARMS at KATONAH, BEDFORD, MT. KISCO, WHITE PLAINS, SCARSDALE, HARTSDALE, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished RENTALS along Harlem R.R.

Reed, Clark & Lee Co., Inc.
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Depot Plaza. Tel. 1516 W. P.

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$20 LOTS

Thriving town, near depot and main road to New York City, high and healthy, best location for investment or homesite; guaranteed title. Call or write for free tickets.

$5 Down—$1 Monthly.
B. SEYMAN, 105 FLATBUSH AV., B'KLYN.

MODERN COTTAGE

Excellent neighborhood; 6 rooms, bath, and all improvements; verandas front and side; full cellar; hot-water heat, gas, elect.; large lawn, sidewalk, &c.; owner cannot occupy; great bargain for $4,500; will take $400 cash, balance small monthly payments. B., Owner, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

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LOFTS
50x100,
N. W. Corner
BLEECKER & WOOSTER STS.

Modern Fireproof Bldg
Freight and passenger elevators; sprinkler system; all improvements; high ceilings, unusual lights; lofts to lease from Feb. 1 at $1,800 per annum. Apply Supt. on premises or your own broker.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

2 ROOMS, BATH AND KITCHENETTE,
$57.50 to $72.50.
Furnished, $20 extra
WOOLSEY
141 East 44th St.
Satisfactory reference absolutely indispensable.
Renting Agent on Premises.
Apartments can be seen evenings.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 23,751.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BLACK & WHITE STAMP COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Black & White Stamp Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 14th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on December 14th, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Dec. 1, 1916. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—22,853.

Notice is given that HENRY MILLER and CYRUS FISHER, individually and trading as WASHINGTON FURNITURE CO., bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, January 8th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,913.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES SAPERSTEIN, trading as ANSONIA SILK CO., Bankrupt.

Charles Saperstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 28th, 1916, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on December 15th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated November 29th, 1916.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 23,890.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD L. BLOOM, Bankrupt.

Edward L. Bloom was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 23rd, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on December 14th, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Nov. 29, 1916. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 23,862.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHILIPPO L. E. DEL FUNGO GIERA, Bankrupt.

Philippo L. E. Del Fungo Giera was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 16th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on December 14th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
Nov. 29, 1916. Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 2,221.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES KERVAN, Bankrupt.

Charles Kervan was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 21st, 1900, and the reopened first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on December 15th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon. Creditors may then attend, appoint a Trustee, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated December 2d, 1916.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—23332.

Notice is given that HUGH McATAMNEY, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York on Monday, January 8th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

REAL ESTATE.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Watch for Sunday's ad. on Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garage space free. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Lot for sale, in Greenwood Cemetery; good location, old part. O 132 Times.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Old-fashioned home, 7 rooms, improvements, outbuildings, fruit, chicken house; near city; bargain, $2,500; little cash and $20 monthly; possession at once. Room 434, 47 West 34th St.

Country home, 30 minutes out, all improved; owner cannot occupy; $17 month and small cash payment. Welch, Box 170 Times Downtown.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Small chicken farm, good house, &c.; price $2,600; $175 cash, $17 monthly; bargain. Room 434, 47 West 34th St.

Owner will sell country home with 6 rooms, surrounded with beautiful flower bushes and fruit trees; has nice large garden for keeping chickens; near station and trolley; only 48 minutes out; full price, $975; $100 cash, $10 monthly; bargain; call, write. Owner, 747 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Fine old homestead among a lot of shade and fruit trees; elegant location; near water and beach; ground nicely laid out, hedge, &c.; makes a fine all-year home; will dispose of cheap to interested party for small cash payment and balance to suit. Dougherty, Box 176 Times Downtotwn.

COZY LITTLE FARM, $1,850, with outbuildings, cultivated land, shade trees; town of 10,000, near New York; $100 down and $12 monthly. B. Brand, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$10 monthly for little farm; good house, outbuilding; plenty of ground for chicks, vegetables, &c.; right party can make nice living. If interested, write Farm, Box 135 Times Downtown.

$8 monthly buys my 3-acre farm for $750, complete; great country for poultry and truck farming. Call or write for information, B. Johnson, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

SEASHORE HOTEL OPPORTUNITY. Hotel, Ocean Av., Ocean City, N. J.; 30 bedrooms, dining room seats 75; best location; highest reputation for 21 years; profitable investment. For particulars address L. F. Bomhoff, 821 Chambers St., Gloucester, N. J.

At Sacrifice.—Two acres; thirty-mile view; eight-room house; bath; modern improvements; barn, hennery, fruit; convenient; must sell. Stevens & Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

Real Estate Wanted.

Factory wanted to rent by chemical manufacturer, 10,000 to 20,000 square feet floor space, in neighborhood where fumes are not objectionable. Send full particulars to Remitrom, Room 508, Ordway Bldg., Newark, N. J.

Miami, Fla.—House wanted for about two months, beginning Feb. 1; must have three master's bedrooms. Address, giving particulars, location, &c., Z 298 Times Annex.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS.

Wanted—Small office, 200 square feet; modern building, 42d St. or 23d St.; give description; state price. Address 305 West 45th St., 6F, or phone Bryant 7730.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of DAVID PODBRESKY and SOLOMON GOLDIN, individually and as co-partners, trading as PODBRESKY & GOLDIN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Dec. 4th, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 50-52 West 17th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' and children's plush coats, piece goods, silks, trimmings, large plant of machinery, power tables, safe, fixtures, etc.
THOMAS D. HEWITT, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of JOHN GRANT LYMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Dec. 4, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of one fitted case, jewelry, fur coat, etc.
JOHN L. LYTTLE, Trustee.
PRINCE & NATHAN, Attorneys for Trustee, 19 Cedar Street, New York.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is hereby given that on August 31, 1916, WILLIAM A. JAMISON et al. filed their petition praying limitation of liability as owners of Steamlighter "Santos" for any loss, damage or injury arising on or about July 22nd, 1916, from a collision. That petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of said Steamlighter and pending freight as appraised, viz: $16,028.70, with lawful interest according to law. That all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, P. O. Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before December 11th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

PROPOSALS.

NEW YORK MUNICIPAL RAILWAY CORporation invites proposals for the installation of third rail, track rail bonding, etc., Broadway Subway, Manhattan. Bids to be opened December 5th, 1916. For plans and specifications, apply to Chief Engineer's Office, Room 602, 85 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PROPOSALS FOR METAL WALL LOCKers.—Office of Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11:00 o'clock A. M., December 6, 1916, for furnishing 2,900 Metal Wall Lockers. Information on application.

WAR PICTURES.

Bound volumes of ten issues of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, containing reproductions in rotogravure of great scenes of the European war and portraits of celebrities, sent on receipt of $1. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Corner; three upper, all-light lofts; rent reasonable. 61 Warren St., corner West Broadway, N. Y. City.

Private office; desk space to let; mailing privilege. Room 1,178, 200 5th Av.

TWO large light rooms, suitable for dressmaker, hairdresser. 54 East 59th St.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Furnished.

Exceptional opportunity, modern private residence, eight rooms, 5 baths, newly and artistically furnished throughout; steam heat, parquet floors, handsome electric fixtures, specially adapted to entertaining; linen, China, silver, complete; $350 to $500 per month, according to lease. 232 West 101st St.

IF YOU want to rent your furnished house for three months or longer, send us full particulars at once. Slawson & Hobbs, 461 5th Av., corner 40th St.

Private Family.—Two communicating bedrooms; bath; gentleman and wife; west side, 68th to 79th st.; four months; quiet, refinement; good cooking essential. Z 307 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AGENCY FORD CARS.
1917 models; regular prices; no increase; payments arranged; all accessories; Ford commercials, complete, $425; one-ton, $500; 1½-ton, $700; used cars, all makes, $100 up; open evenings. Telephone Lenox 4983. Lexington Av., corner 88th St.

APPERSON 1916, Velie 1916, Pullman 1916, Oldsmobile 1915, Mitchell 1914; full line late model cars at attractive prices. Garland Automobile Co., 1,888 Broadway.

BENZ.—A 50 H. P. Benz Speedster; cost $8,500; painted white; 6 wire wheels, 6 new tires, complete equipment; powerful and speedy; no reasonable offer refused. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway, corner 54th St.

CADILLAC "8," 1916, LANDAULETTE.
CADILLAC "8," 1916, COUPE.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
HUDSON, 1916, SUPER-SIX TOURING.
HUDSON, 1916, "6-40," LIMOUSINE.
WILLYS-KNIGHT, 1916, BROUGHAM.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1916, ROADSTER.
HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" BROUGHAM.
HUDSON, 1915, "6-40" LIMOUSINE.
S. G. V., 1914, TOWN LANDAULETTE.
S. G. V., 1914, COUPE, WIRE WHEELS.
CADILLAC, 1914, BROUGHAM, wire wheels.
MANY OTHERS. DAILY ARRIVALS.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER.
STEARNS KNIGHT "8," Fleetwood Lim.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1917 ROADSTER; NEW CAR.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
HUDSON SUPER-SIX TOURING; Bargain.
WILLYS OVERLAND Special Limousine.
BUICK 1916 LITTLE 6 ROADSTER, $675.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC landaulet for rent by day, week, month; A1 references. Hickey, 423 and 425 East 76th. 8040 Lenox.

CHEVROLET.
1916 Chevrolet Baby Grand.—This car is in perfect condition. A bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. Phone Circle 1616.

FIAT LIMOUSINE.
This car is in perfect condition. Has all modern improvements, electric lights, and starter. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. Phone Circle 1616.

HUDSON, 1916, small six, 7-passenger touring automobile; has every necessary equipment; used private exclusively; A1 condition throughout; guaranteed; accept $625. 150 West 55th.

HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1916 Hupmobile Sedan.—Thoroughly overhauled, and will be sold with a new car guarantee. An ideal Winter car. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE TOURING.
1916 Hupmobile Touring Car.—This car is in perfect condition and will be sold with a new car guarantee. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. Phone Circle 1616.

MERCER.—$1,250 buys Mercer raceabout, with top, 7 new tires, inner tubes, tools, extras; guaranteed condition; time payments; trades considered. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway.

NATIONAL.—Remarkably good condition; fully equipped. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

OLDSMOBILE, 6-cylinder, late model; perfect condition; no reasonable offer refused. W. A. Trock, 411 West 55th St.

OVERLAND 1916, six-cylinder, 45-H. P. touring car, seating seven; used for demonstrating; condition excellent; price attractive. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, corner 50th. Telephone Circle 1300.

OVERLAND.—$1,250 buys 1916 Limousine, 6-cylinder, continental motor; like new; many extras; time payments and trades considered. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway. Telephone 6338 Circle.

OVERLAND 1916 sedan; also touring and runabout; bargains. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, corner 50th St.

PACKARD (1916) touring; 1-35; wire wheels.
ROLLS-ROYCE (1913) landaulet; like new.
MARMON (1916) club roadster.
S. G. V. (1914) limousine; 35; town car.
F. TURNER. Phone 608 Greeley.

PACKARD 1916, twin six, 135-inch wheel base, seven passenger; run 4,000 miles; sacrifice. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. 5322 Columbus.

PACKARD, 1915, limousine car, 3x38, perfect condition, for sale. Doty-Demos Co., 87 West End Av.

PACKARD 3-38 phaeton; bargain. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, (50th.)

PACKARD 1911 Limousine, with extra touring body; perfect running order; bargain for quick buyer. Morningside 4618. Lee.

PEERLESS CABRIOLET, 1916; ideal Summer and Winter car; electric self-starter, lights; cost $2,500; condition guaranteed; make offer. Mrs. Blair's car, 150 West 55th.

STEARNS KNIGHT 8, limousine, 1916; excellent condition; 4,000 miles; beautiful finish; cost, $3,600; price, $1,950; going abroad. At Automobile Club of America, or telephone Rector 4683.

STEARNS.—Beautiful 1917, eight limousine; excellent condition; price moderate. Kock, Riverside 6200.

WHITE, 1915, four-passenger touring car; very fine condition; fully equipped. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 Touring Car for sale; "The car that improves with use"; time payments arranged, if desired. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, corner 50th. Telephone Circle 1300.

WINTON, 1915, light six, overhauled and repainted; fully equipped, electric lights, self-starter; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

WINTON, 1914, overhauled and repainted; fully equipped; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

$850 BUYS 1916 eight-cylinder Cole, 7-passenger; dividing seats; slip covers; perfect mechanically; guaranteed condition; many extras. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway. Telephone 6338 Circle.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOCARS, FORDS and other delivery cars to hire by day, week, month, or year. S. & S. Auto Renting Co., 438 West 18th St. 'Phone Chelsea 2198.

CADILLAC limousine for hire by month, chea ; chauffeur in livery. Swear, 853 Columbus Av. River 10240.

HUDSON.—Beautiful private landaulet, $2.50 hour, $350 monthly; careful driver. Plaza 4239.

LIMOUSINE CARS for hire, reasonable. Schmaltz, 332 East 67th. Plaza 5217.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

RENAULT LANDAULET.—Smart appearance; mechanical condition perfect; newly painted; monthly. Brooks, Phone Rhinelander 9960.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE automobiles, $5 per month. West Side Storage Warehouse, 810 West 143d St., near 8th Av.

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

49TH, 11 EAST.—Two and three room modern elevator apartment. Inquire Supt.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4383.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
East, West Side, $100 to $1,000 Monthly.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 E. 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

Furnished—West Side.

59TH ST., 222 WEST.—For rent, furnished, Gainsborough Studio, 5 sunny rooms and bath; immediate possession.

98TH ST., 203 WEST.—Two rooms with kitchen and bath; southern and northern exposure; new, most desirable. Beitler.

FOR season or year—8 to 10 rooms, furnished; $75 to $600 monthly. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
East, West Side, $100 to $1,000 Monthly.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 E. 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th.—2-3-4-5-room apartments; all-night maids, bellboys, telephone service; high-class house; between Broadway-Riverside Drive. Phone Riverside 3964.

TO RENT.—Comfortably furnished eight-room apartment on Riverside Drive. A. J. Odell, 790 Riverside Drive. Tel. Audubon 5400.

Unfurnished—East Side.

31ST, 157 EAST, (Lexington.)—Nice apartment, 6 large, light rooms; bath, steam; $45.

Unfurnished—West Side.

WEST END AV., 574, (corner 88th St.) Apartment 122.—Corner apartment; six large outside rooms; concessions. Apply Superintendent on premises.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Handsome two-room suite; private bath; furnished or unfurnished; maid service; references.

180TH ST., 660 WEST; 180TH ST., 661 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Very high-class elevator apartment house, spacious rooms; 4 rooms, $40; 5 rooms, $42; 5 rooms sublet, $50. Inquire Supt.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted, furnished apartment, 4 to 6 rooms, between 72d and 96th Sts., Central Park West and Riverside Drive, from Dec. 5 to March 5; price must be reasonable. Send price, location, and full description to Room 1,901, Lord's Court Building, 27 William St.

COUPLE wish two-room apartment with bath and kitchenette, furnished complete for housekeeping, west side, between 70th and 100th Sts. or Morningside Drive section; $40-$60; references exchanged. P 32 Times.

WANTED—Furnished apartments, all sizes, in high-class buildings, east or west side, for clients desiring immediate and future possession. Loton H. Slawson Company, 171 Madison Av.

IF YOU want to rent your furnished apartment for three months, or longer, send us full particulars at once. Slawson & Hobbs, 461 5th Av., corner 40th St.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for superior tenants. Send us particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

FOUR or five room completely furnished apartment, west side, wanted, for three or four months. O 179 Times.

WANTED by family four adults, three master bedrooms; good reference. T 131 Times.

APARTMENTS wanted, furnished; high-class clientele. R. De Florez, 334 5th Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (NEAR PARK AV.) LARGE AND SINGLE ROOMS.

11TH, 26 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; select locality; running water; superior table.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Large front alcove room, adjoining bath. Phone 6613 Lenox.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms, private baths; excellent table; electricity; phone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well heated; excellent board; telephone.

47TH, 43 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; table and service the best; every convenience; bath on each floor; table guests.

53D, 64 WEST.—Rooms with board, private baths, table guests; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.

72D, 159 WEST.—Large rooms; desirable home; near "L," surface; reference.

72D, 269 WEST.—Desirable large front room; private bath.

112 WEST 73D ST.
ROOMS, TABLE BOARD, REFERENCES.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Elegant suite, beautifully furnished; bath; electricity; best home table.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; one large, one small room.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—THE GEORGIAN.
Rooms, board, and general service are kept up to a high standard.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

85TH ST., 134 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; hot water; home cooking.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive rooms; dressing room; electricity; excellent table; Southern family.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large, attractive room, finest table; parlor dining; reference.

88TH, 63 WEST.—Table boarders accommodated; refined Jewish boarding house; excellent table.

90TH ST., 312 WEST.—Charming house, accessible, quiet neighborhood; exceptional accommodations for couple appreciating refined surroundings and service.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Nicely renovated rooms; electricity; table boarders; excellent meals; reference.

97TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Two large, light rooms; congenial surroundings; excellent table. Telephone 9811 Riverside. Apt. 7 B.

102D, 305 WEST.—Private, refined home for refined gentlemen or couple; near Riverside; exceptionally large rooms, bath, telephone; board optional; references given, required.

102D ST., 249 WEST.—Comfortable bachelor's room; excellent table board; high-class house. Riverside 6343.

106TH ST., 314 WEST.—Large room, with bath; private residence; service and surroundings unusual.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Attractive room, suitable for gentleman; exclusive boarding house. Stein, Schuyler 9957.

WEST END, 524, (86th.)—Suite, private bath; rooms; excellent table; references.

BOARD WANTED.

LARGE front, sunny room wanted, private bath and board, between 70th and 79th Sts., West. Z 324 Times Annex.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year 'round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."

I have two very desirable suites of parlor bedroom, and private bath available at $28 and $50 per week, including board for two. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2620.
W. T. READE, Proprietor.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Medium-sized south room; steam heat; private house.

30TH, 7 EAST.—Elegantly furnished sunny front parlor, bath; telephone; all conveniences; references.

48D, 16 EAST.—Comfortably furnished, large room, running water; also single room.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, light room, adjoining bath; electric light; telephone; references.

West Side.

42D, 322 WEST.—Nice warm rooms, $2 up weekly; telephone; gentlemen. Hughes.

51ST, 353 WEST.—Beautiful parlor, bedroom; running water; steam; bath; telephone. Gunther.

61ST, 10 WEST.—Two adjoining rooms in handsome private apartment; elevator; all conveniences.

69TH ST., 118 WEST.
WEST HALL.
Large, second floor, front room, with private bath; steam heat; superior service.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; must be seen to appreciate; references, telephone.

70TH ST., 117 WEST.—Comfortable, large room; private bath; telephone; references.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Beautiful single room in exclusive bachelors' private home; breakfast.

73D ST., 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well heated room; private bath and telephone.

74TH ST., 134 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; southern exposure; private family; high class; references.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated house; beautiful large, small rooms; electricity; maid service.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Large room, with dressing room and private bath; select surroundings.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Large room, also small; southern exposure; references. Schuyler 2528.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Attractive hall room, adjoining bath; exclusive house; business woman; electricity; $4.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Splendidly furnished, refined, quiet home; private bath; hot water heat, electricity, phone; references.

77TH, 136 WEST.—Desirable rooms adjoining bath; telephone, electricity, heat; private residence.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; telephone reception room $2.50 to $10.

78TH, 163 WEST.—Parlor suite; also large private bath; subway, "L"; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful, large southern room, first floor, adjoining bath; references.

80TH, 133 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished, homelike, large room; electricity; reference.

80TH, 126 WEST.—Medium room; private bath; suitable two gentlemen; also large room.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, beautiful, sunny, front room; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

81ST, 169 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; third-floor apartment; references. Jacobsen.

82D ST., 57 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms, en suite or single; private bath; southern exposure; high class; board optional; kitchenettes.

82D, 109 WEST.—Front room and front bedroom, suitable two; all conveniences. Koenig.

82D ST., near Drive.—Cheerful room; all conveniences; for refined gentleman; $8. 'Phone 3331 Schuyler.

82D, 8 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room, dressing room; all conveniences.

84TH ST., 145 WEST.—Sunny, attractive suite; absolute cleanliness; comfortable single room. Craig.

85TH, WEST.—Southern exposure; running water; corner room; electricity; elevator. Schuyler 2739.

85TH ST., 113 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; parquet floors, electric light; private bath.

88TH, 70 WEST.—Cosy room, adjoining bath; phone; private family. Barry.

88TH ST., 138 WEST.—Exclusive large and medium rooms, adjoining bath; quiet, exclusive.

89TH, 172 WEST.—Sunny, steam-heated room; private family; $3; references. Maslen.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Beautiful room; electricity, bath, telephone; $4.50; private family; references.

89TH ST., 330 WEST.—Elegant large room; also single rooms; steam, electricity, telephone; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; $12; other rooms, $7-$9; electricity; telephone.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; select house; shower baths; reference.

92D, 46 WEST.—Newly renovated, beautifully furnished sunny room; private bath; with shower.

95TH, 319 WEST.—Small, attractive room; shower; elevator; gentleman; reference; $4.50. Apartment 41.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside; select environment; nicely furnished; bath, telephone.

103D, 93 WEST.—Housekeeping rooms; suitable, business people; phone, also single room. Quinn.

108TH, 256 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Attractive front rooms, $4.50-$5.50; gentlemen. Rogers.

116TH, (near Riverside.)—Pleasant, front room. Call evenings, 15 Claremont, Apt. 1.

118TH ST., 401 WEST.—Southeast corner rooms on Morningside Drive, near Columbus; magnificent outlook; running water. Apt. 61.

118TH, 405 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable room; modern and convenient; single, $4. Apartment 24.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Morningside Drive.)—Attractive outside sunny room; shower bath. Apt. 31.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Light, airy room; private house; refined Jewish family; two gentlemen.

120TH, 423 WEST.—Large choice room, tenth floor, new apartment. Apt. 108.

122D ST., 500 WEST.—Attractive sunny corner room, 4 windows; large closet. Whyte.

124TH, 557 WEST, (Broadway.)—Double, single rooms, kitchen privileges; modern elevator apartment. Karlson.

127TH, 195 WEST, (Claremont.)—Desirable front parlor adjoining bedroom; elevator; private. Apt. 26.

136TH, 618 WEST.—Front room; gentleman, business lady; subway, Riverside. Apt. 5W.

142D, 605 WEST.—Pleasant room, overlooking Hudson; elevator apartment; shower bath. Scott.

143D ST., 501 WEST.—Large front, southern exposure; scrupulously clean; gentleman. Apartment 27.

143D, 617 WEST.—Outside room; large, sunny; near Drive; elevator. F24.

166 WEST 78TH.
Nicely furnished rooms, large, small, with, without bath; electricity, telephone.

COMFORTABLE furnished suite; private entrance; modern convenience. 5874 Schuyler. Before 12.

EXCEPTIONALLY big room, bath; one block 79th St. subway station. O 137 Times.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM for refined married couple, with private bath, home surroundings; no other roomers; $30 weekly; breakfast if desired; references exchanged. 1271 River.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Two connecting rooms; couple or gentlemen; reasonable. Davis, Apt. 6B.

RIVERSIDE, 73, (79th St.)—Beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; also single; private house.

RIVERSIDE, 587, (137th Subway.)—Neatly furnished rooms; home cooking; all conveniences. 4D.

WEST END AV, 674.—Owner's residence; large room; furnished, unfurnished; one gentleman.

WEST END AV., 676, (93d St.)—Beautiful furnished room, excellent surroundings, for couple, with or without board.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

FURNISHED Room, kitchenette, bath, wanted by business woman; price moderate. O 135 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, and general manager, possessing executive ability, desires position with good house; at present employed with wholesale grocery concern operating 2,000 accounts, wishes to make change where hard work and ability is appreciated. T 186 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 200 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced, all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled, audited; systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 38 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized; investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANTS' EXPERT.—Install simple and complete systems, straighten tangled books, prepare financial statements, show costs, expenses, profits; charges reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall. Hanover 7194.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, periodical audits, investigations; financial statements; reliable personal service; terms reasonable. Kramer, 277 Broadway. Telephone Worth 17.

ACCOUNTANT, CREDIT MANAGER, broad experience, capable assuming full charge. F 387 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTING STUDENT, six years' bookkeeping experience, desires connection certified firm. O 184 Times.

ADVERTISING AGENCY can have my services between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.; three years' agency experience; order, checking, billing, know type, layouts, paper and printing costs; salary moderate. D 218 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, or assistant, (24,) competent, reliable, desires position with growing concern; 6 years' experience; reference A1; bond furnished if desired; also third degree Mason; salary secondary; location immaterial. G 283 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 7 years' experience, university graduate, master of accounts, wishes connection with growing concern; references. B. E., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Eight years' experience; look after correspondence, check remittances, take trial balance; salary second to advancement. T 150 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 26; efficient and thoroughly competent; seven years' experience with modern methods; university training; correspondent; A1 references. O 186 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (23,) correspondent, credits; reliable, trustworthy; university training; trial balances, financial statements; nominal salary; excellent references. P 6 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Several years' experience of bank bookkeeping, desires position as bookkeeper. S. O., 490 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, (20,) knowledge of accountancy, college training, desires position as beginner. A. Grossman, 261 West 30th St.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, typist; 4 years' experience; quick, accurate. L. B., 211 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS MAN, aged 45, single, will take any good account or agency with headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio, or Alexandria, Va.; no objections to travel; personal and financial references exchanged. Address Box 55, Alexandria, Va.

CAN YOU USE A YOUNG MAN, TECHNICAL GRADUATE, WITH SOME COMMERCIAL EXPERIENCE, AS AN EFFICIENCY MAN IN YOUR BUSINESS? T 157 TIMES.

CAPABLE SALESMAN, EMPLOYED, SEEKS NEW CITY ASSOCIATION; DRAWING ACCOUNT AND COMMISSION. ADDRESS. Z 247 TIMES ANNEX.

CASUALTY, SURETY CLAIMS.—Attorney, experienced, excellent record; energetic; cultured; $2,000. P 34 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (29;) careful driver, strictly temperate, of good appearance; over 8 years with present employer; furnish highest reference; willing to work at moderate salary if steady position. C. L., care Rose, 12 West 39th St.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write Irving Wertheim, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Gentleman wishes to place his chauffeur in good reliable position; good mechanic and careful driver. B. K. Einstein, 924 West End Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; first-class reference; ten years' city experience. Matthew Kilcommons, 1,635 Lexington Av., city.

CHAUFFEUR wants position; private; 8 years' experience; best references. Mackenzie, 305 East 40th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Spanish; well recommended; polite, obedient; private preferred. Sixto, 237 East 51st.

CHAUFFEUR, age 25, good references, careful driver. 249 West 50th St. Powell.

CREDIT MAN.
Thoroughly experienced constructive credit man with a record for achievement, accustomed to checking eight thousand accounts and possessing a sense of appreciation of a salesman's position, desires change, with a view to permanency; 31 years old, college graduate, married; speaks Spanish perfectly; conversant with foreign credits and exporting; opportunity valued above immediate income. F 340 Times Downtown.

OFFICE position wanted by Christian, 21 years old, where opportunity for advancement is better than his present out-of-town employment offers; has had three years office and sales experience; reputation good; well connected; not afraid of work. Address Office 1,401, 503 5th Av., where well known.

PAINTER, kalsominer, plasterer, floor finisher, reliable, desires employment. George De Haven, 114 West 21st St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced hair ornaments; understands Spanish export trade following. Stacy, 901 Broadway.

SHIPPING CLERK, packer, stock clerk; young man, 24; experience dry goods, other lines; references; moderate salary. G 251 Times Downtown.

STATISTICIAN, 27, few years' general experience, desires position where his integrity and ability will gain recognition. G 219 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; fast dictation; neat, rapid typist; high school graduate; good appearance; $15. Mr. M., Room 1,605, 220 West 42d. Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER, 8 years' experience, accurate, good education, best references. G 234 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC MAN, experienced in freight rates, routings, claims, &c., all territories, desires half-day employment; references. O 161 Times.

VALET—Young, colored, bachelor preferred; can run automobile. John, 46 West 99th St.

YOUNG MAN, 29, SEVERAL YEARS' EXPERIENCE MANAGER, ASSISTANT MANAGER, DESIRES POSITION AS REPRESENTATIVE, OFFICE MANAGER, SALESMAN; CAN ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY; EXPERT ON ORGANIZATION; GOOD STANDING IN COMMUNITY; HAS PERSONALITY; IS AT PRESENT EMPLOYED, DUTIES ASSISTANT WORK OF DIRECTION; CAN FURNISH BEST OF REFERENCES; DESIRES TO CHANGE FOR BETTER OPPORTUNITY. O 182 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) splendid education, clean cut, now holding responsible office position, desires any work for evenings and Saturday afternoons; can take care of correspondence, typewriting; knowledge of bookkeeping and "ad" writing; can start at 6:30 evenings, and 2 P. M. Saturdays; will give honest and faithful work for reasonable compensation. G 252 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 26; ten years' business experience; past six years has held executive positions, charge of large number of employes; thorough accountant and office manager; knowledge of credits. O 185 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, desires position with good chance advancement; nine years' business experience; rapid at figures. F 361 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, employed, neat, desires connection with reliable firm, where advancement is assured; best references. T 135 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school graduate, desires position with future. S. G., Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN wishes position for evenings doing anything; liberal salary. G 216 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) clerical or stock; 3 years' experience; references. P 33 Times.

Employment Agencies.

CHAUFFEUR? YOU NEED ONE?
Phone Col. 1495 or 1496.
Blue List Chauffeurs' Agency, Inc.
U. S. Rubber Bldg., 1,790 B'way.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ASSISTANT
FURNITURE BUYER.
A large Fifth Avenue establishment requires a thoroughly experienced assistant buyer in their furniture department; only those who have filled the same position in first-class houses and whose record is unquestionable need apply; state experience in detail, giving age, salary expected, &c.; exceptional opportunity for the right man; all applications confidential. K 134 Times.

AUTO SALESMAN to sell private car; commission, $100 or over. Phone Columbus 8208 for details.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man with experience on Ellis bookkeeping machine; must be quick, accurate, and willing worker. Address, stating age, references, salary expected, and phone number, Z 313 Times Annex.

BOY WANTED, BRIGHT, AMBITIOUS TO ADVANCE; UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY IN SALES DEPARTMENT; $6 PER WEEK TO START. APPLY EARLY MONDAY MORNING. AMERICAN DRUGGIST SYNDICATE, BORDEN AND VAN ALST AVS., LONG ISLAND CITY, NEAR 34TH STREET FERRY AND QUEENS BOROUGH SUBWAY.

BOY, 14 to 16; neat, industrious, ambitious; commission merchant's office; $5; answer in detail, own handwriting. F 335 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Excellent opportunity in New York corporation for bright, well-educated boy to start at the bottom. Box S 398 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted as messenger by a downtown banking house; must be neat in appearance and a good penman. G 203 Times Downtown.

CHEMISTS, $80 monthly; young men, general laboratory work, ammunition plant located in Pennsylvania. Agency 104 Halsey St., Newark.

CHEMISTS.—Wanted, two young men in dye factory in Boston. Z 334 Times Annex.

COUPLE wanted, butler and cook, for country; 1 hour from New York. Please write K 165 Times, or phone Larchmont 84.

DIE CUTTERS wanted for spoon and fork work; write, stating age, experience, references, and wages expected. Holmes & Edwards Silver Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

FILE CLERK; accurate and efficient young man, who has had experience in handling correspondence filing; give full data of experience, education, and salary desired. B. A., 37 Times Downtown.

JUNIORS

WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S

From 14 to 20 years of age, as messengers, stock clerks and office help. Must come well recommended. Steady positions with excellent chances for advancement. Apply at office of Juniors, Basement, New Building.

LINEMAN.—Wanted, first-class electric light lineman; steady work; good wages. Apply Wm. Foster, 1208 North 31st St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MACHINIST—Wanted good all-around machinist for general repair work. F 342 Times Downtown.

NEAT BOY to carry small sign; short hours. Chelsea 7000. Exter 456.

NURSE having practical hospital experience; understands nervous cases; reference, wages. T 132 Times.

SALESMEN AND CITY MANAGERS with brains and push for New York and elsewhere to represent big corporation; most profitable new proposition ever offered; no competition; $100 orders; liberal commission, which enables hustlers to earn good money first year; renewals double manager's income second year, and triple it the third; fair increase thereafter; only clean-cut gentlemen need apply. Sales Manager, Room 212, 200 Broadway.

SALESMAN.—Art novelties; young, progressive concern, making complete line of decorated art novelties, has opening for a thoroughly experienced salesman with established following east of Mississippi; give full particulars, references, to receive attention; salary. H. C., 188 Times.

SALESMAN.—A salesman of force, energy, and character with a proven selling record for a position where ability to sell will lead to extremely rapid promotion; commission, with drawing account. Address in confidence, A. S., 74 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Old established house offers permanent position
(STAPLE LINE).
Exclusive territory, commission basis, open to young man who can grow into a $3,000 to $4,000 calibre. Sales Manager, K 152 Times.

SALESMEN, with experience in the industrial life or accident-health business; salary and advancement to capable men. Schuyler, 80 Maiden Lane.

SHOE CUTTERS
AND
ALL-AROUND FITTERS
AND VAMPERS WANTED.
APPLY 125 DUANE ST.,
NEW YORK CITY.

SHOE SALESMAN wanted with experience and references. Frank Brothers, 224 5th Av.

SILVERWARE SUPERINTENDENT.—We want a practical, experienced man for superintendent of a factory, manufacturing white metal and nickel silver plated hollow ware, located in Canada; applicant must be familiar with modern methods of manufacture, cost systems, &c.; a splendid opportunity for the right man; state age, experience and salary desired. Superintendent Box 846, Meriden, Conn.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER.—One confident of his ability to take dictation quickly and accurately, and whose experience has proven this ability; excellent opportunity for young man to become affiliated with large concern, with chance of advancement; salary to start $12. Z 305 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man who is accurate and writes a good hand; one with bookkeeping experience preferred; salary $20 a week. Address in own handwriting, stating age, experience, and references, G 260 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK and salesman, thoroughly experienced in large retail stationery store. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

STOCK SALESMEN wanted for an industrial made for years; 30 to 70 per cent.; swamped with orders; must enlarge; paying dividends now; low capitalization; two men wanted, capable making $1,000 a month; commission only. Telephone for appointment, 8202 Broad.

YOUNG MAN.—Excellent opportunity for an aggressive young man, who has had experience as an assistant in wearing apparel departments, to take a position with a live store, with oportunity of becoming buyer; in replying, give full details regarding past experience, also salary required. Z 332 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN in office; must have some knowledge of typewriting and stenography. Sohmer & Co., Astoria, L. I. City.

VALET, &c.—A competent valet and butler, with personal city reference, who can take entire charge of a bachelor's apartment; must be able to do light cooking; do not apply unless capable to meet all requirements. Z 331 Times Annex.

VALET wanted; tall, strong, single; masseur. T 187 Times.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPERS, brokerage experience; $30, $35; Runners, $8, $10; registration free; call all week. Wall Street Agcy, 20 Broad St.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
CLEAN-CUT, high-class men (Americans) for the following STENOGRAPHIC openings:
Three BANK, $15 and lunches.
One PACKING, $18.
One ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, (Purchasing Dept.,) $90 month.
One BROKERAGE, (private secretary to official; must be well bred and have A1 education.) Salary commensurate with ability.
One FRENCH-ENGLISH, $25.
Three SPANISH-ENGLISH, $20-$25.
Typists, BANK, $12-$16.
Experienced CHECK CLERK, (BROKERAGE,) $18-$20.
Assistant bookkeeper, (EXPORT,) knowledge Spanish, $18.
Clerical assistant, (INSURANCE,) $575.
Spanish TYPESETTER, $30.
Our calls in all departments EXCEED our supply. Only high-grade men considered.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, and SPANISH-AMERICAN AGENCY,
E. Speiser, Prop. 37 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10, $15, $18, $22.
RAILROAD RATE CLERK.
TYPISTS FOR BILLING, ALSO CLERKS.
BOOKKEEPERS AND LEDGER CLERKS.
CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 253 BROADWAY.

Instruction.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent in all office work; one understanding French preferred. Apply in own handwriting, stating references and salary. Lucen, Box 40 Times

BOOKKEEPER for hotel work; must be stenographer. Apply 103 Waverley Place, Hotel Earl.

BUYER.—A progressive women's specialty store requires the services of a buyer for muslin underwear, waists, and sweaters; in replying, give full details regarding past experience, and also salary required. Z 333 Times Annex.

COUPLE wanted, butler and cook, for country; 1 hour from New York. Please write K 163 Times, or phone Larchmont 84.

FILE CLERK
for card and correspondence filing; must be rapid and accurate worker. R. W. Lockwood, 456 4th Av.

FITTER, experienced, wanted. Only one having the best references need apply by letter only, Eugenie, 634 5th Av.

FOLDERS and inserters for circular work; salary $6; hours, 8:30 to 6:30. Call Review of Reviews, 439 Lafayette St.

GIRLS WANTED.—NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; GOOD POSITION WITH CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT AND MORE MONEY; CAN EARN $6 A WEEK TO START; NICE WORK AND NICE PLACE TO WORK IN; FINISHING DEPARTMENT, AMERICAN DRUGGIST SYNDICATE, BORDEN AND VAN ALST AVS., LONG ISLAND CITY, NEAR 34TH ST. FERRY AND QUEENSBOROUGH SUBWAY.

GIRLS and YOUNG LADIES wanted to assemble Christmas favors; experience preferred but not necessary; opportunity to earn money for Christmas under pleasant working conditions. Apply 1st floor, 425 Broadway.

GIRLS, 16-20 years of age, for order taking in large mail-order house; previous experience unnecessary. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

JUNIORS

WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S,

from 14 to 20 years of age, as messengers, stock clerks, and office help; must come well recommended; steady positions, with excellent chances for advancement. Apply at Office of Juniors, Basement, New Building.

NURSE.—Refined nurse; one child; wages $25; references. Apply mornings, 322 West 107th St.

SALESLADY, experienced, wanted, in retail glove establishment; salary. Inquire Centemeri, 400 5th Av. Ask for W. M. Smith.

SALESLADY, experienced on fountain pens, to take charge of that department in large retail stationery store. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER, assist with books, $10 to $12; must be willing, ambitious worker. Apply Harvard Film Corp., 729 7th Av.

STOCK GIRL wanted in retail glove establishment. Inquire Centemeri, 400 5th Av. Ask for W. M. Smith.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be between 25 and 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call mornings, 9 to 12.

TYPISTS.—Young ladies, 16 to 22 years of age, as typists; permanent positions. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

WANTED.
YOUNG WOMEN
Between 16 and 23 years
for
OFFICE POSITIONS,
with
ADVANCEMENT;
TYPISTS PREFERRED.
Apply by
Self-written letter
to
WESTERN UNION,
24 WALKER ST.,
NEW YORK.
ROOM 1,704.

YOUNG LADIES for office and clerical work; permanent positions; previous experience unnecessary. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted to come daily at 2; able to sew and wait at table; good reference required. Apply Superintendent, 140 West 57th St.

Employment Agencies.

FRENCH, ITALIAN STENOGRAPHER.—High-class position; $30. Wall Street Agcy, 20 Broad St.

MANY POSITIONS OPEN FOR STENOGRAPHERS, BOOKKEEPERS, TYPISTS, AND CLERKS.
PUNCH CARD, ALSO FILE CLERKS.
CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 253 BROADWAY.

STENOGRAPHERS, dictaphones, cashiers, typists, bookkeepers; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Incorporated and Registered by the Board of Regents of the UNIVERSITY of the State of New York; individual instruction. Reservations must be made in advance.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. V. M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, competent, 9 years' experience, desires position with reliable house. G 286 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 4 years' experience controlling accounts; render trial balance. O 190 Times.

BOOKKEEPER or bookkeeper's assistant; experienced; $12. Box 82, 324 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

CLERICAL.—Responsible position desired by young woman wishing to make change; seven years' experience; highest references. T 195 Times.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—A disturbance of abnormal character covers Alaska with a barometer reading of 28.52 inches at Sitka on Sunday morning. This depression has prevailed for several days and has extended in lesser form throughout the whole of the West, and pressure has begun to fall rapidly over the eastern portion of the country. In portions of the Central West the temperature readings for Sunday were the highest of December record. Fair and warm weather will continue Monday and Tuesday over the interior districts east of the Mississippi River, while in the coast States it will be warmer by Tuesday. There will be local rains Monday in the Middle Atlantic States, and Monday or Monday night in New England, followed by fair weather Tuesday.

Winds: North Atlantic, moderate south and fair weather; Middle Atlantic, moderate southeast and south and fair weather; South Atlantic, moderate south, except east off the South Florida Coast, fair weather; East Gulf, moderate south, becoming fresh over north portion, fair weather.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Western New York—Partly cloudy and warmer Monday, probably local rains. Tuesday fair, warmer.

Delaware—Partly cloudy Monday. Tuesday fair, warmer.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy and warmer Monday, probably local rains. Tuesday fair, warmer.

Southern New England—Cloudy Monday, probably local rains, warmer on the main land. Tuesday fair, warmer.

New Jersey—Cloudy Monday. Tuesday fair.

Eastern New York—Cloudy and warmer Monday, probably local rains. Tuesday fair, warmer.

Northern New England—Partly cloudy and warmer Monday, probably rain or snow at night. Tuesday fair, warmer interior.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 10 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	35	37	4 P. M.	38	43
6 A. M.	36	36	6 P. M.	36	43
9 A. M.	33	38	9 P. M.	34	42
12 M.	37	41	10 P. M.	33	42

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 40; for the corresponding date last year it was 36; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 37.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 32; at 8 P. M. it was 43. Maximum temperature, 44 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 35 degrees at 7:30 A. M. Humidity, 66 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 57 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.22 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.24 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
12:15—Sound View Av., at Westchester Av., (auto;) Aug. Manee	Slight
12:35—226 W. 13 St.; Harry Bock	Slight
12:45—31 Catherine St.; Mary Weiss	Slight
1:30—59 Forsyth St.; Henry Cohen	Slight
2:00—232 Chrystie St.; Max Hart	Not given
4:20—322 8 Av.; Sam Allen	Slight
4:30—347 E. 10 St.; Morris Truver	Slight
5:15—173 Bowery; Wolf Adler	Slight
6:40—9 Livingston Pl.; H. Bloch	Slight
8:10—4,643 White Plains Av.; Francis Lombary	Slight
9:00—355 E. 40 St.; not given	Slight
9:20—123 Lewis St.; not given	Slight
10:15—Front of 387 E. 149 St.; Otto Grishow, (auto)	Slight
10:50—113 W. 53 St.; W. S. Jaycox	Slight
P.M.	
12:05—396 Greenwich St.; J. Desmond	Slight
12:55—126 Ludlow St.; Rebecca Sterling	Slight
12:55—368 E. 167 St.; Fred Batter	Slight
2:10—892 Fox St.; Epstein & Yarowitz	Slight
5:00—101 E. 42 St.; Thompson Restaurant	Slight
4:35—561 Brook Av.; I. R. T.	Slight
6:10—255 W. 49 St.; Andrew Murphy	Slight
6:40—224 W. 29 St.; Chas. Summer	Slight
6:45—31 W. 61 St.; Nora Smith	Slight
6:45—183 Lafayette St.; Mayer Plate Glass Co.	Slight
6:55—51 W. 81 St.; Hotel Colonial	$1,000
7:15—511 E. 174 St.; Abe Classon	Slight
8:25—480 Brook Av.; I. Goldenburg	Slight
10:38—9 W. 21 St.; A. Teffen	Slight

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

COMPANION.—Lady having devoted many years to charity work and having exhausted all her resources, seeks position as companion to lady; possesses perfect sight and hearing; refined; best character references. Address Z 326 Times Annex.

COMPANION.—Cultured, educated woman, middle-aged, desires position as companion or chaperone for the Winter; free to assume duties after Dec. 17. Z 304 Times Annex.

DAY WORKER, washing, ironing, cleaning. Telephone 6465 Harlem. Katie, 22 E. 125th.

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER wants few more customers, late with leading establishment, home preferred. Madame Bertha, 146 West 68th. Col. 7725.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined young woman desires position as housekeeper or mother's helper; experienced 10 years; Scotch. S 394 Times Downtown.

LAUNDRESS, French, wishes to take home high-class lingerie. 231 West 51st St.

MASSEUSE.—Expert; $1 hour; ladies, their residence; rheumatism, nervousness, insomnia; physician's references. Write "Teck," 509 Amsterdam Av., (85th.)

NURSE for invalid or elderly lady; reference. 93 Oak St., Ridgewood, N. J.

SECRETARY, thoroughly efficient stenographer, quick-minded; reliable; knowledge of finances; legal training; capable assume responsibilities; highest credentials. G 244 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; fast and accurate stenographer; very neat appearing; $11. Ethel Ziegler, Candler Bldg. Room 1,605. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, willing; neat appearance; familiar office work; $10. F 353 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge of bookkeeping; accurate, neat, experienced; references; salary $10. R. Stark, 901 De Kalb Av., Bkln.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, 7 years' publishing experience, familiar with office details; salary $15. S 143 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' practical experience, rapid worker; references; $12. G 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; neat, accurate; salary moderate; references. Stenographer, 144 2d Av.

TRAINED NURSE desires position as capable companion to elderly couple who need intelligent woman during day time to read, write, shop, play cards, or would take charge of delicate child. T 114 Times.

USEFUL COMPANION.—Plain seamstress, wishes permanent position; seven years' reference last employer. S. G. P., 124 West 16th St.

WIDOW, (40,) Protestant, American, would like employment during the day; companion, secretary, nurse, or expert shopper; 17c an hour. Mrs. Rhoda Hunt, 17 Alice Court, Brooklyn. Phone Bedford 5385M.

YOUNG LADY, refined, educated, suddenly deprived of means, desires position as social secretary or as companion for lady. Y 232 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS, neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COOK, Chambermaid, Nurse, wish country positions. Agency, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

COOKS, waitresses, laundresses, houseworkers. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Textile salesman would invest $5,000, more when needed, with capable man able to procure deliveries of some sellable textile goods to sell through a commission house or some one already established. Z 327 Times Annex.

Party needs small capital to release exclusive wine from customs; orders already booked cover capital required; will share one-half of profits, which is over double the investment. T 200 Times.

Express business with auto car truck to be turned over to responsible party; good chance for bright, energetic man. Address "B. D.," 50 Avenue A.

For Sale.—Old-established lunch business; elegantly equipped; best location; business $50,000 annually; terms of lease to suit. Address Owner, G 238 Times Downtown.

Want partner with some capital for publishing subscription books, music. D 214 Times Annex.

$10,000 wanted for protection and exploitation of several useful novelties; principals or lawyers write. T 179 Times.

For export, partner wanted, experience with additional capital. L 10 Times.

Business Notices.

Patents, Trademarks, Copyrights.—Protect your ideas; three valuable books with list inventions wanted sent free. Phone Barclay 7394. Richard B. Owen, Patent Lawyer, 22d floor, Woolworth Bldg., or 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

PIANO BARGAINS.
Used Uprights, $90, $100, $115.
Used Players, 88-note, $275, $300, $325.
New Uprights, discontinued styles;
were $400 and $450, now $275.
Little Grands, greatly reduced.
Large assortment Player Pianos, $350 up.
JAMES & HOLSTROM, INC.,
23 East 14th St.
Open evenings.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 432 Broadway.

Handsome camel's hair shawl. Room 38, 542 5th Av.

AGENTS WANTED.

Agency wanted by established firm for any salable article; will job same if necessary, covering entire State of Connecticut. Z 328 Times Annex.

CHAPLAIN OF MASONS FOR PREPAREDNESS

Dr. Van De Water Says the Order Is Against Peace-at-Any-Price Advocates.

URGES AN ADEQUATE ARMY

Asserts Any Patriot Is for War When War M.kes for Permanent Peace.

The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., of the State of New York, speaking on "Masonry and War" before the members of Republic Lodge and Naphthali Lodge in St. Andrew's Church, 127th Street and Fifth Avenue, last night, indorsed preparedness and compulsory military training in the name of the Masons of the State of New York. He said that he thought he was expounding the principles of Masons the world over when he scored both militarists and pacifists.

He took as his text from St. Matthew the words: "Ye shall hear wars and rumors of wars, but the end is not yet." Many of the great figures of American history, he pointed out, had been Masons who had fought to win the great principles for which the United States and Masons stand.

"It will be a long time," he said, "before the common sense consciences of any community will be willing to change their ideals of manliness and heroism, of courage and of bravery for the silk-stocking lassitude of the peace-at-any-price enthusiasts. The present crisis gives fearful urgency to two great problems, peace and war. Any decent man is for peace to the last moment possible to preserve it. Any patriot is for war when war makes for speedy and permanent peace."

Speaking of the methods which might be adopted to assure peace, Dr. Van De Water said that a standing army, coupled with a voluntary system, reinforced with the possibility of conscription, might be destructive to individual freedom and might lead to selfishness, but that military service for all no more destroyed individual freedom than did universal taxes or universal suffrage.

"Masonry teaches," he said in outlining the stand of the order, "positively, without possibility of a doubt, that peaceful measures, however praiseworthy, cannot, must not, ought not to forbid self-defense and war against palpable wrong. Masonry teaches the power of love and scorns to have anything to do with hate. The hatred of wrong is the only hatred at all we Masons recognize."

He said that Masonry recognized the right and duty of a man to maintain his allegiance to the country where he was born or which he had voluntarily chosen as that to which he owed loyalty, but that it could not recognize a divided allegiance.

ELKS HONOR THEIR DEAD.

Memorial Services for Members of New York Lodge Who Have Died.

Memorial Day was observed yesterday by the Elks and lodges all over the country held services in memory of members who have died during the year. Supreme Court Justice John Ford was the speaker at the service held last night in the lodge room at the club house of No. 1 Lodge, 108 West Forty-third Street. More than fifty members of No. 1 died in 1916.

After paying tribute to the dead Justice Ford said we were fortunate in that death had not garnered such a harvest as in the countries now at war. He said it was the prayer of all that we might continue to escape but that we must not be lulled into a false assurance of security.

"Bear this in mind," he said, "we cannot count on the help or friendship of any nation on the other hemisphere. The governing oligarchies in most of them hate and fear us. They see in the success of this free government of the people the downfall of their dynasties, their aristocracies, their autocracies."

Similar services were held by other lodges of Elks in New York and nearby cities.

1,000 KILLED IN CYCLONE.

Storm in French Possession in India Caused Wide Havoc.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A Central News dispatch from Calcutta says it is estimated that 1,000 lives were lost in the recent cyclone in Pondicherry, the chief of the French possessions in India. Tremendous damage was inflicted throughout Madras province. Four hundred bodies have been found.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Certificate No. A706515, for 10 shares Canadian Pacific Railway common stock, issued in the name of Edward W. Connolly, and by him assigned to Mrs. M. E. Chisholm, has been lost in the mails between Truro and Halifax, Canada. Transfer of this certificate has been stopped with the transfer agents, the Bank of Montreal, New York, and the public are hereby notified not to negotiate said certificate.

LOST—Sunday, Nov. 26, diamond bracelet and locket, with small key attached in the interior, platinum mounting, at morning service at Grace Church, downtown, or between church and 63d St., through 5th Av.; liberal reward. Cartier, 712 5th Av.

LOST—Will party who found lady's handbag containing money, papers, and snapshots in Palace Theatre orchestra seat on Saturday afternoon, please return to Rehearsal Club, 220 West 46th St.? Reward.

LOST—A diamond link bracelet, at Montmartre or Healy's cafe Friday night, Dec. 1. Liberal reward return to Plaza Hotel Cashier.

LOST.—Jewel-studded top of lady's platinum wrist watch; Saturday afternoon, Dec. 2, 1916. Liberal reward if returned to A. N. White, 220 West 98th.

LOST—Diamond barpin, between 143d and 165th and Broadway; reward; no questions asked. Mrs. Ginsberg, 519 Convent Av. Audubon 7560.

LOST—Ruby and diamond cluster ring, on Saturday evening, between 32d and 10th Sts., or at Waldorf-Astoria; liberal reward. L 12 Times.

LOST—Cane, light wood; owner's name engraved on gold band near top; gold strip on handle; reward. Z 299 Times Annex.

LIBERAL REWARD, sealskin muff, Riverside Drive, between 88th and 106th. 832 West 88th.

LOST—Saturday evening, between McAlpin Hotel and Eltinge Theatre, black ostrich fan. Reward if returned to McAlpin Hotel.

$500 REWARD

FOR RETURN OF DIAMOND AND PLATINUM BROOCH, WITH WHITE PEARL IN CENTRE. LOST MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 20, 1916, BETWEEN HOTEL PLAZA AND HARRIS THEATRE. NO QUESTIONS ASKED. CALL BETWEEN 1 AND 11 P. M. J. L. RIDDELL, HOTEL PLAZA.

$25 REWARD return diamond and platinum bar pin three inches long, fifteen or sixteen diamonds, lost Dec. 1, 1916, between Newark, N. J., and 53d St., New York City, via Hudson Tubes from Newark. Return to Charlton Co., 5th Av. and 50th St., New York City.

Found.

FOUND—Pair eyeglasses, Broadway and 109th St. Inquire 2726 Broadway.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Thursday morning, at 58th and Broadway, a small, white, long-haired poodle; feet clipped to the knees; had on black harness and leash. Liberal reward offered if returned to 200 West 58th.

LOST—Irish terrier, 1½ years old; large size; called Mike; reward, $25. Telephone Murray Hill 2554.

ANTWERP JEWS IN LONDON.

Over 3,500 Cared for in Communities by the British Government.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Over 3,500 Jewish refugees from Antwerp, who fled Belgium when the war broke out, are living in three unique communities established for them by the British Government in London. In these places they enjoy ample comfort, maintain their family ties, and are enabled to get work, waiting for the time when the war will end and they may return home.

The Government, at the instance of the Jewish Community of London, of which the wealthy Leopold de Rothschild is the head, provided the three immense homes for them, where they have been taught English.

The communities are divided among what is now called the Poland Street Refuge, near Oxford Circus; Lindrick House, in North London, and a number of flat houses in Whitechapel. In the Poland Street Refuge Ernst Schiff, a nephew of Jacob Schiff, the New York banker, is the head.

The Poland Street Refuge shelters 1,200 refugees. Many aged couples are housed there, and there are some 750 children in it. The younger people are able to earn from $8 to $15 a week.

Nearly all of the Antwerp refugees were diamond cutters, and to find jobs for that character of artisan in London during war time was impossible. The diamond-cutting industry does not flourish so much in London now as before the war. Today they are engaged in making boots, clothes, and in other kinds of work.

The average cost to house, feed, and clothe each one of the 3,500 refugees per week is $2.50. Those who work pay for their board, and, if they are able, for their clothes. Whatever deficiency there is the British Government defrays.

In all three communities the children are given schooling facilities. Their progress in learning English is remarkable. Milk depots for the youngsters, with sterilizing apparatus, have been installed at each refuge. A maternity centre has been established at Lindrick House. Hospital wards, supervised by physician refugees from Antwerp, are maintained at Poland Street.

NEWLANDS NEEDS TIME.

Wants Congress to Extend Life of Transportation Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Coincident with the opening of Congress, and the unusual interest in possible railway legislation, which is likely to prove the most important subject to be considered, it was learned today that the Newlands Joint Commission, which is investigating the transportation problem, would not be able to make its report by Jan. 9, the date called for in the act creating the commission.

Senator Newlands, the Chairman, said today that the commission could not possibly complete its work within the time limit, and that he and his colleagues probably would ask for an extension of time, giving them the privilege of withholding their report until the next session of Congress.

The commission has had an opportunity thus far to examine only one witness, and the members feel that they cannot go into the problem before them as throughly as they wish in the time remaining. In deciding to ask for a time extension, Senator Newlands said he did not intend to make any specific recommendations to Congress on railroad legislation now pending or likely to be introduced in the present session, nor will he ask to have such legislation delayed. The commission will concern itself only with its own program.

PASTORS QUIT LOCAL FIELD.

Two Presbyterian Clergymen Announce Resignations.

Two Presbyterian pastors in New York yesterday announced their resignations to their congregations, and a third announced his election as pastor emeritus. The Rev. Arthur H. Limouze, pastor of Northminster Church, One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, near St. Nicholas Avenue, announced that he was going to the Glenville Presbyterian Church, Cleveland, soon after the first of the year.

The Rev. Charles W. Welch, Park Avenue Presbyterian Church, at Eighty-fifth Street, announced that he was to become pastor of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Louisville, one of the two large Presbyterian churches of that city. Its pastor, the Rev. Dr. W. Francis Irwin, resigned not long ago and became pastor of the Irvington Presbyterian Church, attended by Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard.

The Rev. Dr. Ira S. Dodd, for many years pastor of Riverdale Presbyterian Church, Broadway and Dyckman Street, announced his election as pastor emeritus, and the approval of that election by the New York Presbytery.

W. A. ROBINSON A SUICIDE.

Retired Milk Dealer Shoots Himself in Storeroom at His Home.

Wilmarth A. Robinson, 68 years old, a retired milk dealer of 116 West Eightieth Street, committed suicide yesterday by firing a bullet into his right temple. His wife, Mary, discovered his body in a storeroom on the top floor.

Extensive alterations to the Robinson home were completed a week ago, in accordance with Mr. Robinson's plans. For two years he had suffered from ringing ears, but otherwise was in good health. Three weeks ago he made his will, saying he wanted to have "things fixed up."

Mr. Robinson was last seen alive by his wife in the basement, reading a newspaper. An hour later, when she called him and he did not answer, she searched and found his body in the storeroom.

Relatives, when they learned of the suicide, said Mr. Robinson had brooded much over the fact that an intimate friend, an attorney, had killed himself two years ago.

Before he retired, Mr. Robinson was an official of the Warwick Valley Milk Company, which was absorbed eight years ago by the Mutual Milk Company.

VILLISTAS DRIVEN FROM CHIHUAHUA

Continued from Page 1.

General Ozuna drove Villa from Chihuahua City at 7 o'clock last night, and is now in possession of that city. An earlier message from Consul General Garcia stated that General Murguia, commanding the troops of the de facto Government, advancing toward Chihuahua City from the south, had defeated a Villista column, as reported in morning newspaper dispatches.

CARRANZA TO PICK JUSTICES.

Favors Appointments Subject to Confirmation by Congress.

QUERETARO, Mexico, Dec. 2.—It is learned from an authoritative source that, in line with a suggestion made by General Carranza in his speech before the Constitutional Congress, one of the amendments to the Constitution will provide for the appointment by the Executive of Supreme Court Justices, instead of their popular election as heretofore. Appointments will be subject to confirmation by Congress.

One of the reforms on which General Carranza insists is an independent form of government for municipalities. He also emphasizes his desire for reform of the divorce laws and for universal suffrage, even among the illiterate.

General Carranza's recommendations have been supplemented by numerous proposals from delegates. One of these is that woman suffrage be granted only to those self-supporting and unmarried. It also is suggested that the status of army officers be changed and that those who become active in politics be compelled to renounce their military rank definitely.

SMALLPOX NEAR BY STIRS HEALTH BOARD

Epidemics Reported in Many Parts of the Country, with 58 Cases in Connecticut.

URGE ALL TO BE VACCINATED

City About Due for Another Visitation, the Last Outbreak Having Occurred in 1902.

Reports from the United States Public Health Service of an alarming spread of smallpox in nineteen States have caused the local health authorities to fear that the disease may appear in epidemic form in New York. Both Dr. Charles F. Bolduan of the City Health Department and John T. Black, Secretary of the State Board, have issued warnings that those who have not been vaccinated within five years should be revaccinated as a precaution.

In a leter to Dr. Bolduan Mr. Black urges that every means be taken to prevent the disease gaining a foothold in New York, as he believes it would be hard to check here. The bulletin issued this week shows fifty-eight new cases in Connecticut, of which thirty-five are in Waterbury and eleven in Torrington. Ohio statistics show 125 cases in Cleveland, and there are eighty-seven cases in North Dakota, sixty-seven in Washington, and twenty-five each in Virginia and Texas.

"With the disease so prevalent elsewhere," Dr. Bolduan said yesterday, "and at points in constant communication with New York, it would not be strange if there should be an outbreak here. Experience teaches that New York must be extremely careful.

"The last outbreak was in 1902, and our statistics indicate that a return of the disease may be expected about once in seven to fourteen years. Probably this is because during an epidemic the need for vaccination and revaccination is forcibly brought forward, and all persons not otherwise immune are treated. With the subsidence of the epidemic people again become careless, and in a few years there are many imperfectly protected persons to take the disease."

Dr. Bolduan said the Health Department would urge the immediate vaccination of every person, child and adult, in the city.

SAVE THE GIANT FOREST.

Geographic Society Aids Government in Purchase of Land.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The National Geographic Society has come forward at a critical juncture with funds, which have enabled the United States Government to save a forest of "big trees" from destruction. The tract known as the Giant Forest is in the heart of the Sequoia National Park. It is a tableland, fairly circular in shape, about two miles in diameter, and lies in the west central section of the park. It contains the finest specimens of "big trees" in the world—the Sequoia Washingtoniana.

In fact, the largest tree in the world, the General Sherman, having a circumference at its base of 102 feet, a diameter of 36.5 feet, and a height of 279.9 feet, stands here. Numerous other trees of slightly smaller growth are found in groups in this forest, but on lands patented by citizens of California many years before the creation of the park. While the park was created for the purpose of protecting these very trees standing on these holdings, they have up to the present time not been protected at all, but were subject to destruction at the will of their owners.

Tea to Aid French and Belgians.

The Junior War Relief Society and the American Girls Aid will give an entertainment and tea for the benefit of the French and Belgians in the Plaza ballroom at 3 o'clock this coming Thursday afternoon. The artists who have offered to give their services are Mme. Bernhardt, Gilda Darthy, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Rogers, and Lieutenant F. Lee Nichols of the Honorable Artillery Company of London. Among those interested in the entertainment are Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, Mrs. H. L. Satterlee, Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin, Miss Maude K. Wetmore, Mrs. Robert Olyphant, and Mrs. Walter E. Lambert.

GERMANY TAKES CENSUS.

Population of Empire Enumerated in a Single Night.

Special to The New York Times.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 3, (via Sayville.)—The census of the population was taken today throughout the German Empire. Where formerly army officials were employed to take the census, which is repeated at regular intervals of five years, this time the method was employed of requiring landlords to send in the names of all persons who slept in their houses on the night of Nov. 30. Blanks were furnished for the purpose.

The census will be used in the enforcement of the new civil service law. Census of cattle and certain other domesticated animals took place at the same time.

13 DIE IN SHIP COLLISION.

Italian and Portuguese Steamers Crash in Strait of Gibraltar.

CADIZ, Dec. 3.—The Italian steamer Amelia Campisi collided in the Strait of Gibraltar today with the Portuguese steamer Isla de Fogo. The former vessel sank and her captain, first officer, and eleven members of the crew were drowned. Thirty others of the crew were rescued and landed here.

LOANS FOR FRENCH CITIES.

Bordeaux, Lyons, and Marseilles Each May Borrow $25,000,000 Here

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Government decrees will be published tomorrow authorizing the towns of Bordeaux, Lyons, and Marseilles to contract loans in the United States.

Each municipality will be permitted to issue $25,000,000 in bonds to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. for three years.

SQUAD GETS BUTTERINE.

Test of Substitute in Last Days of Diet Experiment.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Commencing tomorrow, Health Commissioner John Dill Robertson's "Diet Squad" will get butterine instead of butter on their bread. The suggestion was made to the Commissioner that this substitution would cheapen the expense of the test, and he determined to give it a trial. Tuesday will complete the two weeks of experiment. Not once in the two weeks has there been a "break in training," and no member of the squad has "sneaked a snack" between meals.

Weights taken this morning, compared with those on the morning of Wednesday, Nov. 22, show a net gain of 6½ pounds for the squad, and are as follows:

Name.	First Weight.	Today's Weight.	Gain.
Gertrude Nelligan	112	113	1
Sophia Miller	120¾	120	*¾
Borghild Halvorsen	148½	150	1½
Lessie Pettit	161	162¼	1¼
Cecelia Wilcox	126½	128	1½
Eva G. Hansen	110½	113	2½
Reuben Beckman	181½	179¼	*2¼
H. L. Porsche	166¼	166¼	..
Henry Gehring, Jr.	161½	164	2½
Irwin A. Kowohl	165	166	1
Dr. A. J. Stokes	223¼	221	*2¼
William C. Merker	148½	148½	..

* Loss.

Compilation of the expenditures for food during the last week will be made Tuesday at the end of the test, and the costs averaged per person per day. At the end of the first week the average cost was shown to be 33 2-3 cents. An attempt has been made this last week to shave this figure close to 25 cents a day.

RIOT AT FOOTBALL GAME.

3,000 Spectators Mob Box Office When Umpire Stops Play.

LAKEVIEW, N. J., Dec. 3.—Several local constables and a dozen policemen from Clifton, who rushed here when a riot call was sent out, had difficulty this afternoon controlling a crowd of 3,000 men and women who had gathered to watch the championship game of football between the Elm A. C. and the Lincoln A. C. of Paterson.

The trouble began when the referee refused to allow a play, declaring the ball out of bounds. After fifteen minutes he declared the game forfeited, and then the crowd trampled over one another to get their money back at the box office. Several women and girls were roughly handled, but were not seriously injured.

The two managers were arrested, charged with inciting riot and were held in $50 bail each for appearance tomorrow.

'OLIVER OSBORNE,' ARRESTED, TELLS ALL

Continued from Page 1.

pared to return to New York with his prisoner tomorrow.

According to Captain Larkin of the Detective Bureau Wax's method by which he swindled more than 200 young women out of their savings or inheritances was to make acquaintances by flirtations and promise marriage. After such schemes successfully carried through, said Captain Larkin, Wax would go to some small country town and live quietly at a hotel until he had spent his gains.

The prisoner has a soft, pleasantly modulated voice, wavy black hair, twinkling dark eyes and is smooth-shaven. He was very much at his ease in the office of the Captain of Detectives, and chaffed with the newspaper men and detectives good-naturedly, saying: "Well, I'm glad to have been able to give you something that will help to put the European war off the first page."

Wax said that in spite of his many promises of marriage he had been married only twice; that he was divorced from his first wife and legitimately married to his second and present wife.

Mrs. Wax, or Burk, as she was known at 1,016 Irving Park Boulevard, fainted when told that her husband was under arrest and was to be taken to New York.

Mrs. Wax subsequently said she had known her husband a year and three months and that she had been married to him a year. She was, she said, a Chicago woman, her only relative being a sister in St. Louis, Mo.

"I have never really understood what my husband's business was," said Mrs. Wax. "At various times I have asked him what he did for a living, but he always evaded a direct answer. He always seemed well supplied with money, however. If it were not as you say, that he has confessed a part in the Osborne case in New York and to having so many aliases, I would never have believed it true. He has always been very kind and considerate. He has told me that he used to live in New York, but never said much about his life there."

The arrest of "Oliver Osborne" in Chicago adds still another chapter to the story that began on March 17, 1915, when James W. Osborne, former Assistant District Attorney, special counsel in several important investigations, and one of the best-known lawyers in New York, was sued for $50,000 damages for breach of promise by Rae Tanzer, a millinery salesgirl living in the Bronx.

She asserted that a man whom she knew as Oliver Osborne, and subsequently identified by her as James W. Osborne, had made her acquaintance in the previous October, had taken her to a hotel at Plainfield, N. J., and there had led her astray under promise of marriage. It was not till long afterward, she asserted—after he had paid her much attention and called at her home—that she learned that he was a married man. Then she sued, she explained, when unable to obtain redress otherwise.

Mr. Osborne denied the charge in every detail. The next day there appeared at his office, and later at his home, a man who said that he was Oliver Osborne of Boston, and that he was the man who had had the affair with Rae Tanzer. He told his story to Mr. Osborne and disappeared; and on the strength of his narrative Miss Tanzer was arrested for using the mails to defraud. But "Oliver Osborne," having disappeared, the attempts of the Government to produce him as a witness were unsuccessful.

The vigorous attempt of United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall to break up what he regarded as a conspiracy resulted in a chain of indictments within the next few weeks. Rae Tanzer was indicted for fraud; her sisters, Rose and Dora, and Franklin D. Safford, a Plainfield hotel clerk, for perjury in swearing that James W. Osborne was identical with the still missing Oliver, and David and Maxwell Slade, her counsel, and Albert J. McCullough, their detective, for conspiracy. These indictments resulted from the stories of at least eight other girls, who admitted that they, too, had had affairs with Oliver Osborne, whom they described as bearing no reasonable resemblance to James W.; from the investigation of James W. Osborne's movements, which gave him a satisfactory alibi, and from a search of "Oliver Osborne's" personal belongings, which indicated that he was what Mr. Marshall called "a cheap, flashy bounder."

On March 29, 1915, Rae Tanzer recanted and admitted that she had made "an honest mistake" in the identification of James W. Osborne. But when brought to trial, last Summer, she reversed her testimony and swore that it was the same man. In her case the jury disagreed; Safford, the only other defendant so far brought to trial, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for perjury; but his conviction was later reversed by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

At the beginning of the affair James W. Osborne declared that the firm of Slade & Slade had long had a grudge against him, and intimated that they were thus trying to pay it off. Another ramification of the Osborne story led to the House of Representatives, whose sub-committee, which made a report on Mr. Marshall's conduct of the District Attorney's office, considered allegations that he had been unduly influenced by friendship for James W. Osborne. But through all this Oliver remained in hiding. Attempts made to identify him as Herbert F. Gerry, a former Boston detective, and Carl F. Chandler, an employe of the Custom House, broke down completely.

But an indication that the Government was on his trail came last October, when 50,000 circulars were mailed over the country at the order of the Department of Justice offering $1,000 reward—the source of which has never been learned—for the arrest of Oliver. The circular, compiled chiefly from the stories of girls who had had acquaintance with the man of mystery, intimated that his real name was C. B. Raymond, but that he had used the aliases of Angus McDonald, Maise Mason Nye, George Newell, C. Bacon, Oliver Osborne, George Oliver Vosburgh, Telfain Tobin, G. B. Anderson, and Oliver Wooster. The circular asserted that besides his connection with the perjury suits he was wanted for grand larceny. These aliases agree with those said to have been used by the man now under arrest in Chicago.

MORE MONEY
WE LOAN 25% MORE
than any other loan company on
Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry.
Our Rate 1% Per Month
MAX BERNSTEIN
273 West 125th Street.

GEN. O'RYAN PRAISES WORK OF THE GUARD

Division Commander Calls the Response for Border Duty "Truly Remarkable."

TELLS OF NEW "TEAM PLAY"

Defends Militiamen and Says the Standard of Discipline Has Never Been Equaled.

Major General John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York Division of the National Guard on the Mexican border, in an article in the Seventh Regiment Gazette, warmly defends the Guard's mobilization of last Summer and its subsequent service along the Rio Grande.

When the Guard was called out, General O'Ryan says that it had little service to refer to as proof of its worth.

"There were various predictions," General O'Ryan adds, "as to the readiness and efficiency of the Guard troops to perform active service on short notice. The service here (McAllen) has settled these questions, so far as the army and the Guard are concerned. As one regular officer, of considerable rank, put it, in conversation with me, the response of the Guard to the President's call requiring as it did the assumption of a new obligation for six years, staggered the army. It staggered the Guard. It was truly remarkable.

"The mobilization which followed, in New York State, at least, worked with a rapidity and freedom from friction that surpassed expectation. For more than two years every detail of mobilization that could be anticipated was considered and provided for in a general plan. Regimental organizations were furnished memoranda of all details affecting their organizations, and there were occasional mobilization tests of designated units, so when the call came the part the Guard was to perform would move smoothly and rapidly. They were ready to go aboard the trains within twenty-four hours after the call. However, there were no trains to board."

The transportation arrangements were not in the hands of the National Guard, General O'Ryan points out, and he adds that, "whatever time was occupied after mobilization in the performance of work which delayed the entrainment for the border, was time taken up with details imposed by a system for which the National Guard was in no way responsible."

"The Federal Government," General O'Ryan continues, "consistently refused, throughout a period of years, to permit National Guard organizations to have in their possession arms, clothing and equipment necessary to furnish the recruits who would raise the regiments from peace strength to war strength upon call. Every effort was made by the State of New York to prevent any delay in equipping these recruits, the State even going so far as to provide Federal storerooms for the safeguarding of such property. When the time involved in shipping large stores of military property, making inventories of the contents of cases, issuing and stamping the same is considered, the importance of providing a system which will accomplish this great work well in advance of mobilization is apparent. This plan was not adopted.

State Provided Ammunition.

"When the infantry regiments of the Guard were ordered to the border they were directed to provide themselves with 200 rounds of ammunition per man. One regiment left with less than that amount and the press hurled criticism against the Guard on that occasion. It was not known, or it was ignored, that ammunition for Federal service should be supplied by the Federal Government. The Guard regiments of the New York Division carried the prescribed amount of ammunition for the sole reason that, in anticipation of the call, when the desired ammunition could not be had from the War Department, New York State spent some thousands of dollars in the purchase of a reserve of ammunition in order that its troops might be properly supplied."

General O'Ryan goes on to say that the "present high standard of efficiency of the New York units on the border is due to the four years and more of military effort which preceded the President's call." The greatest progress made on the border, he says, has been in everything which relates to team work.

"Most of the members of the division," he adds, "are zealously practicing the principles governing correct team play."

There is nothing in the article to indicate why General O'Ryan used the word "most" instead of "all" in his reference to the development of team play by the various units of his command.

Assails the Croakers.

"In making comparisons between National Guard troops and other troops, upon what basis," General O'Ryan asks, "would such comparison be based? Would you assume the National Guard as it is depicted and misrepresented by a portion of the public press, or as it really is? Would you assume the regular army as it is glorified and painted in the Sunday supplements and the magazines, or as we know it here on the border? Ever since I have been in the service croakers have been forecasting that each new field of activity sounded the death knell of the Guard. First it was Peekskill, back in the eighties, when men were required to sleep under canvas. Then it was the order of some martinet who directed the troops to abandon the mess hall and prepare their own meals. Later it was some ruthless commander who required us to make a two-days' hike aggregating a half-dozen miles. The entry into the manoeuvre field with regular troops constituted special ground for renewed pessimism concerning the future of the Guard.

"Hand in hand with this progress in training there occurred progressive changes in organization and administration which furnished much material for grewsome prophecy. Soldiers were required to be discharged upon completion of their enlistment periods. In other words, regulations no longer permitted them to be carried on the rolls without re-enlistment, and re-enlistment was predicated upon a rigid physical examination.

"All soldiers were next required to be immunized against typhoid. In the light of later experience it is interesting to hark back to the supposedly insurmountable objections which were made to those two provisions, shortly before they were promulgated. There were many prophecies that the regiment and the Guard would be wrecked by the loss of thousands of men who would refuse to contract re-enlistment and be inoculated.

"Some of these prophecies were made by officers of good standing who were keenly interested in the welfare of the division. We did lose some, but we gained in efficiency and later in numbers. And, so today, we have with us those who lack faith in the future and who have not the imagination to grasp the importance to the regiment and to the division of what has been transpiring during the last four months. No matter how those opposed to the Guard may misrepresent everything connected with its service, there will be hundreds of competent officers who know the facts who will answer them, and many of these officers will be regular officers, who have been serving with us here on the border. They came, they saw, and they know.

"The record will show that 18,000 men, armed, clothed, and equipped for the business of fighting, constituted the New York Division in Texas in the Summer of 1916. The record will also show a standard of discipline that I frankly believe has never been equaled by any body of troops of equal size in this country."

Justices Dine Ambassador Gerard.

Ambassador Gerard was the dinner guest last evening at the Manhattan Club of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New York. Justice John Proctor Clarke presided and about twenty-five were present. The dinner was strictly private.

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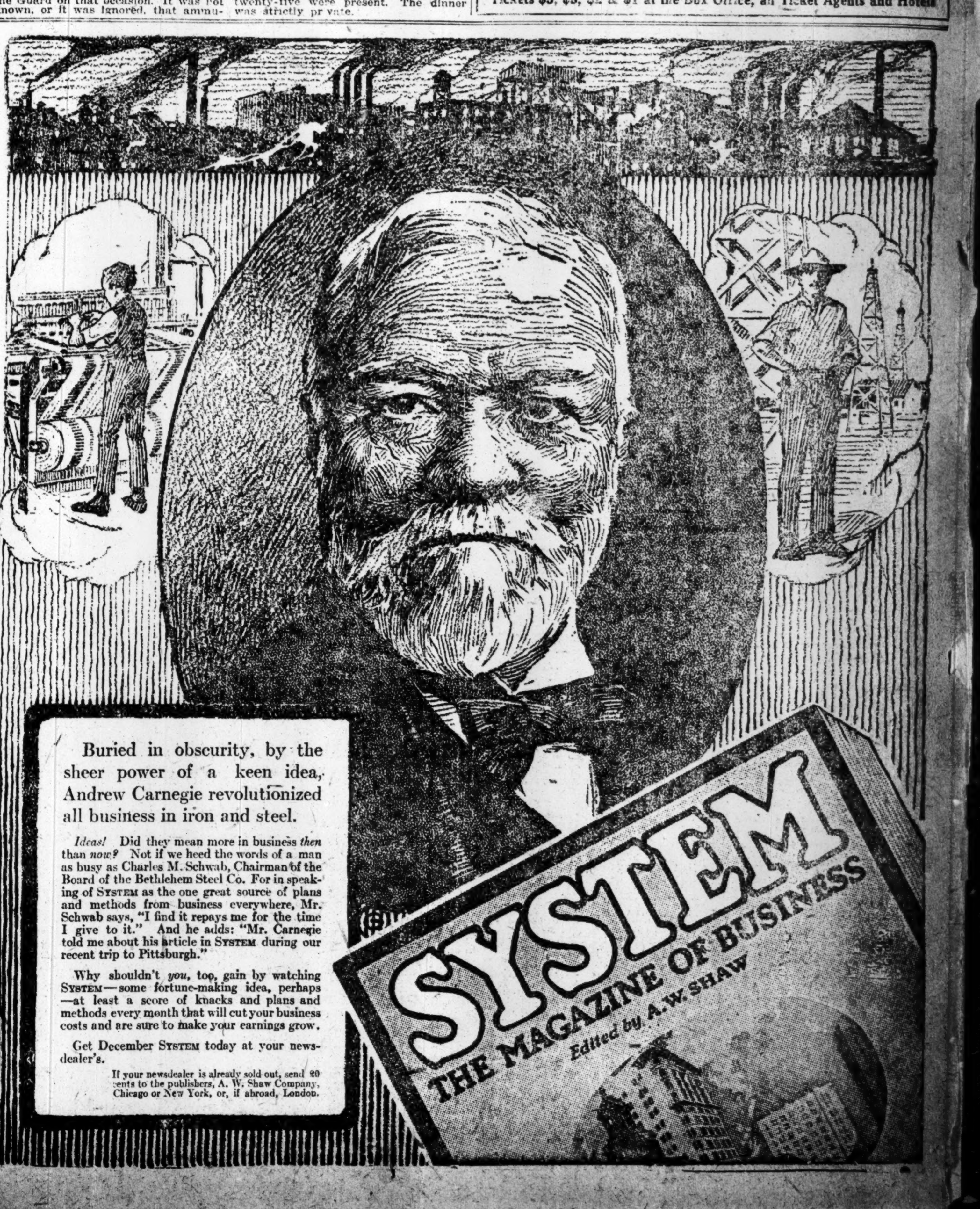

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